TOR will give an ounce of by all Dealers. TION SALES. BUTTERS & CO.

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alliday, Baltimore, UCTION. 1.2, at 10 o'clock, at our sales-abash-av. Illas, Azallas, Roses, Gardenias, Room, together with a general va-Trade and Amaieurs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., OGUE SALE E STOCK OF A Tobacco Dealer

AUCTION.

, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, at a, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., orner Madison-st,
ses the best brands of Segars,
ing Tobaccos.

TTERS & CO., Anctioneers. SATURDAY SALE.

STOVES, CARPETS, MERCHANDISE. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BE SOLD. A.UCTION, 3, at 11 o'clock, on lot corner nd Madison-st., rear of our luggies, Phactons, Two-Seat rness, &c. 7 A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctra. RUPT SALE.

STOCK OF vare, Tin- Ware, &c., e 397 Archer-av., IING, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock. of Cooking Stoves, Store, Of-ves, Shelf and Builders' Hard-and Butchers' Tools, Show helving, &c., &c.

Jenkins, Assignee.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ELLING AND LOT, JEFFERSON-ST. AUCTION, rnoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, THE PREMISES.

ut reserve Dwelling 95 South Lot. Title perfect. One-third 2 years; interest at 10 per cent. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. POMEROY & CO. 78 and 80 Randoiph-st. WEEKLY SALE, FRIDAY, 2, AT 9:30 A. M. cond-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room

ire. pets. Stoves. neral Merchandise, etc., etc., ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Family Horse Pr. Friday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock BLACK HORSE, drives either broken, kind and gentle, 6 Years owland's Stable, Twenty-second-until morning of sale. ELISON, POMERUY & CO. CNAMARA & CO. TORY SALE

LIVERY STABLE NING, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, stock of Stables Nos. 625 and th lease and custom, Carriages, eighs, Harness, Robes, &c. A or investors to acquire a good to can now inspect the stock. AMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

IN & CLAPP. ION SALE es&Rubbers DAY,

cl'k. An elegant assortment. APP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

L EVENDEN,
L TANKS

D SHIPPING CANS,
140 Wort Lake Street,
OPETO A G-

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

fnation would result in the restoration to office of the person suspended. It is certain that Republican Senaters so construe the Tenure-of-Office act, and it is also certain that such has

office act, and it is also certain that such has been the practical effect in one or two cases where, after long contests, the nominations were rejected. The first section of the Tenure-oi-Office act provides that persons shall hold office for the term for the term

which they were appointed, unless sooner re-moved, by or with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by

advice and consent is by the nomina-tion of a successor. It probably might be obtained without any such nomination. The limit of the time for which the President

under the Tenure-of-Office act can suspend ar officer is the meeting of the next session of the

of the operation of the Tenure-of-Office act of

late years has been in the Collectorship of Mobile. In 1875, Miller, the then incumbent, a

such is the construction of many Republican Sen ators, and the Warner-Miller case is looked upon as a precedent.

welsh's nomination.

There is said to be some hitch impending with respect to the confirmation of John Welsh as Minister to England on account of the connection of his former business house in some irregular sugar transactions with the Treasury Department. Pennsylvania people say the stories are the invention of enemies.

THE COMMITTEES.

Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning re-ceived a letter from Secretary Evarts urging the

immediate report of the bill for the Paris Ex-position. Abram Hewitt and Mr. Stuckle,

agent of the French exhibitors, made arguments

in favor of the appropriation. It is expected that the Committee will speedily report a bill appropriating \$150,000.

COX SLIGHTED.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The House

Senate after suspension.
THE MOST CONSPICUOUS CASE

VOLUME XXXII.

UNDERWEAR.;

Call especial attention to the great reductions they have made in their prices of regularmade Merino Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Chil-

100 Doz. LADIES' MERINO VESTS at 50c. 350 Doz. LADIES' EXTRA

QUALITY MERINO VESTS Ladies' full regular-made Fine Merino Vests and Drawers.

all sizes, at \$1.25, former price \$1.75. Ladies'full regular-made heavy Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, \$1.50 to \$1.75, former

price, \$2.50 to \$3.00. 450 Doz. MEN'S heavy Merino Vests at 50c, the best value in this city.

230 Doz. MEN'S extra heavy Merino Shirts at 75c; very Gentlemen's regular-made

heavy and fine Vests and Drawers, only \$1.25. Gents' extra heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, at \$1.75. These goods are extra heavy and were sold

last season at \$2.50. Full lines of CHILDREN'S heavy regular-made Vests. Pantalettes, and Drawers from 75c upwards.

The above goods are all new and perfect, undoubtedly the best value for money in this rity, and well worth inspection.

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The Queen of Table Waters.

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DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS. "Most grateful and retreating."

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Fancy Cassimeres... \$25
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Elegantes, and Zerlinas 3 for 25 cents. Opera
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Are universally conceded to be the Standard Piano of the world; are sought to be imitated by nearly all makers of Europe and America; are regularly exported to Europe and other parts of the civilized world, in large and constantly increasing numbers; are used whenever attainable, and recommended by the leading artists in both hemispheres, and have received the highest honors ever awarded to any piano manufacturers in the world.

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THE ENCORE. By L. O. EMERSON. This fine book has already been used by thousands, who have had but one opinion as to its admirable collection of Sacred Music. of Glees, Quartets, Trios, Duets, Songs, etc., for practice. It is a capital Glee Book as well as Singing Class Book. Thorough Instructive Course, 75 cta; or \$7.50 per dox.

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Ill., questioning the legality of certain Bonda, amounting in the aggregate to \$40,000, lately issued or to be issued by said City of Sterling.

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We commend these garments to those who wish a good, strong, serviceable, and cheap "Top Coat."

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We offer a good Black Beaver Overcoat at this remarkably Low Price. Such garments are usually retailed for \$10.00 and \$12.00. We give our customers the benefit of our immense facilities of turning out goods at the Lowest Possible Prices.

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Tall Men, Short Men, and all kinds of Men fitted perfectly.

We solicit an examination of these goods by all interested parties.

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OVERCOATS CHEAPEST, WHERE THEY ARE MADE. GO DIRECT TO 416, 418, 420, 422 and 424 Milwankee av.

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Overceats to 88, worth \$10 to \$15. They are out make, from the best of all-wool heavy cloths. Warranted, Call early, for there are bargains to be had at the closing-out sale of the Palmer House Stoke.

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WASHINGTON.

Ewing's Anti-Resumption Bill Withdrawn from the House,

And Fort's Measure Brought Forward as a Substitute.

Special Order for

Latter Bill Made the

Nov. 13. A Test Vote Demonstrates that

The

the Repealers Are in the Majority. personal advocate of Senator Spencer, was sus-pended and ex-Senator Warner appointed. Warner failed to be confirmed, and at the expiration of the Senate he was obliged to vacate the office, and Miller resumed his place. The Tenure-of-Office act is possibly not explicit on that point, but Ewing's Silver Bill Agreed Upon in the Currency

Committee. It Provides for the Free Coinage of the Dollar of

1837, To Be Full Legal Tender for All Debts Not Otherwise

Republican Senators Discuss the Provisions of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

Provided For.

Does Failure to Confirm Restore the Suspended Office-Holder?

ing the First-Batch Cases. FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Bangs to Be Consulted Regard-

BWING'S BILL WITHDRAWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Gen. Ewing newed his assault upon the Resumption in the House to-day, but he was obliged to pre face it with a statement which showed that he has been compelled to surrender part of his ground. He appounced that the Banking and Currency Committee had instructed him to substitute the Fort bill for his own, and to postpone the consideration until Nov. 18. The Banking and Currency Committee this morning changed its tactics, three of the Democrats who had before supported the Ewing bill abandoning it for the Fort bill. This change was occasioned by the causes indicated last night. Many of the supporters of the repeal bili are quite as earnest

THE NATIONAL BANKING STSTEM AND FREE BANKING. The impression rapidly gained ground in the House yesterday that the Ewing bill, in repealing the entire third section without exception,

repealed also the free-banking clause, and might compel a redistribution of the currency, and the restoration of the old restrictions upon banking. This lost the Ewing bill nearly fourteen votes yesterday, and in order to save the bill altogether the experiment of substituting the Fort bill for it was devised. Some of the lawyers who have carefully examined both bills to-day say that in point of fact there is

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE
in them. Gen. Ewing himself declared that
they were substantially alike, but even with
this substitution Ewing fared very badly with this substitution Ewing fared very badly with his measure. The opposition entirely checkmated him by parliamentary maneuvres, and just at the moment when he had expected to have unrestricted use of the floor for an hour he found that by a technical slip of the law he was obliged to meet a motion to 1sy the entire subject upon the table. This motion was defeated,—the yeas being 108, the nays 140. This was probably

A BETTER TEST OF THE HOUSE on the real merits of the repealing question than the vote the other day-116 to 138. There

than the vote the other day—116 to 138. There were no considerable change of vote, so the bill went over until to-morrow for further discussion, all efforts to adjourn over until some day next week having been defeated by the friends of repeal.

THE EWING SILVER BILL.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, by a vote of 7 to 4, the same as the vote upon reporting the bill to repeal the Resumption act, has agreed to a bill for the remonetization of the silver dollar. The essential features of the bill are provisions for the coinage of the silver dollar of 1837, containing 412½ grains of standard silver, and the enactment that it shall be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except those the payment of which is otherwise provided for. It also proposes to establish

ornerwise browder to. It is an propose to establish

PREF COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION

on private account, the only charges to be for refining when the bullion is below standard, for toughening when the silver contains other metals that render it unfit for coinage, for copper used as alloys when the bullion is above standard, and tor separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion. The bill will be reported to the House at the earliest opportunity, which, owing to the parliamentary position of the repeal bill, is not likely to be very soon.

opportunity, which, owing to the parliamentary position of the repeal bill, is not likely to be very soon.

Eames gave notice that, for the minority, he should offer an amendment containing two or more propositions: The first is to limit the amount to which silver shall be a legal-tender. The second is to provide that contracts made since silver was demonetized shall not be payable in silver. Chittenden wished to limit the legal-tender function of the silver dollar to \$50.

COMMENTS AND PREDICTIONS.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Times' Washington special on the pressure before Congress says of the anti-Resumption bill: "The President is counted upon to veto it. The Silver bill is probably more dangerous, at least its final passage more feared, because the views of the President have not yet been positively defined. It is reported, however, that Secretary Sherman has said privately that no silver bill would become a law in any form which would hinder or prevent the consummation of the Resumption act. The Secretary expects to resulte specie payments at the date fixed by law, and he may therefore be expected to use all his influence to defeat any silver bill which would endanger the success of that purpose. At the same time, it is believed he is ready to yield something to the silver men, holding that the issuing and coming of silver can be so restricted as not to endanger the safe execution of the Resumption act. The contest upon the Silver bill is likely, therefore, to be far more interesting and important than the coutest upon the bill which Ewing is now urging upon the House."

THE OFFICES. CONSTRUCTION OF THE TENUR-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Special Disputed to The Change Tribusa.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Nov. 2.—With reference to the outline of the plan of the Republican anti-Administration Senators, telegraphed last might, the question is raised whether Senators think that, in a case where there has been suspension from office, failure to confirm a nomPRICE FIVE CENTS

as to the present position of such nagotiation, and whether it remains in force as originally made, without modification or change.

Mr. Pridemore objected.

Mr. Wood also asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the number of commissioned medical officers of the army now on duty in the District of Columbia, the name, rank, and emoluments, and the duty if which each is assigned, and the time to which he has been assigned thereto, the number of contract surgeons now employed in the District of Columbia, number of contract surgeons employed who are not graduates, together with all informa-

Senate, or by
THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR,
with the advice and consent of the Senate. This
relates to the removal of the incumbent as well
as to the confirmation of his successor. The
President, in point of fact and law cannot
remove an officer beyond the seasion of the
Senate, without the advice and consent of the
Senate. The usual method of asking the
advice and consent is by the nomina-Mr. Atkins Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bull, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made a special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates 225, 223, 000.

Mr. Cox asked Mr. Atkins if the Appropriation Committee had taken into consideration the subject of adjournment.

Mr. Atkins replied that it had not in a formal manner.

the morning hour.

Mr. Conger moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The Speaker declined to admit the motion on the ground that there were no bills on the private calendar, and he added that the Chair ought to enercise a little common sense in such matters.

Mr. Conger retorted that if the Chair was making an effort in that direction he (Conger) was unwilling to interfere with him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ewing—I now withdraw the motion to recommit the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. I am instructed by the Committee for the purpose of giving that opportunity for debate and smendment about which the gentlemen on both sides of the House seem to be solicitous, to ask unanimous consent to substitute for the Committee's bill that presented by the gentleman from lilinois (Fort), and that the substitute be made the special order for Theeday, the 13th inst., and from day to day until disposed of, with the understanding that two amendments may be offered before the previous question is demanded. The Committee conceives that its bill so f precisely the same effect as that proposed by the gentleman from Illinois. The Committee therefore believed, and still believes, and has no question about 11. that if its bill become a law, banking will be free. The bill of the gentleman from Illinois was proposed under the apprehension that the repeat of the third section would restore the restrictions on the aggregate amount of banking currency and its distribution) that existed on the substitute for its bill. The Committee's bill proposes to repeal the whole section of the Resumption act. That third section repealed all the restrictions on banking (to the amount of bank currency and its distribution) that existed on the 14th of January, 1875. If that third section be

COX SLIGHTED.

The House was mean enough to-day to decline to give a clerk to the Library Committee—Sunset Cox's Committee. After considerable wrangling, in which a very evident feeling against Cox was manifested, it was decided that he should have a third of a clerk, sharing it with the unimportant Committees of Manufacture and Militia.

Carter Harrison is a good deal disturbed about the disposition of clerks, as in the assignment his Committee on Civil Service was allowed only the service of a clerk who also had charge of two other committees. Harrison preferred to have no clerk, stating that he intended to make the Civil-Service Committee a committee this year, and should ask for a full clerk hereafter.

A NEW LION has arisen in the path of the Paris Exposition bill. It appears that John W. Forney has made some progress in an attempt to becure his appointment as Commissioner in case the bill passes. Strong letters of recommendation are arriving here from all parties. The effect upon the passage of the bill will probably not be beneficial. Mr. Fort thereupon offered his a

the passage of the out will probably not be beneficial.

OMISSIONS.

Some errors have occurred in the transmission West of the House Committee lists. Two
Wisconsin members, Boück, Democrat, and
Williams, Republican, are entirely omitted.
Bouck is upon the Committee on Private Land
Claims and District of Columbia, and Williams
occupies a high place on Foreign Affairs, where
he has been for two Congresses.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

Gen. Butler, of South Carolina, is very anxious
to have his case settled without waiting for the
disposition of the Louisiana question. Some of
the Democratic Senators have doubts as to the
credentials of Butler. It is certain that in the
election of Butler the legal Senate did not participate. It is ciaimed, on the other hand,
against Corbin, that at his election the legal
House did not participate. CHICAGO POST-OFFICE. REMONSTRANCES AGAINST THE CHANGE OF FRONT. Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The Chicago delegation in Congress, including both Senators and Representatives, was to have had a hearing before Secretary Sherman to-morrow at 10 o'clock, with reference to the Custom-House front. The appointment of Senator Davis upon the Committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator Morton may interfere with this appointment. Telegrams are rapidly coming in from influential quarters opposing the change from the Dearborn street to the Clark street front among to the Clark street front. Among those received to-day was one signed by thirtysix of the leading wholesale merchants of the South Side, headed by Keith Brothers, and one South Side, headed by Keith Brothers, and one from ex-Ald. Thompson, all insisting that the people demand the retention of the front on Dearborn street. Congressman Aldrich has received telegrams stating that his district is almost unanimously opposed to the change. A suggestion has been made that the entire controversy might be settled by so rearranging the plans of the building that the mail-wagons enter from the Adams or Jackson street side, so that the Dearborn and Clark street sides might have fronts exactly alike, to be called the front according to the pleasure of the citizens. The Supervising Architect is understood to be of opinion that no arrangement could be made at this stage of construction for an entrance for the mail-wagons on Adams or Jackson street.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE FIRST-BATCH CASES.

Special IN-putch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The only new feature in the attempt of the first batch of Chicago whisky-men to secure a compromise of their cases here is the fact that the Treasury their cases here is the fact that the Treasury authorities have requested Judge Bangs, United States District Attorney, to come here for a consultation. As Bangs, in his testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee and in his indorsement to Attorney-General Taft, maintained that the first batch was entitled to complete civil immunity, it is expected of course that Bangs' statement will be favorable to the compromise. Bangs, moreover, is known to have maintained, as Charles Reed did, that the pending cases against the other whisky men could with difficulty be pressed to a successful issue without the free testimony of the first batch, and the Government has been promised by former attorneys of the first batch that that testimony will not be forthcoming unless they secure the entire civil immunity which they claim was promised them.

A NOTICEABLE OMISSION.

The provisio inserted by the House in the Army Appropriation till of last whiter against the use of any portion of the army for so-called political purposes, etc., is omitted from the present measure.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

BOOSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate the correspondence with the Spanish Government, and orders and directions of the Treasury Department to Collectors of Customs in relation to the recent imposition of a differential duty of 50 cents per ton on Spanish vessels entering American ports.

Mr. Pridemore objected.

Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House copies of contract made with certain syndicate American and foreign bankers for the negotiation of the four per cent bonds of the United States, together with copies of all other papers relating thereto, and also with a statement

tion act. That third section repealed all the restrictions on banking (to the amount of bank currency and its distribution) that existed on the 14th of January, 1875. If that third section be now itself repealed, the former restrictions and limitations repealed by it will not be restored. That is true as a proposition of law, and it is specially provided in the Revised Statutes (Sec. 12, Chap. 2) that whenever an act which repealed a former act is itself repealed, such former act shall not be thereby revived unless expressify so provided.

The Speaker informed him that that could not be done without unanimous consent. Objection was made.

same as printed).

Mr. Ewing—I move the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Hale—I move to lay them on the table.

The motion was defeated—yeas 108, naye 140—as follows:

Finley,

The Speaker then announced that the morning hour had expired.

Mr. Atkins (Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations) offered a resolution for adjournment from to-morrow to Wednesday sext.

Mr. Goode inquired when the Appropriation Committee would report the Naval Deficiency half

jected.

Mr. Hauna then offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved. In view of the and intelligence of the death of Oliver **. Morion, late distinguished Senator in the Concress of the United States From the State of Indiana. that the Speaker of the House, as a spark of remaction's flow, appoint a committee of seven methors to represent this House at the Funeral obsequies.

Resolved. As a further mark of respect that this House do now adjourn.

A WIFE ABANDONED.

Appeted Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Pressume, Pa., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Walters, for Privasure, Pa., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Walters, formerly an actress of some repute, was sent to
the Allegheny Poor-Rouse to-day, being sick
and in destitute circumstances. Bhe was accumpanied by her child, a beautiful little girl shout
8 years of age. Her first appearance before the
public was during the War in the old Pittsburg
Theatre. Afterward she married Charles Walters, with whom site traveled in a troupe for
several years. After the birth of her child her
husband abandoned her, and left her to do for
herself. Possessing a good voice, she
has managed to support herself and
child by her vocation ever since
until within the present year, when, at Indianapolis, both was prostrated by ague. She
finally managed to reach this city, and masic
application to the Poor Board for assistance,
with the result stated above. Mrs. Walters'
husband traveled for a time, with Tony Pastor's
troupe, but she is unable to say with what company he is at present engaged.

11

LOCAL POLITICS.

Some More Questions for Mr. Thomas Lynch.

Mass-Meeting of South-Side Republicans --- Remarks by Mr. Storrs.

Well-Attended Meetings in All Sections-The Scandinavians Aroused.

The Democrats Attempt to Hold a Meeting at Farwell Hall --- A Sad Failure.

Riechel Is Restored to the Democratic Ticket, and Then Tenders His Resignation.

Where Is the Money to Come From which Hammond Will Have

to Spend?

TOM LYNCH.

A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE put to Mr Lynch, the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, some questions regarding whisky matters which he has as yet declined to an swer. They related to certain statements made by Marshall P. Beacher, George Phelps, and thers. The questions were interesting ones, ouching upon matters with which Mr. Lynch is familiar, and deserved an answer. They have had none, however, and so, dropping them, The TRIBUNE will pass on and ask him some more, which, perhaps, Mr. Lynch may be a little more

rilling to respond to. They are as follows:

Did or did not the house of Shufeldt & Co. in which Mr. Lynch is partner and manager, remove from the distillery to the rectifying house prior to February of 1875 highwines which had ot paid the tax, said highwines being removed nder the pretense that the barrels contained

under the pretense that the barreis contained distillery water?

Did or did not the firm resort to any expedient to manufacture or get upon the market non-tax-paid goods?

Did or did not Mr. Lynch, during the early part of 1875, come to the conclusion that the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow, was about to begin a crusade against the whisky men; that it was not impossible that that movement would be pushed to a successful conclusion; and that, in view thereof, it would be better to get in out of the rain as soon as nossible?

s possible!
Did or did not Mr. Lynch, or the firm of Did or did not Mr. Lynch, or the firm of which he is a partner, draw up a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury during the early months of 1875, stating that they had sinned against the revenue laws, but intended to do so no more, and that, if let alone, they would put the Government in possession of information which would enable it to break up the entire business of illicit distilling; that this step on their part was one of seif-preservation, the market being swamped with illicit goods, and it being impossible for a firm which wished to be honest to be so and live?

Was, or was not, such a document submitted to Zell & Francis, of Peoria; Clark, of Louis-ville, and Gaff, of Cincinnati, and signed by them, and, at a later period, by the Woolners, of Payota of Peoria; was not, such a document presented to McIntyre, of Pekin, and did he or did he not refuse, point blank, to enter into any such ar-

refuse, point blank, to enter into any such arrangement?

Was there, or was there not, such a paper taken to Washington by Mr. Lynch, or his partner, during the early part of 1875, and submitted by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom it was referred to the Hon. Bluford Wilson, then Solicitor of the Treasury!

Was there or was there not an acceptance by Solicitor Wilson of the proposition made in this alleged communication, purporting to be signed by these Chicago, Cincinnati, Peorla, and Louisville people, the condition being that they were to be pardoned for any offenses which they might have committed, and that they were to

continue unmolested, assuming, of course, that they run square?
Did or did not Mr. Lynch furnish the Treasury Department the information which led to the seizure of the houses of Parker Mason, Golsen & Eastman, G. G. Russell, and Roelle, Junker & Co. on the 10th of May, 1875?
Is it or is not true that all the information upon which the first Chicago seizures were based was solely or chiefly derived from Mr. Lynch, or furnished with his knowledge, that relating to St. Louis only being furnished by Myron Coloney?

St. Louis only being furnished by Myron Coloney?

Is it or is it not that Mr. Lynch, or a person known to him, suggested to the authorities of the Treasury Department that the proper way to begin operations was to examine the records of receipts of whisky at Eastern points, and then trace back the liquor to the rectifying-house or distillery whence it came?

Was it or was it not in consideration of this information, thus furnished, that the distillery managed by Mr. Lynch was not seized during 1875-6?

Is it or is it not true to the best of his knowl-

1875-6?

Is it or is it not true to the best of his knowledge that the original document, purporting to be signed by these Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pekin people, is now in the hands of Mr. Bluford Wilson, and could be produced by him if it were desirable to do so?

Wilson, and could be produced by him if it were desirable to do so?

Is to ris it not true that Col. A. C. Matthews was cognizant of this alleged understanding between Solicitor Wilson and the firm of which Mr. Lynch is a member, and therefore paid no attention to the 'statements made to him by Marshall P. Beacher and others?

An answer to these questions will greatly oblige, etc.

MASS-MEETING.

REMARKS BY MR. EMERY A. STORES. A mass-meeting of Republicans of the Third Ward was held at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, last evening and there was a very good turn-out considering and there was a very good turn-out considering the seeming apathy of people nowadays toward political gatherings. Over four hundred people were present, and they were surebarged with enthusiasm. Mr. D. K. Tenney was elected Chairman and Mr. Gile Secretary. The following acted as Vice-Presidents: George Armour, B. C. Gallup, George Scheidig, J. H. Clough, G. H. Patterson, P. V. Fitzpatrick, W. H. Carter, J. S. Thompson, Ira W. Buell, Col. J. A. Elison, Julius Rosenthal. Issac Howland, Norman Williams, George Schneider, John M. Clark, Murry Nelson, C. B. White and P. M. Almini.

MR. CHARLES GREELEY was the first speaker. He said they had met to talk upon matters which related to the city and

county,—matters of vital interest. The fire and the death of Senator Morton were public calamities. God's ways were inscrutable, and we submitted. But the Board of County Commissioners was also a public calamity. [Applause.] Would the people submit to it. There were five vacancies to be filled, and it was of importance who should be selected. The majority of the Board were Democrata, and had acted like Democrats,—looked out for themselves. They had defied public opinion and the courts, and had defied public opinion and the courts, and had stolen thousands and thousands of dollars, and bragged of it. "You can't help yourselves," the Ring said. It was time for the people to wake up and get rid of those men who had robbed even the paupers and the insane by giving them bad food. [Applause.]

Was then introduced, and was received with applause. He referred to the acceding importance of the coming election. Nothing from the outside—no rivalries of other cities, no panies, the ordinary casualties of trade—could seriously impede the growth of Chicago. Only one thing could seriously interfere with the present greatness of the city, and that was bad government. Such government as we had had in this county for the last four years would not only interfere with our prosperity, but would destroy the city. No city ever prospered that was corruptly governed. A bare recital of the facts developed in Chicago was enough to make any good citizen shudder. The city and the county were corporations. The people were stockholders. Public officers were merely directors. It behoved the people, as stockholders, to see that the directors they elected or appointed to administer the affairs of the corporation should do it with exclusive and express reference to the

interests of the corporations. The County Board had always been a curious body. It was legislative and a law unto itself—the foundation upon which all the rest of the County Government based itself. Being legislative, the other officers were in great measure compelled to look to it for recognition. Whether we had honest and vigilant officials must depend of necessity almost exclusively upon the character of the County Board. All the county officials were more or less under their control. To have good government, there must be a Board above suspicion. The time had come when the people were called upon to change the organization of it. A change in it changed everything for the better. Some and, "Are not the men on both tickets good? What difference does it make which we elect?" Mr. Storrs proceeded to answer this geestion. We had passed the point where charges of corruption against the County Board were apochryphal. They had been sustained beyond all earthly doubt. Mr. Storrs then referred at considerable length to the proof brought out in the recent trial of McCaffrey et al., and to the fact that the Ring controlled the Grand Juries and petit juries. Nothing was more absolutely indispensable than honest bailiffs in the Criminal Court. That Board had made repeated efforts to remove Harvey Merrill, and had bedeviled Kern every day in order to secure the appointment of their creatures. All the bummers Kern turned out had found shelter and employment in Lieb's office. That Board could starve the best Sheriff into obedience unless the public put its foot down. If it was the desire to break up that Ring, it could be done a

could starve the best Sheriff into obedience un-less the public put its foot down. If it was the desire to break up that Ring, it could be done a great deal better by etecting the political adver-saries of the ring. That ring was made up of Democrats, as all knew. It was too much to expect that the gentlemen on the Democratic ticket would not act with them.

Speaking of Lieb, Mr. Storrs said he had been in symposty with the plunderers. A man was

ticket would not act with them.

Speaking of Lieb, Mr. Storrs said he had been in sympathy with the plunderers. A man was needed in that office who would not only not steal himself, but who would not let any one else steal,—one who was hostile to rings, since the County Clerk held the key of the situation, and could prevent the payment of money on fraudulent contracts or bills by refusing to draw an order on the Treasury.

Could there be any doubt as to which would make the best Treasurer—McCrea or Lynch? Mr. Storrs was willing to exchange Huck for McCrea—one watch-dog for another, but not willing to swap a watch-dog for awolf when mutton was involved. [Applause.]

After adverting briefly to the other Republican candidates, in conclusion, Mr. Storrs said it was for the people to decide whether there should be an honest county administration. If they did not do their plain duty, there would be a continuation of the robberies and plunder-

be a continuation of the robberies and plunder-ings which had disgraced the county, and which would involve it in countless difficulties and troubles in the future. [Applause.]

troubles in the future. [Applause.]

S. H. McCrea, being present, was called for, and said he believed the Republican ticket had been made up with deliberation and with the object of serving the best interests of the people. He asked those present to take that ticket and compare it with the one presented by the Democrats, and they would find that it contained the most integrity and the largest guarantee that the county affairs should be properly conducted. Should he be chosen the watchdog of the Treasury, he would exercise a sleepless vigilance over Should be be chosen the watchdog of the Treasury, he would exercise a sleepless vigilance over any and all moneys that came into his hands, and at the end of his term return every cent. [Applause.] An attempt was being made to perpetuate the Ring that had fastened itself upon the county. If it was allowed to grow and increase—if, through the neglect of the voters to go to the polis Tuesday, the Ring should retain its power, he believed that a condition of things would ensue that would be like dition of things would ensue that would be like the city's affairs at the close of the Colvin

regime. [Applause.]
Ald. Cary then said a few words and the meeting broke up. MINOR MEETINGS.

SECOND WARD.

The Republicans of the Second Ward held a meeting at Bennett Medical College Hall, No. 511 State street, last evening. George W. Spofford, candidate for County Commissioner, made s sensible speech, in the course of which he showed his hearers the necessity of placing men which everybody knew existed. He would not deal in personalities, he said, but the members of the Ring were quite well known to every in telligent man, and the coterie of officeholders who now control the county finances sought to perpetuate their hold upon the pat ronage they used for their own purposes Mr. Spofford also demonstrated the necessity of placing loans among the people, and in proof o the fact that there was plenty of money held by them referred to the amount—\$6,000,000 hat had been placed in the savings banks. He would issue registered bonds, say of \$500 each, place them among the people here at home, and they should be limited so that no one should have more than one in his possession at a time. to that speculators and capitalists could no

so that speculators and capitalists could not buy them up. They would be absolutely safe, and prove a good investment and a secure deposit-ory for the money placed in them. Throughout his address, and at its conclusion, the speaker was loudly applauded. Simeon W. King, Esq., also addressed the meeting on the importance of the election and the fitness of the candidates, after which an ad-iournment was had.

the thress of the candidates, after which an adjournment was had.

FOURTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward rallied in force last night at Clemens' saloon, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Ald. Stewart occupied the chair.

The Hon. S. H. McCrea said he supposed it was proper that the voters should see the

Thirty-uinth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Ald. Stewart occupied the chair.

The Hon. S. H. McCrea said he supposed it was proper that the voters should see the candidates. As intelligent men, he hoped they would review the two tickets, for in reality there were only two in the field. There were some side-shows, but these would be wiped out before election-day. Undoubtedly the Republican ticket offered the better choice. If the Ring should succeed in electing their candidates for County Commissioners, they would next go on and take in the City Government. Lieb was making a very heavy fight on Klokke, and would strain every nerve to beat him. Lieb bad on nis payroll some 250 men, when seventy-five could do the work. If the Ring succeeded, Chicago would, in all probability, institute a ring as bad as that which disgraced New York.

Mr. McCrea gave a brief review of the candidates, and concluded with the declaration that if elected he would administer the affairs of the office in an economical and efficient manner. The Lumbard Giec Club gave a campaign song, with the inevitable "Old Shady" as an encore. Col. J. H. Roberts followed with a criticism of the two tickets. Judge Jameson, he said, had for twelve years been an efficient public servant, and good servants should be rewarded. Mr. M. D. Loomis was a young man, standing high in his profession, and deserving of support. There was no comparison whatever between Messrs. Knickerbocker and, Hajnes. The first named had practiced many years in the County Court, where probate business was transacted, and, on the other hand, Mr. Halnes was young and unterly inexperienced. Against Mr. Klokke no man could say a word, and Messrs. Hancbett and Stephens had shown their patriotism on the bank he lost much money, the county did not lose a cent. [Applause.]

Col. Roberts further reminded the voters of the Fourth Ward of what the City Council had done to restore the city's credit, impaired and almost ruined by Democratic misrule. Much of this economy and reform was due to th

Greenback party in very strong language, and claimed that resumption had aiready been reached and the finances of the country placed

reached and the fluances of the country placed on honest basis by the efforts of the Republican party.

Col. Pierce and several other speakers made addresses, and the meeting adjourned.

The residents of the northern portion of the same ward met at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, Mr. Peter Wolf presiding. Mr. C. H. Harris reviewed the claims of the candidates at some length, and spoke of the unfitness of Lieb for the responsible office to which he sought re-election. Mr. P. G. Dodge also spoke briefly.

The Hon. S. H. McCrea, in a short and very telling speech, showed how the contest lay between honesty and incapacity. If the Republicant ticket were chosen the citizens of Cook County might depend upon an honest administration of their affairs during the next four years, while no such surety cristed in case the Democracy triumphed. The great fight would be on County Commissioners, for they had the spending of the people's money. Messrs. Wheeler, Burling, Meyers, Boese, and Spofford were all well-known citizens, good business men, and above reproach.

Mr. E. J. C. Klokke promised that if elected he would utterly clean out the scalawage and

office. Mr. Spofford and Col. John H. Roberts also spoke.

SIXTH WARD.

The Poles and Bohemians are aware of the significance of the election Tuesday, and they showed it last evening by turning out to a meeting held at 756 Eighteenth street, the room being packed full. They were called to order by John Pervell, and Frank Chlupsa was elected President and John Movara Secretary. The first speech was made by Mr. W. Kasparick, who urged the necessity of electing the Republican ticket, and expressed the wish that the 5,000 Poles and Bohemians in the city would vote for it. [Applause.] Remarks were also made by John Oliverius, W. Miss, and M. Chlupsa. Another meeting will be held at No. 408 Eightenth street this evening.

IGHTE WARD.

The Sixth Precinct Republican Club of the Eighth Ward held a meeting at No. 467 Twelfth street last evening, E. V. Cammar presiding. Senator Kiddle addressed the meeting in a few sensible words, in which he reviewed the ticket of the Republican party, and spoke of the corruption with which Cook County had been afflicted during the past iew years.

Mr. Clark Gelb made one of his characteristic speeches, the first prt of which was directed at John Comiskey, who had dropped in to capture the meeting and drink beer.

Messrs. Manning, Lane, and others also ad-

meeting and drink beer.

Messrs. Manning, Lane, and others also ad-

ressed the meeting.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Third Precinct of the Eighth Ward was held at No. 183 Harrison street. R. V. Kennedy occu-No. 183 Harrison street. R. V. Kennedy Octa-pied the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. E. B. Sherman, G. W. Spofford, August Meyer, Mason B. Loomis, E. F. C. Klokke, John Stephens, Col. Scribner, Senator Riddle, Clark Geib, aid others, after which the assembly dis-

persed.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward met at Lochner's Hall last evening. John Oison was in the chair, and J. B. Kerr acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by August Meyer, Ald. Baumgarten, A. G. Lane, M. E. Cole, Gen. Mann, D. J. Lyon, Ald. Gilbert, all of which were well received. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was satisfactory, and its spirit augurs good results Tuesday.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

were well received. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was satisfactory, and its spirit augurs pood results Tuesday.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting last night at the corner of North avenue and Orchard street. Mr. Cornad Folz was made presiding officer. The first speaker was Dr. Miller, who said that he appeared merely as a citizen of the ward, desirous of honesty and efficiency in public administration. That a change was needed in county affairs admitted of not the slightest doubt. Now, to effect this change a new set of men were to be chosen. If the old men were re-elected it was fair to presume that there would be no change, at least for the better. The Republicans had nominated a ticket of reputable citizens, who had proved themselves in business-life honest and capable. They would guard the county's interests as a sacred trust, and it was the duty of all citizens preferring honest administration and economy to theft and extravagance to vote for and support the Republican nominees.

City-Attorney Tuthill was next introduced. He said that he had two years ago canvassed the Fifteenth Ward in the interest of reform in the public service and economy in governmental expenses. The city was then bankrupt. The Republicans had put forward a ticket. It was elected, and the change was had. They had kept their pledge, and the result was a reduction of taxes of more than \$1,000,000 a year. The Republicans had done as they promised. Last year the Republicans again asked support, and still the reform and good administration was continued. The victory was gained, not because the Republicans on that ticket were honest and efficient men. If the people wanted the same system of economy inaugurated in the County Government they should vote for the Republican onninees. Mr. Tuthill denounced the Workingmen's movement, or, rather, denounced the Workingmen's movement, or, rather, denounced the Workingmen's movement, or, rather, denounced the Workingmen their Convention, as the basest fraud, and sai

the entire list must be elected if the stables of corruption were to be cleaned out. All the Democrats wanted was one new man in the County Board and the "Ring" would remain unbroken. John Rountree knew what he was doing when, in running the Democratic Convention, he secured Hogan's nomination.

Col. J. W. Bennett was introduced amid the applause following Mr. Tuthinl's address. He pointed out the fact that theft in public office increased taxes, and an increase of taxes touched the pockets of every man in the county. A man knew when his taxes were doubled, but did he know why? It was because the funds were stolen, squandered, wasted, in the support of ward-bumming dead-beats. The remedy lay in the election of honest men deserving of confidence. The Colonel referred to the Presidential elections as matters of national condential elections as matters of national con

dential elections as inatters of manifer of the cern, and maintained that the election of good local officers should be made a matter of as much concern.

After a speech by Col. W. S. Scribner, Mr. Seth Hanchett told how he would conduct that part of the county business which he hopes will be intrusted to him.

Further speeches were made by lesser lights, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NORWEGIANS.

A mass-meeting of the Norwegian Republicans of the city was held at Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue, last evening. The attendance was large, the hall being crowded, and never was a more enthusiastic and earnest meeting held in the West Division.

The meeting was called to order by the Hor. Ingwell Olson, who nominated Andrew Nelson, of North Chicago, as Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Mr. Olson was elected Secretary.

The first speaker introduced was Albert G.

mously elected. Mr. Olson was elected Secretary.

The first speaker introduced was Albert G.
Lane. He spoke at some length, setting forth the importance of the Republican nominees, and urging upon Republicans to attend the polls Tuesday and vote the straight ticket. In conclusion he commented on the responsibility and importance of the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, and was applauded throughout.

Gen. O. L. Mann was the next speaker. He paid especial attention to the character of the Republican nominees, but by way of digression threw in enough of rebuke to the opposition to be very entertaining and to be loudly applauded.

ed.

Judge Matson, from a Committee on Resolutions appointed in the earlier part of the meeting, reported the following, which were adopted
unanimously amid cheering:

We hallow that the Republican party

unanimously amid cheering:

WHRHEAS, We believe that the Republican party fully maintains the great principles enunciated by the Constitution and the bill of rights—absolute freedom to all men without reference to race, color, or nationality, and the equal protection of the rights of all citizens, whether native or foreign born; and,

WHRHEAS, We have full confidence that in the future it will continue its good record; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Norwegian Republicans of Chicago, believing that there are good, capable, and honest men in every position nominated at the Republican Convention Oct. 23, 1877, hereby proffer them our hearty and carnest indorsement, and that we hereby declare that we will use all our honest endeavors to have them triumphantly elected.

Resolved, That we abhor all hofters, who because

profer them our hearty and earnest indorsement, and that we bereby declare that we will use all our honest endeavors to have them triumphantly elected.

Resolved. That we abhor all bofters, who, because they fail to obtain a nomination of the Convention of our party. By to another to revenge their defeat.

Resolved, That the present Democratic administration of the County of Cook is, in our opinion, in such condition that we firmly believe it to be the duty of every good citizen and taxpayer to vote for the men named by the Republican Convention.

Mr. E. F. Cooke was next called for, and, in a neat and very effective speech, maintained that the issue of the day was honesty against dishonesty, and that it was the duty of every good citizen to go to the polls Tuesday and vote for McCrea against Lynch, and Klokke against Lieb, and the entire Republican ticket.

The meeting was then addressed by Judge Morrison, Ald. Gilbert, Ingwell Olson, D. J. Lyon, ex-Ald. Smith, Judge Matson, and O. Bendixon. The latter speaker, up to yesterday, had been a member of the Kecutive Committee of the Workingmen's party, and he repudlated the party he had been connected with as a path leading to Democracy. His remarks were in the Norwegian language, and were frequently interrupted by outbursts of appliause.

THE ITALIANS.

The italians.

The sons of sunny italy, addicted to Democratic folly, gathered to the number of a score or so in the club-room of the Palmer House last evening. There wasn't much enthusiasm, especially when C. C. P. Holden, in mellifluous tones addressed the audience upon the necessity of voting for Lynch and Lieb. The Italians didn't enthuse at these suggestions. The venerable Miles Keho and other Italians addressed the audience, after which the meeting dispersed.

THE DEMOCRACY.

of Democrats to gather in Farwell Hall was of Democrats to gather in Farwell Hall was called by Billy Nevans' Band yesterday afternoon, and a fair number of people were in the hall when Miles Kehoe called the meeting to order and nominated Judge Van Buren as Chairman. The Judge, on taking the chair, denounced the National Government of the last sixteen years as the most corrupt ever seen on the face of the earth. The consequences

ingman, who hardly knew where to lay his head. A year ago the Democracy elected a President, but the Republicans stole the ballotboxes and counted him out. Passing to the financial question, the speaker said that the crowning injury of the Republicans was to take away the people's money by calling silver no money. This law would be repealed very soon by the Democratic House. In the local fight, the only advice was to go to the polls and vote the straight ticket.

C. H. Considine nominated half a dozen Secretaries, headed by Jerry Crowley and Olaf Riechel. They were elected.

The Chairman then introduced

MELVILLE W. FULLER, who said that next Tuesday would see State elections in New York and several other States, and that in the County of Cook there would be an election scarcely less important. The speaker very gracefully rererred to the death of Senator Morton in saying that it contained a wholesome admonition to all politicians. He would say with the poet, "Let there be peace between me and thee," at least from personalities. It had been too common to consider a man a monster because he was a Republican, or a villain because he was a Democrat. It was the common practice for the papers in this city to claim that every Democrat should be defeated because he was a Democrat. Passing to the Ohio election the speaker did not claim that it was so much a Democratic success as a rebuke to the Republicans. As to the local contest the speaker saw no reason why the Democrats should not support their ticket so long as the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability were in them. Mr. Fuller then referred to the speaker did not claim that the speaker saw no reason why the Democrate should not support their ticket so long as the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability were in them. Mr. Fuller, that in St. Louis he advocate was defending a Republican case in St. Louis, and explained why he was not so grieved at that result. The reason was, said Mr. Fuller, that in St. Louis the advocate was defending a

MR. MOBAN

was introduced, and said that it had been conceded before the Conventions that the best. Commissioner ticket would win. In this view of the case the speaker bitterly attacked Spofford, one of the Republican candidates, saying that he was expelled from the headship of a school in this city in 1869 because he speculated in lead-pencils and rubber-erasers. The bulk of Mr. Moran's speech was a blackguardly, characteristic attack on the newspapers of the city. They had, he said, lost all their influence because they lied so much, because they so freely slandered reputable citizens, and because they so often told the truth about each other. Naturally enough, Mr. Moran thought the Democratic ticket the best because it had the most Irish on it. "Who," continued Mr. Moran, "shouldn't hold office on the Democratic ticket unless the Irish? The offices on the Democratic ticket are properly parceled out." The Tribuns had said that the ticket should have a Scandinavian on it. Would they look at their own ticket and see if there was any Scandinavian on it? The speaker passed to consider the claims of Mr. Klokke, whose name (which he pronounced Cloak) he supposed was expected to cover the whole German vote. The novelty of the charge made against Mr. McCrea deserves meution. It was that, while he was a expected to cover the whole German vote. The novelty of the charge made against Mr. McCrea deserves meution. It was that, white he was a tinker in Ireland, he used to go about breaking boor people's pots and kettles so as to get a chance to mend them. It appeared to the speaker that the only safety of the ballot-box was in intrusting it to the Democrafic party; the Republican party had always been ballot-box stuffers.

MURRAY P. TULEY spoke somewhat at length, giving his attention to Mr. Klokke, whom he declared was a chronic office-seeker. He related of him that he was turned out of office and declared unfit for it, then reappointed by Mr. Colvin, and again set adrift by him. He was a tool of A. C. again set adrift by him. He was a tool of A. C. Hesing's. The last name strred up the speaker to say that he used his son as a tool and sold him at odd times. One case was when Wash Hesing withdrew from the North Side Congressional race in favor of Charlie Farwell for a pecuniary consideration. As to McCrea, the speaker said that he was endinently respectable, but that his record was no better as an Alderman than I workly. man than Lynch's.
H. G. Miller was then introduced, and spoke

appeared holding in his hand a copy of TRE TRIBUNE, from whose attacks he appeared to the bummers. He declared that the people must choose between him and Hesing. He closed by saying that he considered himself the under dog in the fight at present, but "by the eternal" he would be at the top some day.

J. Charles Haines was introduced and told an affecting little Sabbath-school story about how Lieb on a certain occasion owned up that he was honest without ever being charged with it. The house thinned out rapidly under this affliction. Doolittle was then introduced and explained

why he supported Miller. The industrial Convention by which he himself was nominated was composed of 95 per cent of as good Democrats as ever lived, etc., etc., as per Mr. Doolittle's published letter.

Loud calls were made for Mr. Lynch, but he was understood to be spending his money among the saloons, and thought that more profitable than facing an audience.

AT HEADQUARTERS. THE REPUBLICANS.

As the day for the test of strength at the polls draws nigh, the Republicans are losing none of that confidence which has inspired them all through the short but exciting campaign. With no disaffected people to conciliate, no dissensions to heal, no trades to patch up, they have gone right on, determined to achieve suc have gone right on, determined that could be done cess, and doing everything that could be done towards that end. Their organization is thorough throughout the city and in the country towns, as the favorable reports from the members of the Campaign Committee every day indicate. With a superior ticket made up of men of unassailable characters, with the prestige that comes from the fact of honest City Government under the present Republican Administra-tion, and with the well-founded feeling that the people of Cook County are desirous of seeing the same reforms carried out in the County Government, as they will be by the men on that ticket, the Republicans have no doubts, provided an honest expression of the people can be had, of a glorious triumph. To secure such an election nothing is being left un-

doubts, provided an honest expression of the people can be had, of a glorious triumph. To secure such an election nothing is being left undone that would contribute to that result. The cry of "Stop, thief!" from Democratic headquarters did not accomplish the object intended—to pull the wool over people's eyes. The public saw through it, and the Republicans have spared no pains to prevent any resort to the peculiar election tactics of that trio of worthies, Dave Thornton, Ed Phillips, and Jim Gleason, and the gangs they manipulate. Altogether, there is everything to hope for.

There is one thing the Republican party can't control, however, and that is the weather. It has been somewhat too customary for their voters in days past to exercise rather too much the American citizen's right to stay at home on rainy election-days, if he so pleases. The plea for all this has of course been that the election was an unimportant one, and that one vote would not count much any way. That plea cannot be urged next Tuesday. The issue before the people of Cook County is one of peculiar importance. The square fight to be made that day is on the question whether the present County Ring shall continue in power, or, by the election of honest men, be smashed beyond all hope of ever being welded together again. Not a voter, therefore, should remain at home, whether it rain or sline, snew or blow, sleet or hall, or whether any other of the peculiarities of this climate assert themselves that day. Every vote counts one, and every citizen in favor of decent government should see that his counts, and that it counts for the right men.

A REGULAR SESSION OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMENTAGE applications. Considerable time was taken up in reading from the morning papers the list of judges as appointed by the County Board, and in scrutinizing the names to see that among those supposed to be Republican indees and clerks report at headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the necessary instructions. Considerable time was taken

Committee, and, on motion, it was decided to furnish challengers with cards containing the same. The newspapers were requested to publish, for the information of voters, the iist of precincts, with their boundaries, in Saturday's and Monday's papers.

After the transaction of some unimportant routine business the Committee adjourned.

THE COMMUNISTS, alias the Workingmen's Party of the United States, have their headquarters in a bandbox in the third story of the building at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets. There they meet, issue their calls for meetings, and transact what

the third story of the building at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets. There they meet, issue their calls for meetings, and transact what other little business they have to do. They are printing a paper,—the Arbeiter-Zeitung,—half in English and half in German, which, they say, has 3,100 bona fide subscribers. They claim to be circulating 6,000 additional copies free of charge. They profess to believe that they will poll a large vote Tuesday, but the probability is that it will not be much over 1,000. "We are determined," said Citzen Herr, who seems to be one of the ruling spirits in the bandbox, "to have an honest election. I shall instruct our committees to see that our party has a challenger at each voting place, and he shall stay there until the last vote is counted, and if any fraud is attempted we shall see that the scoundrels are held responsible for it. You can tell The Tribung and everybody else that we're going to poil a big vote election day. The most we care for is to bust that rotten Cook County Ring, and we're going to do it too. Just put that in your paper if you want to."

And beyond this authoritative statement of the aims and plans of the W. P. U. S., the third-story corner bandbox vieided nothing yes-

being but another name for Democracy, the business transacted at the headquarters of the former is of very small moment. The Campaign Committee meets and seriously contemplates the situation, then adjourns, and meets again. The crowd there is enthusiastic in proportion to the shekels advanced. Dick Trevellick, of Detroit, the prince of blatherskites, is to come here and speak in the interest of Lieb. He will commence his gabbing to-night.

Some fellow, who thinks he has a right to, has gone around soliciting money to pay for rent for Some fellow, who thinks he has a right to, has gone around soliciting money to pay for rent for Wall's Hall, for Workingmen's meetings. The fellow is a fraud, and has no right to do political begging on behalf of the Workingmen. The enthusiasm among the Industrials seems to have found its level, and there are but few who feel sanguine of the success of either Lynch or Lieb.

THE GREENBACKERS went to work yesterday morning with an apparent intention to make the most of the four days left. In their work of appointing committees, arranging meetings, and attending to the other details of organization, they have had the Industrials of the McGilvray stripe, their new allies, to help them. The small barn which is used as the committee room was extrayagant. s used as the committee-room was extravagant-v fitted up for the transaction of business. One ly fitted up for the transaction of business. One table and three chairs, one of which had a lame back, were brought in to furnish the place where the fusionists' councils were to be held. To keep the vulgar rank and file out, or to make a show to that end, a rude railing of rough plue boards was put up in front of the aforesaid table and the three chairs. The unwashed and the semi-respectable were rne unwasned and the semi-respectable were proof against any such inventions of the bosses, however. When any of the Greenbackers wanted to go behind the scenes, or any of the individuals who pull at the short, black clay pipe desired to whisper in the bosses' ears, they pipe desired to whisper in the bosses' ears, they pushed past the rude railing as if it were not, and invaded the sacred precincts within the inclosure. The united Greenbackers and Industrials profess to be working harmoniously for the ticket,—that is, as much of it as is made up. One place still goes a begging, however. Hugh McLaughlin sent word over yesterday morning that he could not run as their candidate for criminal Court Clerk. Haring submorning that he could not run as their candidate for Criminal Court Clerk. Having submitted his claims to Barrett's place on the Democratic-Industrial ticket to a committee, by whose decision he agreed to abide, and having been a victim of the grand bounce, he really did not see how he could honorably consent to run against Barrett, whose claims had been decided by the Committee to be better than his own against Barrett, whose claims had been decided by the Committee to be better than his own. The Greenbackers accepted the resignation, not, however, without sundry observations to the effect that Mr. McLaughlin had changed his mind in a good deal of a hurry, and that perhaps he had certain good and sufficient reasons known only to himself, but easily imagined by people who could see through a millstone with people who could see through a millstone with hole through it, for drawing out of the fight. a hole through it, for drawing out of the fight. The question then arose, Who should be put on in McLaughlin's place! To state it in another and more practical way, who would put up enough filthy lucre to be indorsed by the Green-backers! Up to a late hour in the evening no-body could be found who was willing to throw away his money for their support, although the place on the ticket is said to have gone begging at even so low a rate as \$200. If nobody concludes to ante up between this and election day, the place will be left blank, and the Greenbacker-industrial crowd will be left to choose between Stephens and Barrett. It will be a comforting thought to the candidate who gets the least number of their votes to know that the other fellow can-

their votes to know that the other fellow can-

an eron was to inflict on this community on or about Sunday morning a nauseating dose in the shape of a paper—an organ devoted to the cause of the Greenbackers and the Industrials. It was stated, although it seems preposterous that the man could be such an ineffable fool, DAVE HAMMOND'S PIRST \$500

DAVE HAMMOND'S FIRST \$500

was to go to paying printers' bills, salaries for the thirty-five editors, etc., etc. Inasmuch, however, as the money will be money lost, it is terhans just as well to sink it in that way as any other. When that is gone it is believed that more can be had from the same source, and that source, it is asserted, is ostensibly Mr. Dave Hammond, but really Mr. Tom Lynch, between whom and the former there is believed to be a sort of a pneumatic tube connection through which passes enough currency of the realm to keep things running in the said Lynch's interest, in the hope that Hammond will draw off enough Republican votes to hurt McCrea. In this the two worthies are making a big mistake. Te fused Greenbackers and Industrials contain more Democrats than Republicans, and if Hammond has any following among the disaffected outsiders in either party, he will draw more Democrats than Republicans. It is a losing game all around, as they will discover about Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, provided enough tickets can be counted by that time to show how the thing has gone.

The Palmer House Headquarters THE PALMER HOUSE HEADQUARTERS

to show how the thing has gone.

THE PALMER HOUSE HEADQUAFTERS
were visited by about the same crowds yesterday, with the exception that in the afternoon a characteristic delegation from the Stock-Yards came up to run their hands into "that bar'l." Their bully-boy, butcher-like appearance served to distinguish them above all the rest, although there were some of the rank and file around the place before they came who looked almost, but not quite, as disreputable. The regular meetings of the Executive Campaign Committee and the Ward Campaign Committee excited no interest in the lobby, for the simple reason that, according to all accounts, nothing was done except to look after the merest details. The moving cause which brought Hoxic's gang was disclosed in the remark of a red-fisted, blue-shirted Irishman in a big, black slouch hat, to the effect and tenor following: "Don't see what in h—ll them—fools on the Campaign Committee resolooted that they'd only pay ticket-peddlers \$5 a day. Why, —my soul, —do they expect a man to stand aroun' all day peddling them—tickets for such a —stinking mean sum as \$5! —me if Till do it." And with that, this choice guardian of the purity of the ballot-box buzzed around Mies Kehoe and his meck followers to see 'if they couldn't get them have \$10 instead of \$5 for peddling "them the "old man" to open another barrel and let them have \$10 instead of \$5 for peddling "them

his meek followers to see if they couldn't get the "old man" to open another barrel and let them have \$10 instead of \$5 for peddling "them little bits of paper."

The meeting most eagerly looked for yesterday was that of the county central committee, when the Riechel case would come up for settlement. Riechel had shown by his course throughout the muddle that he could neither be coaxed nor bulldozed by the man who directly caused him to be bounced—Hermann Lieb. Quite naturally, the first means resorted to in order to get Riechel to peaceably withdraw and not kick up a row was coaxing. So the wily and engaging Hermann placed before the angry Scandinavian's eyes the prospect of an office—a clerkship in the County Clerk's or County Ireasurer's office; anything, in fact, he might ask for, provided only he would keep quiet, and not get up a row. When coaxing wouldn't do any good, Hermann tried the more forcible method of bulldozing. Hastening up to 291 Milwaukee avenue, he interviewed the liquor firm of J. Z. Alstrup & Co., vainly endeavoring to persuade them to use their influence with their countryman and get him to resign, take a clerkship, and have the thing all settled. Alstrup & Co. politely refused to do anything of the sort. Then did Hermann threaten to withdraw from the ticket himself, if they wouldn't do something to get Riechel to step down in a peaceable manner. Alstrup & Co. coolly informed the Swiss that he might withdraw or do anything else he pleased for all of them, and intimated that the interview had lasted long enough. Hermann took the hint and went. The public know how the Committee put off a decision until the tickets with Kavanaugh's name on them should have been printed, when it would be too late to make any changes. Before the meeting yesterday afternoon, Lieb ran across Riechel in the lobby of the Palmer House, again made those same generous proposals about the

clerkship, and was again told that the promise of a clerkship or any other office could not make an honest man give up fighting for a principle. Time wore away, and the Committee met. Thursday night there was a bare quorum present. Yesterday afternoon there was a full meeting, and the job of the bare quorum, to tell Riechel the tickets were printed and the game was up so far as he was concerned, was beautifully spoiled. The more decent members of the Committee would not lend themselves to such a mean, contemptible trick as that. The bare quorum of the night before saw it, and were sad. The contest between Kawanaugh and Riechel was carefully inquired into. Frank Cunningham testified that Riechel received the nomination fairly and squarely, and the Committee, after all the testimony was in, decided in favor of Riechel and warmly indorsed him. As for Riechel, the action of the Committee surprised him not a little. Having fought for his rights, and having gained the battle, he could afford to be magnanimous. He therefore arose, thanked the Committee for their honest investigation of the matter, promised to support the ticket, with the exception of Lieb, and astonished everybody by announcing that, having been fairly treated, he would now withdraw, such a step being, in his opinion, the best thing he could do for the party. A reporter for The Tribune saw him afterwards, and, in answer to the natural inquiry whether any consideration or inducement had been put forward to make him take such a course, Mr. Riechel promptly denied that anything of that kind had entered into the matter. He had plainly told the Committee, he said, when he made his statement, that he wished no office nor any other consideration, but that he withdrew simply because he thought it the best way to settle matters and conciliate everybody. As it was, he would work for the success of the ticket with the exception of Gen. Lieb, who, he believed, had raised all the trouble, and who had proved to be a false friend all through the deplorable affair.

The County Commissioners are giving their entire time to electioneering. The Ringsters, it is understood, have received some assurances from some of the Democratic nominees, and they will leave nothing undone to elect them. It is said of Peter Hand, marriage-license clerk in Lieb's office, that he was recently boasting of his spelling abilities to a friend. "Can you spell contrary?" asked the latter. "Of course I can," responded Peter. "C-o-u-n-con-t-r-a-e-tra-r-e-y." That settled it. Peter was declared the boss-speller, which he undoubtedly is.

Gen. Lieb's private office was crowded all day yesterday with his blowers and strikers, all of whom seemed eager for riches. He distributed considerable of the money raised a few weeks ago by assessing his employes, and it was agreed that his crowd should go to the polls Tuesday prepared to trade away the entire ticket in his interest.

Mr. Stotz, who has been placed on the Democratic ticket for Commissioner by Miles Kehoe, is in great favor with the "Ring." During the past year he has been a favorite of that gang, and has been given, without competition. thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of work. In fact, everything in the furniture line has gone to him, and it is said that he has had to be liberal in his charges to keep even.

CORN IN ILLINOIS.

Official Reports of the Crop for October Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 2.—Following are the October reports of the corn-crop from the various counties in Illinois to the Department of

ous counties in Illinois to the Department of Agriculture:

Adams—Corn will make nearly an average crop, of good quality; is well matured, even late planting ripened well, and was not injured by frost.

Alexander—Corn is much better than for several years, and will be more than an average crop.

Bond—Corn will not make half a crop, owing to continuous dry weather during filling season.

Bone—Corn will be over three-fourths of an average yield per acre, and the increased acreage will bring the total yield in the county up to a fair average crop. average crop.

Brown—Corn will make about an average crop,
Brown—Corn will make about an average crop,

and will make more than average yield on the increased acreage.
Calhoun—Corn is matured in good condition, and will make three-fourths of a crop.
Carroll—Corn is generally well matured, and even the late planting has not been injured by frost; the crop will hardly be up to the average.
Cass—Corn is well ripened and firm, of good quality, and will make a full average crop; late planting not injured by frost.
Champaien—Corn has come out wonderfully the last two months, and will make more than an average crop; the late planting was not damaged by frost, and will be dry enough to crib the 1st of November.

ember. Christian—Corn will not make an average crop;

is sound and well matured.

Clark—Corn has improved greatly the past two
months owing to the season, which has been unusually favorable; the crop will make about 90 per
cent of an average yield, and is sound and well Clark—Corn has improved greatly the past two months owing to the season, which has been unusually favorable; the crop will make about 90 per cent of an average yield, and is sound and well matured.

Clay—Corn will not make one-half of a crop owing to the unfavorable season; the corn prospect has improved somewhat the past two months owing to continued warm, growing weather and the absence of frost—the crop is sound and dry.

Clinton—Corn will not make more than two-thirds of a crop, which, when taking into consideration the decreased acreage, will give the county less than the usual supply.

Coles—Corn is sound and of good quality, and will make about an average crop; some complain that corn was badly blown down in September and loss sustained by rotting on the ground since the rainy season set in.

Cook—Corn is well matured, of good quality, and an unusually large yield, with an increased acreage.

Crawford—Corn will not make over three-fourths of a crop; early planting well ripened and of good quality; late planting injured by early frost.

Cumberland—Corn, in some sections of the county, is very good, and in other parts will not make much over half a crop; taking the county over, there will be nearly an average crop on the limited acreage; corn is well matured and not injured frost.

DeKalb—Corn is sound, dry, and in good condition; the acreage is larger than last year, with full average yield.

DeWitt—Corn is sound, well matured, and out of the way of frost, and will make merally an average crop; early planting was dry enough to crib the 15th of October.

Douglas—Corn has not been injured by frosts, but owing to warm weather is not drying; the crop throughout the county will make merally three-fourths of an average crop is much better than last year.

DuPaze—Corn is hard and sound, and will make an average yield on the increased acreage, will give much more corn than last year.

Edgar—Corn is well matured of good quality, and will make about three-fourths of an average orop, which his above former estimates

low ground will reduce the yield per acre over the county to three-fourths of a good average, which, with the hmited acreage, will give the county a short crop.

Greene—Corn is well matured, of good quality, and even late planting is out of the way of frost; the crop will not be more than three-fourths of an average yield.

Grundy—Corn will make nearly an average crop, is sound, and of good quality; in some parts of the county the yield is not over three-fourths average, and extra good in other sections, which, with the increased area, will make a very large crop for the county.

Hamilton—Corn will not make much more than three-fourths of an average yield, owing to the unfavorable wet spring; the acreage is somewhat increased over last year, but not enough to make the yield up to the average.

Hancock—Corn is well matured, and has come out beyond our expectation; the absence of killing frosts has given late planting time to ripen, and three-fourths of a crop will be realized.

Hardin—Corn is sound, and of good quality; has improved since last report, but will not make an average crop.

Henderson—Corn is well matured and of good quality, and large yield in many parts of the county, which is counterbalanced by almost a failure in other portions; the usual acreage was planted, but the uneven yield will not return more than three-fourths of an average crop.

Henry—Corn is good, well matured, and will make more than an average crop; some report as high as ninety bushels per acre.

Iroquois—Corn swell matured, and the increased acreage will, with more than an average yield per acre, give the county one of the largest and best crops for some years.

Jackson—Corn has improved very much since last report, and will make about three-crops of an average crops; quality good.

Jasper—Corn signetly decreased acreage as compared with last year, is well matured, of good quality, and has come out wonderfully since last report, and will come out wonderfully since last report, and is considered but little short of an average crop.

and poor yield will give the county a very suon crop.

Jo Daviess—Corn will make three-fourths of an average yield per acre, and the increased acress will make the crop equal to that of last year; the storm Aug. 28 prostrated the corn, and reduced the prospect, which, with the continued we weather, has damaged the ears on the ground.

Johnsom—Corn is well matured, of good quality, and will make an average crop.

Kane—Corn will make more than an average crop, is fully matured, and of good quality.

Kankakee—Corn is very well matured, of guality, and will make a good average yield.

Kendail—Corn is sound and dry, and of quality, and will make a good average yield.

Kendail—Corn is sound and dry, and of quality, and will make a good average yield.

Kendail—Corn crop will not average much over three-fourths of a crop, owing to dry went during the growing season; the crop is well and not filled to end of cob.

Knox—Corn crop will not average much over three-fourths of a crop, owing to dry went during the growing season; the crop is well anot increase quality.

Lake—Corn will make hardly an average yield growing weather and absence of frost; will make about three-fourths of an average crop, which is less than predicted in former reports.

Lawrence—Corn is well matured and of good quality, but will not make much more than half an average yield; the limited acreage and poor yield make farmers feel blue.

Lee—Corn is sound and of good quality, and will give the county one of the largest crops ever produced.

Livingston—Corn sound, and most of it dry enough to crib; will make abount an average yield; the limited acreage and poor yield make a full average yield per acre, but hardly enough to orib; will make abount an an average trop; late planting not damaged by frost.

Lozan—Corn is sound, and most of it dry enough to orib; will make abount an an average trop; late planting not damaged by frost.

Lozan—Corn is sound, well matured, and will make a full average, is remarkably will make a full average, is remarkably will ma Jo Daviess-Corn will make three-fourths of a

Russian Losses Heavy

wards making up for the deficiency in quantity, some of the very late planting was toliched by frosts.

Macoupin—Corn has greatly improved, and has been favored with the finest fall weather for ripeaing, and even the last planting. June 20, is out of the way of frost: the crop will make nearly three-fourths of an average yield per acre, which will give the county a very limited crop when the small acreage is taken into account.

Madison—Corn has not improved enough to warrant more than half a good average yield, and with less acreage than heretofore; some fields were injured by frost.

Marion—Corn has improved very materially since last report, and has ripened well, and even the last planting is out of the way of frost.

Marshall—Corn has improved somewhat since last report, and will make nearly an average field per acre, which, with the large acreage, will give the county more than a full average crop; the com is sound, well ripened, and has not been injured by frost.

Mason—Corn has been favored by warm, gowing weather and absence of severe frost, adis matured; the prospects are good for three-fourth of a crop of good sound corn.

Massac—Corn is well matured and of good quality: the yield per acre is more than an average, and the acreage is increased over last year, which will gre the county an unusually large supply.

McDonough—Corn has matured well, but he crop will be light, owing to an unfavorable spring, which, with the injury by wind storm on the 19th inst., the corn will average but little over half a crop for the county; corn was badly blown down a many parts of the county, and much good corn on the ground was spoiled during the week of continuous rain.

McHenry—Corn has improved wonderfully aing a larger crop than last year; the crop is sound and well matured.

McLean—Corn has improved wonderfully into last report, and has ripened nicely, and will well unforced exceedingly well: the vield will be been sound.

sound and well matared.

McLean—Corn has improved wonderfully sine last report, and has ripomed nicely, and will weigh and feed exceedingly well: the yield will be better than an average, and the crop larger and better throughout the country than for several years.

Menard—Corn has been favored with a spiendid season for ripening, and is well matured, and will make about three-quarters of an average on the slightly decreased acreage.

Mercer—Corn is generally ripe and solid and dry, with little or no soft corn; will make a full average crop.

age crop.

Monroe—Corn is well matured, and better than last report; the crop will make over three-fourth f an average crop.

Montgomery—Corn is better than reported h

average crop.

Perry—Corn not more than two-thirds of an average crop, being a failure on fiat lands.

Platt—Corn is generally sound and well matured; late corn is not as good as expected, and the ried will not make more than half a crop for the county.

Pike—Corn is generally sound and well matured, and will be quite up to the average riels.

Pope—Corn is drying very slowly, and needs a good frost to check growth; the late storm injured crops somewnat in parts of the county, but the large yield throughout the county will make fully an average crop.

Pulaski—Corn is extra good, and there will be more than an average crop; some bottom fields at

runasti-Corn is extre good, and there are more than an average crop; some bottom fields of late planting slightly touched by frost.

Putnam-Corn is well matured, and will make a full average crop. H, Colby, near Granville, reports that he has corn that will yield 125 bashes to the acre.

Bandelph—Corn is well matured, and will make a species crop.

Randelph—Corn is well matured, and will make an average crop.

Richland—Corn has improved since last report, and late corn has been favored with warm, growing weather and absence of frost, which has increased the prospects for more than haif a crop of the limited acreage.

Rock Island—Corn is well matured, and will make an average yield per acre, and the increased acreage will make the 1877 crop larger than the past year.

Saline—Corn has matured much better than expected and is of good quality, and will make more than three-fourths of an average crop.

Sangamon—Corn is the principal crop of the county, and upon the success of the crop mainly depends the year's prospects; the crop has had a most favorable season for maturing, and even the late planting is ripe, and will insure a crop of alleast 80 per cent of a full average crop.

Schuyler—Corn is out of the way of frost, and very good yield, except on the flat lands; will make about an average yield.

Scott—Corn in some localities is much above an average, while in other sections the crop is light, which will reduce the average to a little better than three-fourths of a full average yield.

Shelby—Corn will not make much more than half a crop; is generally well matured and of good quality.

Stark—Corn ripened without frost to kill the

than three-fourths of a full average yield. Shelby—Corn will not make much more than half a crop; is 'generally well matured and of good quality, and will make a full average crop.

Stark—Corn ripened without frost to kill the leaves; is sound, of good quality, and will make a full average crop.

St. Clair—Corn has matured well on high land, but was injured on low bottoms be frost; the prospect has not improved materially since last report, and the crop will not make more than three-fourths of an average crop.—this, when considered with the decreased acreage, will indicate alimited supply.

Stephenson—Corn is sound and of good quality, and the yield per acras is one-fourth less than last year, which shortage will largely be made up in the increased acreage over 1876.

Tazewell—Corn has ripened finely and is sound and of good quality;—some fields were drowned out, and the dry weather in August and September prevented filling to the best advantage. The crop is about four-fifths of a good average yield. Partures were never better for the season.

Union—Corn in the southern portion of the county is good, and will yield a full average crop; in the great part of the county north the crop was seriously affected by the drought, which will reduce the yield to about three-fourths of an average. Vermilion—Corn has matured well; and is out of the way of frost; in some sections of the county will make up about a full average crop; in the great part of the county north the crop was seriously affected by the drought, which will reduce the yield to about three-fourths of an average yield. The area of corn, however, is much less than the average.

Warren—Corn is out of danger from frost, and up well; the quality is sound and better than small some fields will yield 100 bushels per acre, others from thirty down to almost nothing; the crop is more dealed will yield 100 bushels per acre, others from thirty down to almost nothing; the crop is well matured; the yield is generally poor, and the corn throughout the county will not mak

and will make nearly three-fourths of an average crop.

Whiteside—Corn throughout the county is better than an average, is well matured, heavy and first will—Corn will make about an average crop; it is sound, well matured, and of first-rate quality. Williamson—Corn has matured well, and son fields have yielded well; there is no material change for the better since last report, and the crop will not much exceed one-naif the asual average throughout the county.

Winnebago—Corn is well ripened, and promises more than an average yield perfacre, with increased acreage as compared with last year.

Woodford—Corn has matured well, and is sound and will make a full average yield on the increased acreage; some large crops are reported on the average yield on the increased acreage; some large crops are reported on the average crop on fiat land.

FOREIG

Chefket Pasha Bac on the 31st tober.

His Army Demo Fleeing in D

of Dubnik and The Investment

Now Reporte

Comple

Egypt Threatened by the King sinia

The French Ca ly Discus Grevy Would Accep

lican Nomina Presiden WAR NE CHEVRET CHECK BUCHAREST, Nov. 2.—Or Pasha advanced to Pxetak defeated after several hours

is now completely invested. IN THE DORK LONDON, NOV. 2.—A spea pople says Prince Hassan command a force of Turks tended to oppose Gen. Zimi The Russians are in for whence they threaten Bazar NO PROPOSAL FOR whence they threaten B

A Vienna correspondent Beust, Austrian Ambassa ports that Lord Derby ha ambassadors that England opportunity of making any A Ragusa special states the are preparing to attack Kke RUSSIAN HEAD

about eight miles south of October. The Grand D headquafters here. Tuchenitza with his staff. mania's headquarters are The attack on Tehsche the capture of Dubnik, on repulsed with the loss of at Dubnik was 3,000 men

and as nearly all the offi personally known at headq 200 officers had been placed cast a deep gloom over the The bombardment of F The bombardment of P desultory way. A special dispatch from

ingly strong in defense, rison is commanded by Si the ablest Turkish Ge EGYPT AND A LONDON, Nov. 8-5 a. threatens to invade Eg Gen. Gordon is expected a tiate with him.

FRAN THE POLITICAL Paris, Nov. 2.—Victor Rappel, says many Repul Deputies have arrived. meetings have yet been l negotiations or overtures the men of the 16th ber of the Left ha with this object by any re less direct, of the Elys among the members of th various contingencies hav though, of course, no restaken. In the event of retirement from the Pres didacy will be unas Grevy has allowed stood that he we from any duty or respons of the Republican cause. retain his post with a Rer unanimous opinion preva guarantees must be requied previous Ministers. Committees of the "Left ber will meet Monday course of the party.

THE MINISTRY AG

course of the party.

THE MINISTRY AC
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Ministers have all agree
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the President, supposed
tion of a Ministry of the
A Berlin special annon
Gontaunt Biron, Ambass
many, has resigned. It
succeed the Duke Decare
eign Aifairs.

CASUA RAILROAD

TURNER JUNCTION, Charles & Elgin pass ductor Bross, was appro-last evening, being due l countered a wild freigh john, about half a mile john, about half a mile erear portion of the free on the main track while ing on the siding. The smashing the caboose the freight-train, and if ger-train was badly dar No. 13, young Mobly, was quite seriously in Bross received a coad passengers were not night was very dark an man was not seen if he tion passenger-train he back to Winfield and to road is now clear.

Special Dispatch to
EAST SAGINAW, Mich.
was drowned in Tawa
duck-hunting. The bo
was found to-day. He
children

RUNAWAY Special Disputch to Kalamazoo, Mich., 2 accident occurred here Burton and James Fleu from Long Lake, north lided with a runaway wagon attached to the ing the heart of their heart of their heart immediately.

RELIGIOUS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

were to be brought; together and how managed in the organization of schools. In Jonesboro a Sub-Convention was held this evening, Dr. Robert Allyn, of Carbondale, and the Rev. W. H Payne delivering an address on "The Bible, the Scholar, and the Teacher." To-morrow the Convention here will adjourn at 3 o'clock, enabling delegates to reach home for Sunday. Resolutions tendering thanks to the families of Anna for their hospitality and kindness of attention to the visiting friends were passed this evening.

METHODIST MISSIONS. The annual meeting of the Methodist Church Extension and Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Church Block yesterday after-

noon at 2 o'clock, Bishop Merrill presiding, and

Mr. A. R. Scranton, the Rev. Dr. Willing, Mr. C. Buzbee, and the Rev. Dr. Williamson were

appointed a Committee on Nomination of Offi-

cers for the ensuing year, and they retired to

Some discussion arose upon the best plan of

forming and conducting missions, which was taken part in by nearly all present.

The Committee on Nominations returned, and Mr. A. R. Scranton, the Chairman, reported the following list of officers nominated:

President—J. W. Harvey, Wabash Avenue Church.

the Rev. William Craven Secretary.

FOREIGN.

ry short supply.

Ind and well matured, but han half an average yield inty; the decreased average ive the county a very

il make three-fourths of an and the increased acreage unit to that of last year; the ted the corn, and reduced with the continued wet the ears on the ground. Il matured, of good quality, age crop.

age crop.

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very well matured, of good a good average yield.

a good average yield.

bund and dry, and of good as nearly an average crop; ag time, and ears are short cob.

cob, viii not average much over rop, owing to dry weather season; the crop is well ma-lity, owing to warm wheather improved conditions but did

been favored with warm absence of frost; will make f an average crop, which is former reports.

well matured and of good make much more than half e limited acreage and poer el blue. I good quality, and seather has improved since per acre is fully up to a good the largely increased acreage, one of the largest crops ever

ound, and most of it dry nake about an average crop; aged by frost, and, well matured, and will e yield per acre, but hardly a full crop, owing to the

eage.

although not more than threeis remarkably well matured,
unality, which will go far tothe deficiency in quantity,
ate planting was touched by

as greatly improved, and has finest fall weather for ripen-planting, June 20, is out of crop will make nearly three-e yield per acre, which will plimited crop when the small

account.
not improved enough to wargood average yield, and with
stofore; some fields were in-

mproved very materially since ipened well, and even the late way of frost.

way of frost improved somewhat since make nearly an average yield in the large acreage, will give a full average crop; the corn ad, and has not been injured

been favored by warm, growsence of severe frost, and is
cts are good for three-fourths
and corn.

Il matured and of good quality:
more than an average, and the
over last year, which will give
ally large supply.
has matured well, but the
sing to an unfavorable spring,
try by wind storm on the 19th
average but little over half a
corn was badly blown down in
bunty, and much good corn on
led during the week of con-

as improved since last report, rly an average yield per acre, reased acreage, will give the than last year; the crop is ared.

ined.
Improved wonderfully since ripened nicely, and will weigh well: the yield will be better of the crop larger and better try than for several years.

been favored with a splendid and is well matured, and will unarters of an average on the croage.

enerally ripe and solid and dry, corn; will make a full aver-

n is better than reported in avorable season for ripening, y half a crop on the decreased

n account of the continued dry has nearly all matured, and is will make a full average yield. as matured much better than lity is good, but the yield per such three-fourths of last year's with the decreased acreage in a county the smallest crop for

jured by drought in August and ill not make over three-fourths corn is generally matured and

more than two-thirds of an

a failure on fiat lands.
serally sound and well matured;
tood as expected, and the yield
than half a crop for the county.
serally sound and well maluite up to the average yield.
rying very slowly, and needs a
growth; the late storm injured
n parts of the county, but the
sout the county will make fully

extra good, and there will be age crop; some bottom fields of iy touched by frost. well matured, and will make a H. Colby, near Granville, re-orn that will yield 125 bushels

has improved since last report, een favored with warm, grow-sence of frost, which has in-cts for more than haif a crop on

a matured much better than exbod quality, and will make more
of an average crop.

Is the principal crop of the
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ened without frost to kill the food quality, and will make a matured well on high lands, allow bottoms be faost; the prosved materially since last report, not make more than three-ge crop;—this, when considered acreage, will indicate a limited in is sound and of good quality, and is sound and of good quality, and is sound largely be made up in age over 1876.

has ripened finely and is sound lity; some fields were drowned eather in Angust and September the best advantage. The crop of a good average yield. Pasetter for the season.

the southern portion of the dwill yield a full average crop; the county north the crop was ythe drought, which will reduce three-fourths of an average. The crop of the county north the crop was ythe drought, which will reduce three-fourths of an average crop; as matured well; and is sound in some sections of the county at excess in other parts of the ap about a full average crop; as improved very materially and will make about three-governs and will make about three-governs and the control of the late orn is yield its generally poor, and the he cannty will not make more the number of acres of corn is allowed the provided in the provided i

Chefket Pasha Badly Defeated on the 31st of October.

His Army Demoralized and Fleeing in Disorder.

Russian Losses Heavy at the Capture of Dubnik and Telische.

The Investment of Pleyna Now Reported to Be Complete.

Egypt Threatened with Invasion by the King of Abyssinia.

The French Cabinet Question Still Variously Discussed.

Grevy Would Accept the Republican Nomination for President.

> WAR NEWS. CHEVKET CHECKMATED.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 2.—On Oct. 31 Chevket Pasha advanced to Pxetaka Telische. He was defeated after several hours' engagement by the Russians at Radomarze, and fied in the greatest

PLEVNA is now completely invested.

IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special from Constantipople says Prince Hassan has undertaken to mand a force of Turks and Egyptians intended to oppose Gen. Zimmermann. The Russians are in force near Nusabeyr, whence they threaten Bazardiik.

NO PROPOSAL FOR MEDIATION. A Vienna correspondent says Count Von Beust, Austrian Ambassador at London, reports that Lord Derby has informed foreign ambassadors that England, so far, has had no opportunity of making any proposal with a view to mediation.

MONTENEGEO. A Ragusa special states that the Montenegrins are preparing to attack Klobuk and Spuz.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS. LONDON, Nov. 2 .- A special from Bogot about eight miles south of Plevna, has the following: The Czar arrived here on the 27th of October. The Grand Duke Nicholas has his headquarters here. Gen Todleben is at Tuchenitza with his staff. The Prince of Roumania's headquarters are at Poradin. LOSSES.

The attack on Tehsche simultaneously with the capture of Dubnik, on the 24th ultimo, was repulsed with the loss of 1,000 men. The loss at Dubnik was 3,000 men. Every brigade and regimental commander was killed or wounded, and as nearly all the officers of the Guards are personally known at headquarters, the fact that 200 officers had been placed nors du combat, has cast a deep gloom over the staff at Bogot.

The bombardment of Plevna continues in desultory way.

SILISTRIA. A special dispatch from Shumla says Silistria is threatened with investment, but is exceedingly strong in defense, and the full-armed garrison is commanded by Suleiman Pasha, one of the ablest Turkish Generals.
EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

London, Nov. 3—5 a. m.—A special from Alexandria says the King of Abyssinia again threatens, to invade Egypt with 120,000 men. Gen. Gordon is expected at Massowah to nego-

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Paris, Nov. 2.-Victor Hugo's organ, the Rappel, says many Republican Senators and Deputies have arrived. Although no formal meetings have yet been held, there have been frequent consultations. There have been no negotiations or overtures for compromises with the men-of the 16th of May. No memof the Left has been approached with this object by any representative, more or less direct, of the Elysee. In conversation among the members of the Republican party, various contingencies have been discussed, although, of course, no resolution has yet been taken. In the event of Marshal MacMahon's though, of course, no resolution has yet been taken. In the event of Marshal MacMahon's retirement from the Presidency, Grevy's candidacy will be unanimously supported. Grevy has allowed it to be understood that he would not shrink from any duty or responsibility in the interest of the Republican cause. Should the Marshal retain his post with a Republican Ministry, the unanimous opinion prevails that more effective guarantees must be required than in the cases of previous Ministers. The members of the Committees of the "Left" in the late Chamber will meet Monday to resolve upon the course of the party.

THE MINISTRY ACCOMMODATING.

According to semi-official statements, the Ministers have all agreed either to meet the Chamber of Deputies or to resign before it assembles, as MacMahon may prefer. The Moniture states that President MacMahon is disposed to try a Ministry of the Right supported by a majority of the Senate, but if this plan should fail he would appeal to the leaders of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministry of the Right would be mariously of the Right would be manifered to carry on the Administration.

M. Pouyer Quertier has had an interview with the President, supposed to refer to the formation of a Ministry of the Right.

A Berlin special annoupces that Viscount de Gontaunt Biron, Ambassador of France to Germany, has resigned. It is reported that he is to succeed the Duke Decazes as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TURNER JUNCTION, Ill., Nov. 2.—As the St. Charles & Elgin passenger-train, No. 13, Conductor Bross, was approaching Turner Junction last evening, being due here at 6:18 p. m., it encountered a wild freight-train, Conductor Dejohn, about half a mile east of the station. The
rear portion of the freight-train was standing
on the main track while the engine was switching on the siding. The collision resulted in
smashing the caboose and two freight-cars of
the freight-train, and the engine of the passenger-train was badly damaged. The fireman of
No. 13, young Mobly, son of Engineer Mobly,
was quite seriously injured, and Conductor
Bross received a wad gash over his eye. The
passengers were not seriously injured. The
night was very dark and stormy, and the flagman was not seen if he was put out. The junetion passenger-train hauled the passenger-cars
back to Winfield and took the other track. The
road is now clear.

Special Dispaych to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 2.—John Beaton was drowned in Tawas Lake yesterday while duck-hunting. The boat capsized. The body was found to-day. He leaves a wife and two children.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 2.—A very curio accident occurred here to-day. Prof. Charles Burton and James Fleming were driving home from Long Lake, north of here, when they collided with a runaway team, the pole of the wagon attached to the team striking and pieroing the heart of their horse. The horse died almost immediately, and they proceeded to the

nearest house and procured the services of a man named Barton to bring them to Kalamazoo. They had gone but a short distance when they collided with another runaway team, and Barton and Fleming were thrown out and quite severely injured. The party then mad their way to this place, and the injured parties were treated.

THE RAILROADS.

ENJOYED THEMSELVES. Most of the railway officials who have been attending the meetings at the Grand Pacific Hotel left for their respective homes yesterday. About fifty of the General Freight Agents accepted an invitation from the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to a pleasure trip to Milwaukee. The train, which consisted of three sleepers and a locomotive, left the Kin-zie Street Depot at 9:15 yesterday morning and arrived at Milwankee about two hours after-wards. At the depot restaurant they found a fine collation in waiting for them, and, the ride having given the railroaders a good appetite, there was not much left on the tables when they having given the railroaders a good appetite, there was not much left on the tables when they got through. Refreshed in body and mind, they got into carriages which stood in walting for them and took a drive through the principal streets of the city. They left the Cream City again at 2 o'clock p. m. During the homeward trip an impromptu meeting was called to order by Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, who nominated Mr. Tappan as Chairman. Mr. Tappan, being unanimously elected, took the chair and thanked the gentlemen for the honor tonferred upon him. He then, on behalf of the General Freight Agents, presented Mr. Kenney, of the Boston & Albany Railroad, with four immense sausages as a token of their appreciation of his ability in getting away with a greater amount of that delicacy than any other man in the country. Mr. Kenney's feelings were so overcome at this unexpected recognition of his capabilities, that he was only able to say that this was one of the proudest moments in his iffe, and that he would keep the valuable token as an heirloom for his children, to remind them, after his remains were moldering under the sod, of the great. Dopularity their father had enjoyed while among the living, and to spur them to become equally great and good. Mr. Kenney was going to say much more of this nature, but he was so overcome with emotion by this time that he had to take his seat. After the General Freight Agents, all of whom were greatly moved, had wiped the dew from their eyes and refreshed themselves, they passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. C. C. Wheeler, Assistant General Superintendent, and H. C. Wicker, General Superintendent, and H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Raiiroad, for their goodness in providing so fine and enjoyable an entertainment. The party arrived in the city at about 4 o'clock in tolerable good condition.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The San Francisco Evening Bulletin has a long editorial in opposition to Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Railroad scheme, and claims that the Central Pacific is ready to complete that line without a single subsidy bond. It has the following to say in regard to this matter:

lowing to say in regard to this matter:

Whatever objections may be made to the management of this Company the Central Pacific], it has certainly been characterized by wonderful vigor and consummate ability. As its stock is in few hands, it is controlled with singleness of purpose and purely on business principles. The great cost of maintenance, and the heavy grades to surmount on its main line, may perhaps preclude the possibility of reaching rates on overland goods current on the Eastern roads; yet it has, despite all prophecies to the contrary, built up a paying business. Its through freights have risen from 98,657 tons in 1872, to nearly 200,000 tons, and while they still consist mainly of valuable material, such as wood, tea, salmon, wines, dry goods, sugar, tobacco, hardware, etc.

nave risen from 98, 657 tons in 1872, to nearly 200,000 tons, and while they still consist mainly of valuable material, such as wool, tea, salmon, wines, dry goods, sugar, tobaceo, hardware, etc., the tariff is being adjusted each year so as to add to the quota of bulky articles transported. Superments of barley, for example, last year aggregated 757 car-loads, while 2, 101 tons of green fruit were moved Eastward. A decrease of 10 per cent in the tariff in 1876 was followed by an increase of 22 per cent in the freight carried.

It is to be presumed the struggle for the Southern transcontinental route will be renewed in the present Congress, but there seems to be no probability that the Central Pacific managers will be thwarted. The chances for Tom Scott's bond scheme are very small. Every convention that has met in the Northern or Western States thus far, whether Democratic or Republican, has opposed the granting of subsidies in any shape to railroad or other corporations. With the exception, perhaps, of the Gulf States, the sentiment of the people seems to oppose the policy of subsidizing. As Mr. Scott cannot go on without Government aid, and the Californians can, theissue is scarcely doubtful.

The Company which has onlit a road across the desert, and has spanned the Colorado, and is now rapidly completing the first two did all, and begged for mercy at the hands of the dult of the Directors. Nichols gave the information which led to the discovery of what others sold games. Craver confesses to nothing, and proclams his innocence. He was expelled for general misconduct. Devlin acknowledges having stood in with Hall, and in his statement of erobacdness relates how he swindled that player out of the proceeds of their dishonesty. McClond, a New York gambler or pool-sellers having stood in with the party who is known to have been did the players for throwing games. There is much just indignation over this crookedness.

ST. LOUIS.

Not to Be Outdon. The following from the Gobe-Democrat of Wednesday gives some id

CROOKED WORK Disgraceful Exposures of Rascality

Among Ball-Players.

Devlin, of the Louisville Club, Makes a Clean Breast of It.

He Implicates George Hall as Having Helped to Throw Games.

of the St. Louis Club. Some Missing Links Supplied for the

Similar Charges Against Several

Benefit of the Latter.

DEVLIN TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE. Special Disputch to Phe Micago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.—The testimony rerealed at the investigation of the Louisv base-ball players will be published in the Courier-Journal to morrow. Unfortunately for Hali and Devlin, the case is very strong against them. They not only criminate each other, but acknowledge their own complicity in the crookedness. Nichols seems to have corrupted all of them. He was in league with a New York pool man named McCloud, and, by telling Dev-lin and Hall how they might make extra money, induced them to come into the scheme. It is known that games were sold in Louisville, Lowell, New York, and Indianapolis. Hall puts the blame on Devlin, and Devlin swears it was Hall. Their confessions to the legal examiner who investigated the affair show conclusively their partici pation in the crookedness. The following testimony was given by Devlin

The following testimony was given by Devlin at the examination:

Was introduced to a man named McCloud, in New York, who said that when I wanted to make a little money to let him know. I was to use the word "sash" in telegraphing, and he would know what was meant. Hall first made the overtures to me to throw games while in Columbus, O. He wrote a letter to me and left it on the table in our room. In the letter he said: "Let us make some money." Can't remember what else was in it. Called Hall one saide, and asked him if he meant it, and he said, "Yes." I proposed to telegraph to McCloud, and we did so. We made a contract to lose the Cincinnati game. McCloud sent me \$100 in a letter, and I gave Hall \$25 of it. Told him that McCloud only sent \$50. Helped to throw a game in Indianapolis. Hall was with me in it. Received \$100 from McCloud for it. Did not give any of this to Hall. Gave it to my wife. Never had anything to do with Nichols. Hall told me that Nichols had approached him, but he never told me that he had thrown lany games but those in Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Don't know P. A. Williams. Suspected Craver in one of the Hartford games, and spoke of it to Chapman. Told Hall to-day that we had better make a clean breast of it.

The PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—The examination of the players of the Louisville Base-Ball Club for alleged crookedness was conducted by a first-class lawyer. As reported several days ago, it resulted in the expulsion of A. H. Nichols, James A. Devlin, George W. Hall, and William Craver. Hall, Devlin, and Nichols confessed to having received bribes for selling games. The first two told all, and begged for mercy at the hands of the Directors. Nichols gave the information which led to the discovery of what others soid games. Craver confesses to nothing, and proclaims his innocence. He was expelled for general misconduct. Devlin acknowledges having stool in with Hall, and in his statement of crookedness relates how he swindled that play at the examination:

makes on the same storms.—Into its vilicular to sold related the road 200 mice into into into account within a force where the content of the road of the content of the content of the road of the content of the conte

following list of officers nominated:

President—J. W. Harvey, Wabash Avenue Church.

Vics-Presidents—The Rev. A. Edwards, of the Centenary Church, and James S. Harvey, of the Centenary Church, and James S. Harvey, of the Centenary Church, and Facerolam Secretary—The Rev. W. H. Holmes, of the Fulton Street Church.

Treaswer—H. J. Thompson, of the Clark Street Church.

Locating Committee—The President and Corresponding Secretary, ex-officio; the Rev. A. Gurney, of St. Paul's Church; T. D. Everett, of the Michigan Avenue Church; George D. Whitcomb, of the Langley Avenue Church; A. R. Scranton, of Grace Church.

Committee on Ways and Means—R. D. Fowler.

Charles Burley, J. E. Wilson, William Durring, O. H. Harton, Philip Myers.

Public Meetings—The Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Williamson, and the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst.

Auditing Committee—The Rev. Mr. Adams and Wanghop.

Visiting Committee—The Revs. Mr. Adams and William A. Spencer.

The report of the Committee was adopted and the officers were elected.

Some other matters of routine business were transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—The Evangelical

Alliance reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. Dr. Hartranft started his paper on "The Tendencies of Modern Thought Toward Romanism and Ritualism." After he had fin-

ished "Romanism" he postponed the reading of the remainder till this afternoon.

The kev. Dr. Tiffany followed with a paper on the same subject, at the conclusion of which they adjourned till this afternoon.

On reassembling, Prof. H. Mead, D. D., read a paper on "Modern Literature as Affected by Rationalism." Dr. Hartranft also read the remainder of his paper. and the League Clubs will invite the co-operation of all other organizations in weeding these "crooks" ont of the profession. It is also highly probable that the League Clubs will refuse to play any organization including among its employes any one whose name appears on the list of black

Rationalism." Dr. Hartranft also read the remainder of his paper.

The evening session was closed by the farewell address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Pierson, of this city, and was responded to by various BAYTIST CLERGYMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MENDOTA, Nov. 2.—The labors of the Baptisi

any one whose name appears on the list of black sheep.

The only thing necessary to understand this is to supply the names. Of course the employe of Mike McDonaid's was Burtis, who was for a good part of the season the only umpire whom the St. Louis Club would suffer on its grounds. The game of Aug. 24 was, according to the Globe Democrat's printed account, lost by the fearful muffing of Battin, who made two errors which gave runs. Force also gave a run by an overthrow, and Blong made three errors as pitcher. The change in position between the first and second day refers to Blong, who was sent to the field in the second game, and Nichols was called in to pitch. It is clear from this comparison of the G.-D.'s vague account now with its specific account then that Battin and Blong are the men, it is gunning after, with a flavor of Force in the pot. MENDOTA, Nov. 2.—The labors of the Baptist clergymen engaged here during the week in the cause of temperance land spiritual improvement were concluded this evening. The mission nas in point of attendance, been very successful. This makes the twelfth week the reverend gentlemen have been engaged in the above work. They leave here for Streator, where the are to resume their labors on Monday next. THE TRIBUNE desires to add its belief that they haven't gotten after the biggest thief in their nine yet.

FIRES.

ANOTHER GREAT STEAMER. Special Dispatch to The Obliggo Tribune.
St. Louis, Nov. 2.—At a quarter to 12 o'clock

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS. this forenoon the palatial steamer Bismarck— since the burning of the Great Republic the finest on the Mississippi—was discovered to be on fire, and in fifteen minutes, and before the Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Hon. John Welsh, nominated as Minister to the Court of St. James, addressed the Episcopal Church Congress here this forenoon on the subject of "The Organization and Administration of Charity." In the course of his remarks he said fire engines could arrive and get to work, the entire vessel was wrapped in flames. The Bis-marck, at the time the fire broke out, was lying that the State in its broadest sense was but an organized charity, or an just under the south wall of the Arsenal, where she has been waiting her turn, according to the instrument designed to confer on man the advantages which individually he could not compresent pool system of loading the St. Louis and New Orleans steamers, and would have left for New Orleans a week from to-morrow. The boat has recently been on the dry-docks mand for himself. The Church was like unto it only exceptional in its purpose. This country has been so productive and generally pros-perous, and its condition so favorable, that a undergoing thorough repairs, and was being painted and renovated preparatory for the southward trip. At the time of the fire there systematic plan for the organization of charity was long neglected, and the voluntary action of were twenty men on board at work, principally ship-carpenters and painters. Capt. John Sparre, who was aft on the hurricane-deck, had the people was relied upon for almost every need beyond the simplest arrangements necessary for protection. With the increase of population his attention first aroused by a man on shore came greater requirements, and, by a gradual process, a system was being developed which crying fire, and pointing to the forward part of the boat. Looking in that direction, Sparre rushed to the front cabin entrance to rescue the books and papers from the office, but by the time he promised to compass after a few years the whole circle of charity. Notwithstanding this, the voluntary system would continue to con-tribute largely to the public relief. This had arrived volumes of smoke were rolling from arrived volumes of smoke were rolling from every door and window, and so overcame him when he endeavored to enter that he barely escaped with his life. The alarm was turned on as soon as it could be reached. The engines No.3,11, and 16, responded promptly, but too late to be of any service. The wind was blowing at a terrific rate, and hardly had that fanner of flame touched the little blaze that was first seen tucking its head out of the cabin window, when, with an almost simultaneous rush of flame, wind, and smoke, the upperportion of the boat was a blazing tinder-box from stem to stern. The conflagration was even more fierce and terrible to look upon than that of the Great Republic. The red flames, fed by the paint supplies on board, shooting uphundreds of feet, the heavens darkened with waves of black smoke, and the confined fires roaring and crackling with a noise that was heard far out into the city, soon attracted a large crowd to the scene. The engines were utterly powerless to do anything, the splendid vessel being already flame-encircled when they arrived. Within an hour nothing was left but the charred hull. Nothing whatever was saved, except a few memorandum books that were rescued by the the first clerk. The origin of the fire seems to be enveloped in considerable mystery. It started in the cabin, but, as there was no one in the cabin at the time, and all the state-rooms were locked, and there was no fire in the stoves at the time, the manner of its origin cannot be ascertained. The building cost of the Bismarck was \$90,000, but at the time of the fire there was only \$15,500 insurance on her, distributed in St. Louis and Pittsburg companies. No lives were lost, but several of the workmen had hair-breadth escapes. been, and probably would continue to every door and window, and so overcame him been, and probably would continue to be, as chaotic a system as could well be devised, consisting largely of the creation of individual fancies and prejudices rather than of real wants, and vastly more costly than it ought to be. The State being responsible for a judicious provision for all objects which might reasonably be classed as public charities, it became a matter worthy of serious inquiry how far the Church might with advantage aid the State indirectly by teaching her members to participate personally in encouraging and promoting every movement for ameliorating the condition of man, and directly so far as it might be done without interference with the system adopted by the State in supplementing that system through the establishment of institutions adapted to various objects not immediately within its range. How might the Church supplement the charities of the State—was an interesting, practical question. On this point Mr. Welsh laid special emphasis on the fact that the circumstances of each diocese and parish should determine the character and extent to which such efforts should be carried, and he counseled the avoidance of the too probable embarrassments which followed iil-considered projects. A great error,—and one of every day occurrence,—was the effort to multiply institutions for different objects at the same time. There were yet but few fields entirely occupied, but care should be taken that what was done would best serve the interests of the community and not interfere with enterprises already entered on by others.

At the closing session, this evening, the Indian queetion was discussed. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, charged the Government with always being first to break its pledges, and said less attention was given to murdered Indians than if they were swine. The first requisite of form was to keep our faith and believe that lying was lying, whether with the white or with the red man. The men having the Indians Incange should be men who believed in God, and who were afraid to steal. The Indi be, as chaotic a system as could well be devised, consisting largely of the crea-

AT BAY VIEW, WIS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Fire to-night destroyed the Harris Malleable Iron Works near Bay View. Loss, \$16,000; insured for \$5,000. The fire caught in the boller-room. Ninety-five men lose

HOTEL BURNED. SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 2.-The Island House, on Kelley's Island, Jacob Rush owner and proprie tor, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$30,000 to \$35,000; insured for \$18,500.

TOPE-BINCKLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANNA, Ill., Nov. 2.—To-day's attendance to To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONT CLARE, Ill., Nev. 1,—In your issue of yesterday there appeared an article headed "The he Sunday-School Convention being held here was unusually large. The weather was cool and | Duello," in which I take quite a prominent dry. On roll-call there were 179 delegates prespart. If the public will kindly defer judgmen ent. The forenoon was devoted to thanksgivin the matter, it will be demonstrated beyond in the matter, it will be demonstrated beyond question that Mr. Binckley is either laboring under a terrible delusion or is an infernal scoundrel. All the denial I desire to make at the present is to that portion of the article in which I am represented as having accompanied the officer and insisted that Binckley be disarmed. I did not accompany the officer, neither did I insist that he be disarmed. Throughout this whole matter I have followed the advice of my legal advisers. Had I followed my own inclinations, I should have paid no attention to his threats, believing myself fully able to take care of myself. Very respectfully,

J. W. Tope. ing and prayer, followed by an address on "The Benefits of International Lessons," by E. L. Davis, of Cobden. The Rev. Mr. Emmerson, of Alton, interested the Association by a lengthy discourse on "Primary Class Work." In the afternoon B. F. Jacobs, one of the most energet & workers in the field, entertained the audience on "The Study of the Bible, and how to Prepare Sunday School Lessons." This proved to be one of School Lessons." This proved to be one of the most interesting as well as beneficial exercises. It was deemed advisable to take a review of this, the Sixth District, before a few delegates took their departure, and President Jerome rendered his report. There are in actual working order in the District 669 schools, a gain of over 100 during the year. He had traveled 2,759 miles, and attended thirty-three mass-meetings in the year, with an expense to the Association of only forty-odd dollars on roll-call of the counties, the delegates therefrom reported exceedingly favorable. Mr. Porter, Statistical Secretary of the State Association, compared the present Convention as equal to that of any district in the State. The counties wore largely represented were Union, Jackson, St. Clair, Pulaski, and Perry. Five counties were without representation. Mr. Porter occupied half an hour on instructions to the workers this evening, after which the pioneer of all Sabbath-achool workers, Father Parson, of St. Louis, enlightened the audience on "The First Convention," showing how the people were to be brought together and how managed in the organization of schools. In Jonesboro a Sub-Convention was held this evening, Dr. Rob-

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS IN patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until so clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-ay.

West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON. West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av. corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. BOOKS.

10.00 VOLUMES SECOND-HAND BOOKS wanted in libraries or small lots; highest price. Correspondence solicited. SMITH'S Cheap Bookstore, 101 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PASTNER WANTED-WITH \$6,000 CASH TO take half interest in a legitimate, paying business in Chicago. Address K 26, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-IN A GOOD ESTABLISHED Palm commission and grain-cleaning business, with \$3,000 to \$5,000, to emisrge business. Satisfactory references given, etc. Address R 80, Tribune office.

LOST AND POUND. LOST—A RED COW; WHITE BACK, AND WHITE star in her face. If returned will be rewarded by JOHN CASEY, corner Forty-seventh and Haisted-sta.

LOST—ON SOUTH WATER-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn, a sum of money in white envelope. Heturn and get a liberal reward of T. D. BOWEN, 148

OR SALE-VACANT LOTS-GREAT BARGAINS 1 50:150, Dearborn-av.; a fine corner.
Sax100, Ohio-st; a northwest corner.
25x125, Saperior-st., east of St. Clair.
30x162, Clark st., near Burton-place.
60x60, Franklin-st., south of Lake-st.
hix125, Marshheld-av., northwest corner York-st.
Alsoa number of other places in all parts of city.
WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

NOBSALE-LOT ON THIRD-AV., BETWEEN POLK And Taylor-sts. A very great bargain. Party has to sell. Can give time in part. Address & 4. Tribune. POR SALE—\$3,800. \$500 DOWN-FINE 2-STORY and basement 10-room brick dwelling, lot 22x175, east front, on Vermon-8v., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Here is the greatest bargain offered. T. B. BOTD, Room 7, 179 Madison-8. POR SALE—NICE PLACE ON MICHIGAN-AV. house warm and pleasant, heaters, gas fixtures, & 8,000; \$2.000 will be taken in outside property, baince easy. E. C. WARE, Room 5 Methodist Block. POR SALE-CHOICE BUSINESS LOT ON NORTH Clark-st., near Indiana, \$12,000, clear; will take clear house and two lots for above, or small place in part payment. E. C. WARE, Room 5 Methodist Block. POR SALE—83.500. VAN BUREN, NEAR LIN-coln, 2-story house and 37 foot lot, in perfect order, \$1,000 cash, painned time; this cost \$5,500 two years ago. K 55, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, as Lagrange, 7 miles from blicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train idready on. IRA BROWN, 142 Laballe-8t., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A STOCK FARM IN DOUGLAS
County, Illinois; it consists of 640 seres, all bine
grass except 160 seres. The buildings consist of a good
resideace, brick cellar, tenant house, large barn and
pageery, implement-house, corn-cribs, and other buildfurther particulars address Corn-cribs, and other buildfurther particulars address CHAS. O. ECKHART, Tuscola, Douglas Co. Ill. cola, Doughas Co., Ill.

PORSALE—FARM OP240 ACRES IN LEE COUNTY.

Iowa; close to good schoola churchea, etc.; well improved; adapted for grating or grain; large brick house; other improvements in proportion. Address Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Morning Sun, Iowa.

TO RENT-THERE STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front, 491 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; 14 rooms and good harn. MRAD & COE, 155 La-Salle-st. TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK,
8574 Wabash-av.; 10 rooms; all modern convenlences. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-VERY LOW TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY
I new marble-front house 217 Ashland-av. Inquire
at 135 South Clark-st. in bank.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
house, No. 359 West Van Buren-st.; 10 rooms.
MEAD & COE, 165 LaSalie-st.

TO RENT-8s PER MONTH-TWO-STORY FRAME
house, 16 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large
rooms 29 Harvard-st.; 87 per month, 6 large rooms 32
Harvard-st.; 83 per month, 6 rooms, 437 Western-av.;
\$15 per month, two-story frame house 1060 West Polkst.; \$12 per month, new two-story brick house 17 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

North Side. TO RENT—A FINE BRICK OF 11 ROOMS, MODERN
TO RENT—A FINE BRICK OF 11 ROOMS, MODERN
DIff; good lot and barn; very good location. Also
a fine 14-room brick, south front, 8 closets, near Lincoln Park and two lines of street-cars; rent low. CHAS.
N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

Suburban. TO RENT-FOR SEVERAL YEARS, CHEAP, AT Winnetka, house, barn, large poultry-house, five acres garden, evergreens, fruit-trees, etc. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21. Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE
and 8-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride
to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON. 98 South Water-st. TO RENT_ROOMS. South Side.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT VERY A elegant basement, northwest corner van Buren and Sherman-sts. Fine location for any business.

TO RENT-NICELY URNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Koom 30, 115 East Randolph-st. West Side.

TO RENT-FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 243 WEST Madison-st. Thompson's Block; modern improve-ments. Rent low to good tenant. WM. H. THOMP-SON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at Jefferson Park Hotel, 489 West Madison-st. TO RENT-3 OR 4 FRONT ROOMS, ALL COMMU-nicating, for light housekeeping; water, gas, and closets. 422 West Jackson-st. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE. BY GEN-lieman and wife, no children, a completely fur-nished house, or cottage of from 8 to 9 rooms; desirable tenants and prompt pay. Address with particulars K 23, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE-ROOM, SUIT-able for suctioneering dry goods: if terms and lo-cation suit will occupy it permanently. Address for one day K5. Tribune office.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
Office (Recased). 99 East Madison st. Established 1895. E. C. CULE, NO. 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$500, \$1,500, \$2,500, and \$5,000 to loan at 8 per cent, three or five years, on Chicago real estate. M ONRY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT CUR-Mrent rates, upon improved Cook County and Northern and Central Illinois farms, BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 59 Dearborn-st. DEWEY, 59 Dearborn-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN
be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. CHAVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-MONEY ON FURNITURE. WAREhouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B.
STOREY, 94 LaSalle-28.. Room 24.

Thouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS.B. STOREY, 84 LaSalie-sts. Room 24.

WANTED—TO BORROW. \$15,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON THE COLOR OF STEARS ON STATEMENT OF STEARS. Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT \$250 ON \$1,000 WORTH OF type, nearly new, four months; will pay liberally. Address & 53. Tribune office.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN Central and Northern Illinois, and productive Chicago real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, Randolph and Dearborn-st., Chicago.

\$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT &CO., 98 Dearborn-st., bear Washington.

\$70.000 TO LOAN ON FARMS AND CITY payable annually. W. P. DICKINSON & GARDNER, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. DENSLOW'S \$2 CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, EQUAL in finish and style to any made in Chicago at any price. Call and see, 184 East Madison-st.

EVERY FARMER, MERCHANT, CLERK, TRAVEL-ing salesman, or agent needs one. Send 25c for sample or stamp for circular. F. M. SMITH, Englesample or stamp for circular. F. M. SMITH, R. wood, Ill.

FIRE! FIRE!
FUNIL PAY TO CALL.
OVERCOATS FOR \$3.50.
OVERCOATS FOR \$4.50.
OVERCOATS FOR \$6.00.
OVERCOATS FOR \$6.00.
OVERCOATS FOR \$7.50.
OVERCOATS \$7.50.

ONE SIDE OF OUR STORE IS DEVOTED EXCLU-sively to youth's, boys, and children's clothing, at FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. SALT-RHEUM AND ITCH-WILL CURE EITHER; no cure, no pay; time, from ten to sixty days; cost, \$15 to \$50. Address P 40. Tribune office. WANTED-SECOND-HAND OR NEW HAND fire-engine, with or without hose-cart. Address E. C. PIERCE, City Clerk Blair, Neb. E. C. PIERCE, City Clerk. Blair. Neb.

WANTED-SALOON LICENSE; AND WILL PAY Cash for saloon fixtures. Must be cheap. Address K 16, Tribune office.

WANTED-A NO. 7 LANE BROTHERS COFFEE. Must be company, 259 South Haisted-st.

YOUTH'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS and ulsters in great variety at FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. 57 FOR A SUIT WORTH \$14 AT THE FIRE STORE, \$7 FOR AN ULSTER WORTH \$13 AT THE FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark st. 57 FOR A FINE CHINCHILLA OVERCOAT WORTH \$7 FOR A FINE BLACK CLOTH COAT WORTH

TFOR A YOUTH'S FINE SUIT WORTH \$15 AT the FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. 27 FOR A FINE BLACK CLOTH PANTS AND 157 vest worth \$14 at the FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. \$7 FOR A NICE BROWN UNION OVERCOAT worth \$16 at the FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark. 7 FOR A FINE DIAGONAL SUIT WORTH \$13 AT the FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. 7 FOR A FINE ENGLISH BASKET SUIT WORTH

TO EXCHANGE-1.280 ACRES OF THE FINEST land in Clay County, North Carolina, located near the Georgia line; splendid stock farm, sheep and cattle range the year; splendid body of timber on the land, hickory, walnut, and chestnut; watered by a fine stream; railroad now building in the county: title perfect; no incumbrance or back taxes; will exchange for real estate in Chicago, or personal property; value, \$2,000. Address M.E.C. Tribune office. Address M E C. Tribune omce.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD INSIDE CITY IMPROVED property (some of it clear) for farm and other good outside property. S. W. SEA, 178 Dearborn st.

TO EXCHANGE—INCE HOME NEAR ASHLAND-outside or North Side improved or unimproved taken. S. W. SEA, 178 Dearborn-st. WE HAVE TWO FINE NEW BRICK HOUSES, with all modern improvements, to exchange for hotel or country property. Also have two houses and so acres of land, all clear, for stock of goods. If you want to trade, come and see us, JONES & HAYES, loom 4. 146 Madison-st.

A BROLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR-niture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 100 West Monroe-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkoepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WELL
qualified as a saicuman, and who speaks Engish
and German, in about and shoe store. Address, with
references, M S, Danville, Ill., Box 118. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT MODERA'
ary, with interest in business; \$100 cas
sary. 11 to 2. 127 South Clark-at., Room 17.

Trades,
WANTED-A GORDON PRESSMAN-ONE WHO
understands his business; also a good cylinder
ceder. OTTAWAY & COLBERT, 147 and 149 Fifth-av. WANTED-PHOTOGRAPHIC RETOUCHER AND printer, 184 East Madison-st. DENSLOW.

Miscellaneous,
WANTED-1.000 MEN TO BUY LABORERS'
Lickets at greatly reduced rates to St. Louis,
Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Nashville, New
Oriosas, and all intermediate points on the Mississippi
River, where preparations are procressing rapidly for
Street, and the levees. Special rates to
contractors and forenof the levees the l 7 Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL stan covelites, tricks, needles, chromos, jewelry, stan coveries, sewing -machine supplies, etc.; the largest and cheapent house in the world for these goods; \$10 a cheapent bounes in the world for these goods; \$10 a cheapent bounes in the world for these goods; \$10 a cheapent bounes of the cheapent of the WANTED-CITY AGENTS FOR REYNOLDS patent books and backs. 220 Wabash av., thir WANTED-MEN-WE GUARANTEE 85 TO \$15 Wanted-MEN-WE GUARANTEE 85 TO \$15 per day to mea willing to work, and will pay ex-penses to Chicago if we cannot show the best selling and most profatable article in America. RAY & CO.,

WANTED-CANVASSERS, OF BOTH SEXES, IN city and country, to introduce novelties in stafamilies, and schools, John R. Barkett CO., 180 WANTED-MEN TO SELL FOUNTAIN PEN-holders, water-pens. etc.; new catalogue free. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics

WANTED-AT S24 VERNON-AV., A GOOD
Swede or German girl for general housework.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR COOKING.

WASSIG, and ironing: also a good second girl; references required. Apply at 70 Park-av.

Scamstresses.

WANTED-OPERATORS ON LADIES' CLOARS, work to be taken home: only responsible parties and those who can furnish first-class references need apply. R. H. MAYER & CO., 212 East Madison, et. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Book keepers, Clerks, &co.
CITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF KIPERIENCE
and good business habits desires a situation or clerk
ship in some banking or commission house or insurance office; a situation more of an object than wages
best of references as to character and ability furnished.
Address K.7. Tribune office. Address & 7. Fittone office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LIVing with parents; 18 years of age, writes a good
hand, pretty correct in figures; can give good references. Address & 11, Tribune office.

Conchinen, Teninsters, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A
Swede; good city reference. Apply at 366 Cher-SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics,
CITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL.

5 to do general housework in a small private family.
Inquire Monday at 500 West Indiana-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN FOR GEN-SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRIENT GER-man girl to do general housework; good references. Call for three days at 773 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—AS THAVELING SALESman for wholsale drug house; speaks German and
English; 12 years' (experience in drug business; best of
references given. Address T. W. BAKER, Union Stock
Yards, Chicage, Ill., Boom 56 Exchange. STOLATION WANTED—AS COMPOSITOK, BY A SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPOSITOK, BY A SIAJO of nine years' experience; references given if required. Address 31 Gold-st. Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, ability, and experience, either as governess, companion, or any post of trust. Address 721, Tribane. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Sides

2] EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—

3] East single rooms and board in city for \$5 to \$7

per week; restaurant tickets, 21 meals \$4.

Potels,

NEVADA HOTEL. 149 AND 150 WARASH-AV.—

First-class board and good rooms \$1.50 per day,

ourders for the winter wanted at very low rates, T. MARK HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 196 WASH Ington. T. MARK HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 196 WASH 50 to 75 cents per day. Excellent accommodations. MUSICAL

SPLENDID NEW PIANO FOR \$150.
A fine new parlor organ for \$60.
The largest stock and lowest prices.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. R. T. MARTIN. 154 State-st.
A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE;
\$10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years.
REED'S Temple of Music, 22 Van Buren-st,
A FINE TONE 714-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, WITH
agraffe, rich carved legs. all late improvements,
only \$150; warranted. B. T. MARTIN. 154 State-st.
A GENUINE STAINER VIOLIN FOR SALE. AD
dress K 51, Tribune office.

A dress K 51, Tribune omce.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—
CHANGE IN STYLES!
NEW AND FIRST-CLASS ORGANS
In order to dispose of a number of styles which we have dropped from our catalogue, and of which no more will be manufactured, we offer them as retail at greatly reduced prices. greatly reduced prices.

These are new organs, fully equal to any made by us, differing only in that the cases are not of the latest

designs.

They will be sold for each, or for easy pay nents, or rented until rent pays.

MASON & HAMILIN ORGAN CO.

250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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throughout the county is better swell matured, heavy and firm, nake about an average crop; it tured, and of first-rate quality. In has matured well, and some d well; there is no material etter since last report, and the exceed one-half the usual average yield perjacre, with increased with last year. In the period of the material etter since yield evil and is sound, if average yield on the increased corops are reported on the up-nore than make up for the material.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were tame yesterday, and easier. Mess pork closed steady, at \$12.60@12.65 for November and \$12.55%@12.60 for January. Lard closed quiet, at \$8.00@8.05 for the year and \$8.10@8.12% for January. Ments were steadier, at 5% c for loose shoulders and 7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were more statics and forms at \$1% c wheat to Buffalo. ive and firmer, at 4%c for wheat to Buffalo whisky was unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was easier. Wheat closed & lower, at \$1.04% for November and \$1.03% for December. Corn for November and \$1.03\% for December. Corn closed tame, at 42\% for November and 42\% for May. Oats closed stronger, at 25c cash and 24\% 0 24\% for November. Rye was steady, at 54c Barley closed at 50\% cash and 61\% c for December. Hogs were quiet and 5\% 10c lower, closing steady, at \$4.50\% 4.90. Cattle were in fair demand and firmer, with sales at \$1.80\% 6.00. Sheep were dull, at \$3.00\% 4.95. Inspected into store, in this city at \$3.00\% 4.95. Inspected into store, in this city. at \$3.00@4.25. Inspected into store in this city yesterday: 266 cars wheat, 369 cars corn, 65 cars oats, 12 cars rye, and 79 cars barley. Total (791 cars), 312,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold buy \$102.62% in greenbacks at the c

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex hange yesterday closed at 97}.

A furious gale, amounting almost to cyclone, prevailed yesterday along the Eastern lakes. At Toronto eleven vessels suffered more or less damage, and at Buffalo a flooding of the wharves was the result of the

Something in the way of milk is contrib uted this morning by the South Division Medical Inspector of the Health Department. babes and sucklings, but material for the stion of strong men. Dr. SAWYER tells us what we knew already,-that we are being horribly swindled by a gigantie Milk Ring, but he omits to tell us what we are going to

Yesterday Mr. Ewing abandoned his bill to repeal the whole of Sec. 3 of the Resumption act, and accepted Mr. Form's amendment, which repealed only so much of the section as provided for resumption in January, 1879. A motion to lay the bill on the table was defeated, -yeas 108, nays 140,and then the subject was laid over with the understanding that it will be taken up after

A bill for the remonetization and free oinage of silver was yesterday agreed upon by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorizes the comage of the dollar of 1837, containing 4124 grains, and debts, public and private, the payment of which is not otherwise provided for by law The present position of the Resumption repeal bill will render it impossible to intro duce the Silver bill for some days to come.

The trouble between Egypt and Abyssinis which has so many times been amicably settled is again assuming proportions which threaten the integrity of the former nationality. It is now said that the King of Abyssinia threatens to invade Egypt with 120,000 men unless his demands are complied with. Such an invasion, unless disputed by some other power of respectable strength, would overrun and devastate the country as did the lo-

this morning of the rascality practiced by prominent members of some of the leading base-ball nines of the country can be ac cepted as unfailing evidence that the game of base-ball, which for nearly ten years has enjoyed a remarkable popularity, has vir-tually collapsed, so far as the maintenance of paid professional clubs is concerned. The Louisville and St. Louis Clubs are presumably not the only ones which have been co rupted by the gamblers into machines for swindling, and now that investigations are the order of the day they should not stop until a general exposure is brought about.

If the dead game is to be buried in disgrace, let all the assassins be buried with it.

In recognition of the eminent services rendered his country by the late Senator Morron, the President has issued a proclamation taking official notice of Mr. Mo death, and ordering that the Executive offices shall be closed on Monday, the day of the funeral. It will be impossible for the President in person to be present at the obsequies, but the Cabinet will be represented by two or more members. Yesterday the Senate appointed a committee to attend the funeral, and then adjourned forthwith until Tuesday next as a mark of respect. next as a mark of respect. Gov. Cullon and other Illinois State officers will go to In dianapolis, and numerous other States will be represented by Governors or other offi-cers. Indiana will have the presence and ial of grief and respect.

are investing large sums of money in the effort to open up a fresh lead in the big boich they have so long had the

cessity for submitting to another assessment of something over \$500,000, that they have dispatched their agents all over Illinois "work up" the State-House appropria tion measure. Already they have sent ou DAN A. RAY, A. McLAUGHLIN, PRESCOTT, JOHN A. KENNEDY, and numerous others to labor with County Central Com mittees and endeavor to persuade them to distribute but one form of ballots— "For the Appropriation." These parties are not performing a labor of love, donating their services, and paying their own traveling and hotel expenses,—evidently they are well paid for the work and their expenses provided. It would be interesting to who's doing all this, who's footing the bills, and where they expect to get their money back. The only answer that suggests itself is-big bonanza. There must be something

How much does J. CHARLES HAINES, Jus tice of the Peace, who is running on the Ring ticket for Probate Judge, know about probate law or probate matters? Have property-owners thought of this? Has it occurred to them that this Justice of the Peace is utterly unqualified for the office to which he aspires? This is a serious matter which goes far beyond party considerations This person probably never read a line of law touching probate matters in his life, and is utterly ignorant of probate practice or business. What was the Democratic Convention thinking of when they placed such a wholly-unqualified person this Harnes on their ticket for Probate Judge? Had they forgotten or overlooked the nature of the affair? Had they forgotten that every man's estate when he dies must pass through that Court? It is too late now to remove his name from the ticket, and nominate Snowhook, or some other competent Democrat; but surely no Democratic property-owner, when his attention is called to that dreadful blunder that has been for a person who is wholly unqualified to the duties of the office. Every lawyer in the city knows that Mr. KNICK BOCKER, by his long experience and extensive practice in probate matters, is a thousand times better qualified for Judge of that very important Court than is HAINES.

In every step taken by the city authorities in the construction of the City-Hall marked contrast with the methods of the County Ring is noticeable. Contracts are awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, and no favoritism is shown; the work done on the foundations thus far is of the very best quality, and no stealings in the form of extras are allowed; the progress of the work, instead of being placed under the supervision of an incompetent Ring favorite evidently in league with the contractors to swindle the taxpayers, is put in charge of the Building Superintendent, the official who is paid for doing that class of work, and who, having himself drawn the specifications, is particularly qualified to that they are honestly and faithfully executed,—so that an extra salary is saved, and increased efficiency secured. In short, the city people are precisely reversing the system of the county ringsters, and when the building is finished will be able to demonstrate the difference in expense to the taxpayers between public building as carried on by the City and County Governments. It is probable that this difference will amount to nearly a round million of dollars. The present honest and economical administration of city affairs was the result of a popular reaction against cor- being agitated in England, and ruption and extravagance, and the same issue is before the people for determination with test the question whether a reaction is to occur again, or whether the people of Cook County will consent to be robbed for another term of years by the perpetuation of the present Ring.

LET LIEB'S MONEY BE COUNTED. The air is charged with rumors and sus-

picions that HERMANN LIEB, the County Clerk and candidate for re-election to that office, cannot make good his accounts if called upon to turn over his office to-day. We have no means of knowing positively whether these charges are true or fals They have taken such shape as to be given publicity by a committee of responsible gentlemen. Some confirmation is cited in certain circumstances. One is that persons who had undisputed claims for money resting in the County Clerk's hands as trustee have been put off from time to time and forced to wait for their money. Another is that the County Clerk has been in the habit of mak ing payment for services out of money in his office, though forbidden to do so by law. Another is that the cash-book has been kept in such a way as to preclude a trustworthy verification of the accounts without a thorough overhauling of the whole office. Another is that the assistant cashier in the office, who is said to be a man of weak personal habits, is alleged to have boasted that Lieb dare not remove him. Another is that Lieb has expended during his term, in a private and political way, an amount of money altogether out of proportion to the salary attached to the office. Another is that, in spite of the rumors and suspicions Lieb is making the most desperate efforts to get re-elected and retain exclusive super-

These charges may be false, but there is only one way in which their falsity can be established and the public apprehension set at rest,-and that is by compelling Mr. LIEB to turn over his office to a successor. It is the only way in which the money can be counted. Previous experience has taught the public necessity of compelling every official who holds a fiduciary position to retire at the end of one term. No man who has trust funds to account for should ever be a candidate for re-election as his own sucessor; at least one term should intervene before an officeholder intrusted with public funds should be re-elected. Had DAVID A. Gage retired at the end of his first term, he would have been in a position to make good any diversion or personal use of the city moneys that may have occurred during that term. Had Von Hollen been forced into retirement at the end of his first term, the city would not be a loser to the amount of \$100,000 en his account, and he would not now be a fugitive from justice in a foreign country. There was not a breath of suspicion against CLINTON BRIGGS while City Treasurer: he was sleated by the surer; he was elected by the Democrats by a large majority at a time when all the rest of their ticket was defeated, yet they could not re-elect him because of the general demand that in all cases the money inted. Mr. Louis Huck has been unirsally conceded to have made an excellent public officer, and is entitled to the gratitude of his party and the community's, yet he

the end of every term that he declined to be

There is no reason why Mr. HERMANN LIEB should be made an exception to this rule. Indeed, the suspicions that have gained currency in his case constitute pow erful reasons why the rule should be en forced. If the charges against him are untrue, then his defeat will disprove them, and he will have a claim upon public considera-tion in the future if he shall be able to make good his accounts and turn over his office in proper shape. If there is any truth in them, the public may be sure that he will be in a worse condition at the end of another term than he is now. If he has so much as a little finger in the pubmoneys now, he will have whole arm in before four years shall have elapsed. There is no way of verifying a defalcation as long as a defaulter remains in office with the purpose of concealing it, and never yet was a defalcation made good by retaining a defaulter in office. We do no say that Lieb is a defaulter; we do no know. We only know that there are grav suspicions that the finances of his office are in a questionable shape, and that these sus picions can only be set at rest by counting the money. We also know that the only way public money can be satisfactorily ed is by the transfer of the trust fro the person who is accountable therefor to another who shall become accountable. Pub lic interests demand such a transfer at the end of every term when public moneys ar

The beginning of the end of the Turko Russian war appears to be approaching. In every part of the field of conflict the seem to be losing ground. MUKHTAR Pasha has not recovered from his terrible defeat near Kars, but is still on the retrea towards Erzeroum, with the Grand Duke MICHAEL in swift pursuit, capturing fresh battalions almost daily. He is in a desperate tion, and, if he is attacked and defeated again, which must involve of necessity the fall of Erzeroum, the war on the Asiatic side will be at an end, and Armenia will be held by the Russians, to be claimed in the final settlement as indemnity for the expense of the war. In Europe, prospects are but little brighter. The Russian army around Pleyne has made a change of front, only to seal up OSMAN Pasha more tightly. His commun cations with Sofis are disturbed, so that there is little hope of his obtaining provision and other supplies from that quarter. One force seeking to relieve him, ACHARET Pasha's, has been captured, and the Rus sian cavalry are driving CHEVKET Pasha's army in wild disorder away from their unications with Osman Pasha, with prospect of capturing at least a portion of them. Raour Pasha has squandered thousands of lives trying to force the Russians from their formidable position in the Balkani at Shipka without any success, and can do nothing more in those cold, stormy altitudes before another year. SULEIMAN Pasha, the renowned Turkish fighter, who succeeded MEHEMET ALL, has done nothing but retres since he reached the Lom, and is now in danger of being crushed tween the armies of the Czarowitch and Gen. ZIMMERMAN, the latter of which is now on the march, after its long rest, towards Silistria. Everywhere the Turks are losing ground, and from their movements it would appear that they are seeking a soft spot for the final fall. The desperate character of their situation is indicated very clearly by the peace discussion which is now proposition that Russia shall make peace upon the original basis as decided by Russia will not consent to such an arrange ment. First, being the victor, she will dictate her own terms. Second, she has lost already nearly 70,000 men, for which there must be a recompense. Third, she has been at enormous expense, and, if Germany could exact indemnity from France, she will not hesitate to exact indemnity in territory and money from Turkey. Fourth, the terms originally made by Russia were so modified in the Conference that they nearly disappeared. If she is going to make any terms that were proposed in the Conference, she will be more likely to take her original propositions than the same propositions whittle down to almost nothing. She will make the final settlement with Turkey herself, and that settlement will be upheld by Germany.

strance of the other Powers would be

As against the action of these two giants the

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA. The confusion of ideas which was at first apparent in the articles of some of the Canadian papers on reciprocity is gradually yielding to argument. We now see in the discussions of this question on the other side of the border a clearer comprehension of the demands of the United States, if not a better disposition to satisfy them. So respectable an organ of opinion as the Montreal Journal of Commerce, which is understood to reflect the views of Sir Francis HINGES. virtually admits, for the sake of argument, that the Zollverein would be desirable, if it were practicable, and professes to halt be tween two opinions only because it sees objections to the adoption, or sanction, of this scheme by the British Government. As we have before had occasion to say, the solicitude of the Canadian people for the welfare of Great Britain is more sentimental than sincere. The Home Government is able to take care of itself, and has thus far shown no hostility regard to the reciprocity which has existed. or which may exist, between Canada and the United States. The main objection to reciprocity comes, it is apparent, from the manufacturers of Canada, who are so much more active than the agricultural interests in-volved that they can block any plan which does not have their approval. They have, however, been so far overcome in the main argument, and so thoroughly satisfied that the United States will consent to no treaty which does not contemplate the free exchange of manufactures, that they have been reduced to frivolous criticism of the detail of the proposed scheme. They object, first, to the alleged difficulty of adjusting such a tariff, and, secondly, to the disturbance it might cause in the foreign relations of both

The Zollverein can be adjusted with a little trouble as any other plan of reciproc ity; indeed, it is the only plan which embraces the principles of real reciprocity, and therefore is the only one which has any chance of being approved by the Congres to our Government that the people of that tries and to make the tariff at the seaboards uniform as against all other countries, there

understanding. If the difference between the United States and Canada in tariff now 30 per cent, a concession of 15 per cent on each side will be an equitable ment. But it is not probable that either country will be asked to yield so much. The American Congress is already consider ing a general reduction of our tariff, and, be-fore Canada is ready to move in the matter, the difference to be overcome will hardly be more than 15 per cent. The United States could yield half of this without injury, and the other half, if added to the Canadian tariff, would be no unwelcome addition to the revenue of that country. The division of the receipts from customs between the two countries pro rata, according to population, is a matter of detail that requires no great mathematical genius, and which has been successfully practiced in the German

Discussion of details at this stage of pro

ceedings is premature. There are two points

of paramount importance which need to be insisted on, and some attention to these may help our Canadian neighbors to understan clearly the position of the United States with reference to this question. The first and main proposition we have advanced is, that "Any scheme which proposes to limit reciprocity to any number of agricultural and prest articles cannot be tolerated. There must be general reciprocity or there can be none. This is the only equitable and fair arrange ment that can be conceived of; and it is the only one that the United States will entertain. The second proposition is that any arguments which can be urged against the Zollverein as affecting our foreign relations can be urged with equal force against any form of reciprocity. We shall be pleased to have the Canadian newspapers look at the reciprocity ques tion as involving necessarily these ideas, and only these. It is time the puerile talk about British interests should cease, for nothing can be more certain than that Great Britain will be glad to have Canadian markets thrown open to the United States, if thereby a portion of the American tariff discriminating against Great Britain can be removed. It is also desirable tha there should be an end of the complaint that the United States desire to interfere with the fiscal affairs of Canada. Any form of reciprocity must affect the fiscal affairs of the minion in some degree, and the most absolute Zollverein need not affect them except in the same way to a higher degree. The difference is not one of principle. United States have no desire to terror ize over Canada, or to extort by an ungener ous policy any commercial privileges. Or the other hand, the Government of this country does not understand it to be one of its functions to act the part of patron and

benefactor to the Dominion of Canada. THE NEW RAILROAD POOL The new combination of the Western rail roads, suggested not long since by the East ern pool, and governed by the same rules seems to have been fully consummated a the Chicago Convention of Freight-Agents It is the boldest and most far-reaching effort ever made in this country to stifle railroad competition; it embraces in one grand, com prehensive pool the Eastern and Western trunk lines, and virtually includes all the lines running west, southwest, and northwest from Chicago. Though there are nominally three different pools, each consisting of the principal railroads on competing parallels, the arrangement amounts to a general agreement on rates by the agreement on a road. ALBERT FINE, the New York Poo Commissioner, also allotted the business of now a common interest in the maintenance of high rates. The fact that this arrange ment has been effected just before the clos of navigation is significant of a determine tien to put the screws on the shipping public during the winter, and squeeze out all the profit on the produce sent to the East and to Europe at a time when the demand is sure to yield good prices. The railroad managers think they have this time avoided the usual danger of overreaching themselves. because they have gathered all the important railroad interests of the country into their net: but they may find that the people of the West will prefer to hold their grain over winter rather than surrender to the railroads all the profit on shipping it. The lake facilities will be improved to the utmost before the close of navigation; after that, an outlet for considerable freight will be found by way of the Mississippi River, and the Southern railroads whose rates will necessarily be modified by river competition; and, finally, there will be a common movement on the part of Western farmers and merchants to carry over as much produce as pos

sible till the reopening of navigation. There is one notable incentive for this constant renewal of the policy of greed and extortion on the part of the railroads. It is the desire and the effort to declare dividends on fictitious capital that has nojactual representation in the property or the business which the companies control. We are in-clined to believe that there is not a railroad corporation in the country to-day that can not earn at fair, reasonable rates a proper dividend on the money for which the roads could be constructed on an honest and economical basis. But the existence of vast amounts of watered stock impels them now and again to form combinations for raising the rates to an exorbitant figure, or, failing in this, to reduce the pay of the employes below a living rate; everything must give way to the supreme, selfish, and onest purpose of declaring dividends on stock that was never paid for, and earning profits on capital that was never invested. The owners of this fictitious stock deman it of the officers and managers, and the officers and managers must squeeze the excess ive earnings out of the public or the employes, or both.

The Pacific railroads furnish a fair example of the general status of American railroads. The Government advanced them \$64,000,000, and enabled them to raise as much more by the first mortgage on the franchise and bonds given them. realized more than enough to pay for the construction and equipment of their roads without paying in one dollar on their stock. Yet these Pacific railroads are run solely with the purpose of paying dividends on their fictitious stock, and are in arrears on their Government interest over \$28,000,000 in order to further this policy. As a rule, all our railroads have been built on the Credit-Mobilier system. Those which es caped the clutches of construction companie in the beginning have found all sorts of pretexts for watering their stock and creating letitious capital. They have supported in numerable parasite companies, have renewed their tracks, bridges, and rolling-stock from their net earnings, and still insist that the apital, shall earn the highest rate of interes med upon actual investments.

This is the fundamental cause of the constant extortion and oppression practiced by the railroad companies in one form or an-other. It is the provocation for the grand, omprehensive pool that has just been per fected. It will continue to incite the raiload managers and stockholders to conspiracies against the public until the railroads shall be constrained to run upon a basis of the actual value of the property. They will o on conspiring and overcharging till public sentment shall formulate itself into proper and efficient laws under the authorization of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court. The general indignation which ook the shape of a Granger movement two r three years ago is but a foretaste of what the railroads may expect if they persist in heir extortionate claim for earnings on fictitious capital. Prudence should dictate conliation and fair dealing even under the new mbination, but if the new pool, like its redecessors, shall be used only to oppress nd rob the public, no combination the railroads can form will save them from the wrath to come.

THE CAMERON FIASCO. There are nearly as many versions to the story of CAMERON and his relations to the English

nission business as LIEB has dead-beat em-

ployes. The latest comes from the Wash-

ngton "muck" to the St. Louis Globe

that at the beginning of this Administration, and immediately after the inauguration Mr. HAYES, there were unpleasant relations etween the Government and the CAMERO amily, father, son, etc., even to the third and fourth generations. The Administration was opposed to machine politics, and the CAMEBONS controlled the use of the machine for the whole State of Pennsylvania. Sprov was the engineer and Don the stoker. Apparently there was to be a bitter fight be ween the CAMEBONS and the Administration. when a mutual friend suggested a plan for narmonizing and bringing into practical use the CAMEBON influence, making it square in some measure with the HAYES policy. It was an odd jumble, but Don CAMERON met the Administration half-way, es pecially when he was informed he President might consult him in the matter of patronage—and then do he pleased. Relations were at last established in some sort of style between the President and the Family, and the President thought to celebrate the happy event by making the Family a present. As Pennsylvania had no place in the Cabinet, he thought it no more than fair and courteous that she should have a leading mission, always providing that the person selected should be satisfactory to the antagonistic factions as well as to the Administration. In other words, any gentleman upon whom the President, Don Cameron, and Gov. HARTRANFI night agree, all other things being equal, ould go to the Court of St. James. President even extended another olive branch. He would like to select some on who, while being satisfactory in these regards, might at the same time be of advantage to Don, and it was suggested to him by the Secretary of State to name some one on these conditions. Instead of doing so directly, the overreaching Don, without the knowledge of Mr. Evants, called a meeting the Pennsylvania delegation at house. The most of what transpired there is known,-the wining and lining, the feast of reason and the flow of soul, the eloquent speeches, the bland courtesies and overwhelming hospitality of the Dox culminating in 'the nomination of the ancient Simon. There was one feature pected to get office under Mr. TILDEN, and is not generally known. The anti-CAMERON s therefore malicious and revengeful to a members of the delegation saw their oppordegree that amounts to insanity. The letter tunity to clip the power of Don. They knew that the President would never send of Justice Strong, so far from showing any fraud in the transaction, shows what ALEX-Smon's name to the Senate, and that his ANDER STEPHENS declared—that the Presinomination by the delegation would disturb dent has an unusually strong hold upon his the relations between Don and the President. office, having not only a prima facie case, They therefore proposed the nomination but having secured it upon a rehearing and emselves and Don swallowed it, -bait, review. book, and all. The result was an explosion The Secretary of State was at first mortified BOMANCE OF THE SPANISH MARRIAGE then discusted, and at last mad. Of course Nothing could better illustrate the decay he declined to accept it, and of course the of Spanish power than the comparative in President also declined, and nominated difference with which the approaching marsome one else. Thus Don Cameron not only lost the opportunity of forwarding the ancient Simon to London, but he also compromised his relations with the Administra tion to that degree that it is now said the President will no longer consult with him in the matter of patronage, in which the President is right. What new developments may be made in this funny farce we do not know but, as it now stands, instead of Don's set ting up a job on the Secretary of State, as it first appeared; instead of setting up a job on the Habtranft men, as it next appeared he seems to have set up a very large job on himself, to have overreached himself, and

but he has cut himself off from his office position as purveyor of patronage. JUSTICE STRONG ON THE ELECTORAL The Hon. WILLIAM STEONS, of Pennsylva nia, one of the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who voted for Mr. HAYES in the Electoral Commission, addressed a letter some time since to the Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, upon the action of Commission, which the New York Sun prints, and at the same time maliciously perverts and distorts, seeking to make it appear that Mr. Haves occupies his office by fraud. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1877. - The Hon. Georg W. Jones -- My DEAR Sin: I was a Democrat when you and I were together in Congress. I am a Democrat now. I hold to all the opinious the State Rights Democrats have always held, and which the acknowledged leaders of the party have avowed up to the present winter,—never more clearly than in 1873 to 1875. I do not believe that Congress has any constitutional right to inquire into State elections for State Electors. Congress has of late years interfered quite too much with the States. The Electoral Commission has m more power than Congress has, and I think it would be a most dangerous usurpation were it to do what the States alone have a right to do, even to cure what, I fear, was a great wrong of the Louisiana Returning Board. I cannot doubt that such will be Returning Board. I cannot doubt that such will be your opinion when you reflect to what the assertion of such a power would lead. It would place the right of the States, respecting the choice of Electors, at the mercy of the Federal Government, and be the greatest stride ever made toward centralization. Better suffer a present evil than open such a door, better than abandon all the time-honored principles of the Democratic party. I am yours, very respectfully, W. STRONG.

The position taken by Justice Strong precisely the same as that occupied by The Chicago Tribune pending the discussion upon the Electoral count, namely, that under the Constitution the appointment of Electors is a State matter, and that Congress has no right to review, overthrow, or subvert the official canvass for Electors under State laws; that, in the case of Louisiana, the laws con

ferred upon the Returning Board the righ to revise the returns of the Pre votes, construe their legality, and purge them of frands; that the Returning Board performed that duty under the laws, and that, as Justice STRONG holds in his letter, Congress cannot go behind its action and review it; and that Louisiana, like the other States, appointed her Electors, who were to be respected and recognized under the laws. There was in reality no contest as to any other State. It was admitted by the Demo crats themselves that South Carolina voted for Hayes, and it was shown on a recanvass of the votes, ordered by the Supreme Court of the State, that Florida also voted for HAYES. The scandalous action of some of the Oregon Demo cratic politicians was an attempt to sub vert the will of the people by an open palpable fraud on the laws of the State which was condemned by all respectable Democrats. The only question really at issue was with regard to the State of Louisiana, and upon this issue Justice STRONG held that Congress had no power to go behind the returns. The position which he assumed is an invincible one, and there is no possible way of avoiding it under the Constitution and the laws. The decision at which Justice STRONG arrived is right, and the only astonshment any one can feel is that the whole Commission did not reach the same decision Suppose that he had decided differently, and had voted to open up the question and take Democrat, and is so unique that we give our proofs, where would it have ended? It eaders the substance of it. It is well known would have been necessary to take the depositions of nearly all the voters in Louisiana Multitudes of witnesses would have been summoned, and their examination and cross examination could not have been fully completed much short of four years. The question could not have been set-tled short of 1880, and meanwhile the President of the Senate would have held over. At this time, instead of being at peace, with order restored, and business reviving, and the whole country tranquil and hopeful we should now be in the midst of confusion. the Commission still taking testimony, the patience of the people exhausted, and every one disgusted. In the end it would have been shown that the Democrats had obtained Louisiana by fraud, bulldozing, and terrorism. The political census of Louisiana would have indicated, beyond all question, a Republican success. After four or five years of time and an expense of millions of dollars. it would have shown that the Republicans had carried the State by from 8,000 to 15,000 majority, and that from 15,000 to 20,000 Republicans, through the bulldozing and terrorism of rifle clubs, had properly returned their votes. The final ward would have been given to Mr. HAYES, but by that time the term would have expired, and Mr. FERRY would have been President four years. If Congress had decided it could go behind the returns of Louisiana, of course it could go behind those of any other State. The Republicans would have challenged the votes of Mississippi and Alabama, and it would have been shown that Mr. Haves was entitled to a majority of 30 .-000 in the one State and from 5,000 to 10,000 in the other. Every phase of the count from beginning to end, and every event that has since transpired, show that Justice STRONG was right in standing by the letter of the Constitution, and voting that Congress has no power to go behind the returns. He made his decision as a lawyer, and a Democratic lawyer at that, and gave his vote for Mr. Haves in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. There are but two men in this country of prominence who question Mr. Haves' title. One of them is Mr. TILDEN, whose defeat has Dava editor of the New York Sun who'ev-

riage of Alphonso is viewed by all Europe outside of his own dominions. Spanish man riages have cut a large figure in history, and particularly in English history. HENRY VIII. and his immediate successors were plagued with them. He began his career as a Defender of the Faith by putting away a Spanish Princess, the unfortunate KATHERINE o Arragon, who had first married his brother, Prince ARTHUR, and whose widowhood had been cut short by the uxorious monarch The painful scruples of HENRY did not how. ever, prevent the crown from descending to a daughter of this same KATHERINE, Queen MARY; and her experience of Spanish marfallen on the other side. He has not only riages was more bitter than her father's. She failed to send the ancient Simon to London left the moody and bigoted PHILIP as a legacy to her Protestant sister, and the Armada was, in the language of modern diplomacy, a consequential damage of the Spanish con nection. ELIZABETH may be said to have had narrow escape from a Spanish marital infelicity, and one of her successors was in volved in a similar trouble. The secret min sion of the young Prince of WALES, after wards CHARLES L. and his intimate conn selor and friend, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM in quest of the Spanish Infanta was not forgotten or forgiven by the English people It was felt to be a national humiliation, be ing all the more keenly resented because it was fruitless. France also made history on of a Spanish marriage. Louis XIV. laid THERESA, the title being confirmed by the will of CHARLES II. The title was invalid under the Salic law; but, defective as it was, it gave foundation and pretext for the War of the Spanish Succession, which involved England, Germany, Holland, and France, lasted thirteen years, and only ended with the Peace of Utrecht in 1713. The Carlis wars have arisen from another unfortunat Spanish marriage,-that of FERDINAND VII. with Maria Christina of Naples, the mother SIER. The marriage of these sisters is a comparatively recent and scandalous fact. It tarnished the fair name of Guizot and Louis PHILIPPE, and shocked the civilized world. The selection of a husband for ISABELLA who was not likely to leave heirs was intended to confirm the throne to the family of Monr-PENSIER and the House of Orleans; but the Queen was more fortunate, or less chaste, than her advisers bargained for, and her son now occupies the throne of Sp. In strange contrast with the com-

which preceding Spanish marriages have produced in European affairs is the languid interest excited by the negotiations now in progress. It is proposed that Alphonso shall marry his cousin, the Princess Mun-

throne so oddly failed. There is gre priety in the match, except for tions to the father of the bride entertained by the Spanish people. The Princess is young and amiable. She is of suitable age. She is, moreover, the Spanish in her sympathies. The affection which is known to exist between the two young people may or may not be, in the opinion of cynical politicians, a reason for the match, but there can at least be no ques tion that it is a powerful motive with the King. His love for his fair cousin has listed all his energies, and has assisted in me small degree to promote the marriage. advisers are compelled to admit, indeed the marriage is every way suitable, except for the father of the bride. But the object tions to him are strong. Though he abandoned France and been abando that country, he retains some of his na proclivities for meddling with affairs that not concern him. He as having fought a duel with a Sp Prince of the blood, HENRI DE Box brother of the King Consort, which resn in the death of the Prince. tion to Montpensier is that he has am a large fortune without visible means of do ing so, and has displayed as little gener in spending his money as he did in acq it. He has been famous for a cons not honorable share in the political in of Isabella's day. For these reasons, the Spanish people look forward to his return of his daughter to the throne, with ension and anger. They will by no onsent to the marriage unless it shall he distinctly stipulated that MONTPENSIE is to be exiled. This feeling is so plainly expressed and so fully appreciated that the Royal family have announced their deter-mination to respect it. Monranean himself has agreed to take up his resider Bologna, and has arranged to depart for that city. But as little difficulty was experienced in bringing Isabella back after Alpone was crowned, the return of Monre after the wedding may be managed wit rouble. Then the young King and Queen will begin their reign with two dis parents as counselors; and it will be a marvel if they remain long at the head of affairs, unless death shall kindly interfere for their relief by removing to another and a better world the Queen-Dowager and he congenial brother-in-law

THE SILVER COINAGE

The New York Chamber of Commerce ! been moved for the third or fourth time to make deliverance on the subject of silve coinage, and at its meeting on Thursday las passed the following resolution:

passed the rollowing resolution.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to reful from any legislation for issuing silver coin as leg money on private account and in unlimite amounts, but rather to issue it only on Government account at its fair market value in mod limited amounts in the discretion of the Treasury, as a proper auxiliary of gold coin for the purposes of company.

This resolution proposes that silver dollars shall be coined only in limited amounts and on Government account. The only possible pretext that can be urged with any reason against the coinage of silver d is that the weight dollar at present is not equiv in value to a gold dollar, and that to coin silver dollars would be to dollar worth 95 cents for a dollar worth 10 cents. This resolution adopted in New York abandons this objection, and urges that these cheap dollars shall be coined the Government, and issued in amount limited by the discretion of the Sec of them is Mr. Tilden, whose defeat has clouded his intellect, and the other is Mr. involved in the free coinage of silver dollars. age by the Government. The Govern has no more right to issue cheap dollars as a legal tender than it has to authorize the nint to coin them for a private individual. If it be dishonest or immoral to have silver dollars worth only 95 cents, the dishonesty and immorality of the transaction are no essened by having such dollars palmed of on the public by the Government. The profit of five cents on the dollar will not releem any iniquity which may be involved in

the proceeding.

This talk, however, about the silver in the old dollar not being worth more than 93 or 5 cents, has no substantial force. The remonetization of silver in the United States would offer an immediate market for what-ever surplus of silver there has been created by the demonetization of that metal by Germany. The entire annual product of the American mines would not equal the capacity of the mint to coin, which is about \$40,000, 000 a year. The American supply of silver now shipped to Eastern countries being absorbed at home for domestic coinage, price of silver would at once advan least to the proportion of sixteen of silver to one of gold, which would place the silver dollar at par with gold. The New York street, by these repeated protests on the subject of silver, can have no influence upon public opinion, which demands the oinage of the remonetized silver dollar.

THE LIBERIA IMMIGRATION SCHEME The movement recently inaugurated by speculators and some disappointed politicians to induce the negroes in Louis South Carolina, and Florida to immigrate to Liberia, upon the ground that Der supremacy would be used to disfranchise and substantially re-enslave them, has me with a set-back in a very important quarter. The Ministerial Institute of New Orleans and vicinity, comprising the ablest colored cler-gymen in the South, at its recent session prepared and unanimously adopted a protest against the emigration scheme of a very vig-orous nature, which is quite as remarkable for its summary handling of carpet-bags as well as for its sensible advice to the co men of the South. The protest charges that the hue and cry of exodus was first raised in South Carolina, "where political honesty had ceased to be a virtue," and that it was inaugurated by ambitious leaders who never had the elevation of the at heart, and who were seeking to revenge themselves because the means by which they had deluded the race so long had been wrung from them. Passing from South Carolina to Louisiana, the protestants do not look upon Democratic supremacy altogether as a mis-fortune; on the other hand, they declare, "in spite of our anticipations, we must so-knowledge that the Democratic party has been more partial to us than we co expected under the circumstances, consider that the races were bartered off by a few unscrupulous individuals in a man-that did not entitle us to any considerati from our purchasers." It must be conceded that the protestants address themselves foroibly to their brethren, especially in the following extract:
We will admit that we owe some con

sands of our people, witho possible good, is folly. Let example. Has persecution, driven him prematurely to a no: they have suffered opper gro can never suffer in this of reconstruction, knowing t are the necessary essentials to the Holy Land. And not The wealth and ability of the every country beneath the or what a sad contrast the negriliterate as a whole, and yet take a wondrous work, with the necessary essentials. Le mindfal of the responsibility our people to prepare thems mindfal of the response to prepare thems ing this great work.

The protest closes wappeal to the negroes to to engage in "crushing all political animosities between the response to the respo

ing conciliation between stead of preaching emig vised to "preach mora esty, industry, educati progress." These are truthful words, and t South, if they are wise them, and follow the ad-guides instead of the that the Democratic party will ever seek colored people under the United States ar to the same privileges to prepare themselves of civilization and to good citizens. It re good citizens. It rem cate themselves and sec have an education. It be honest, sober, exc be honest, soder, execitizens, to bring up the trades, to develop their to cultivate friendly fee neighbors, and to lend the material development their labor is so much r tion there is peace, pr tion. In the dire be no other result than pointment, of promises blasted. It is a schen lators and of defeated the colored men will do will lose their money, not their actual free new-found freedom f

VOLUME OF MAUSTON, Wis., Oct. 29, ing held here recently, the ment, that the currency elexceeded, between 1862 at that, consequently, there cut time, a contraction of the contraction will you be kind anough grads the amount of "cir of contraction there has place; when the "circuit imem limit, and what it contraction will greatly oblige an Trainence. Respectfully, REPLI.—We have pub REPLY.—We have pu lar questions so often th becoming very monotouthe Treasury, Hugh Mc to Congress dated Nov. the 31st of August, 1865

Secretary McCullor obligations, it will be no were a legal tender, to United States notes (gree Five-per-cent notes..... Compound-interest notes Grand total This does not include

navy had then been paid returned to their homes. he debt of all kinds reac of \$2,757,689,571, and

Where those "Gree rency in circulation at SAM CARY has been s try under the name of In the same report, states that, on the 30th legal-tender notes outs

Total legal-tender No.
The act of Congress
mum of greenbacks at ized temporarily \$50,00
the law ordered to be rary purpose was accome pound-interest notes celed; and, from 1868 of 1873, the legal-ten \$356,000,000. And this est speculation, gettin of money for everythin The trouble with the has not been lack of coness offering, but lack values of real estate

of credit, and the prices. These have and involved irretriev and speculators. The Democratic organ digestive appara ostrich, but it cannot

of the LIEB-LYNCH Premarks:
Just now "Lazy"
tues daily in a small b
"The Truth." It is
that there are some tru "The Truth." It is that there are some tru peared in "The Truth. For instance, that Ji ballot-box-stuffing no "Lazy" Luss in the C For instance, that I fraudulent Assessor, a box-stuffing notoriety, Board in some capacity sane Asylum.

The Democratic on foreign Know-Nothing

foreign Know-Nothin ticket, which it thus County Treasurer—L County Clerk— "Las Criminal Court Clerk Probate Clerk— "To county Superinten

The Democratic or poor little America grace over; but it American need appl THORNTON gang, wh party at this time in

Democratic Committee towards his re-election in the hope that by t their grasp upon an and it is more than I a measure, at their e

The eyes of the WILLIAMS, and for gentleman finds him is to be hoped that make a judicious se

A great many peop forfeited to the cou-wards, when in fund

emes for obtaining the except for the object of the bride which are Spanish people. The is, moreover, thoroughly mpathies. The affection o exist between the two or may not be, in the politicians, a reason for e can at least be no quesal motive with the young his fair cousin has en-es, and has assisted in no mote the marriage. Has led to admit, indeed, that e bride. But the object strong. Though he has tains some of his national daling with affairs that do He is remembered also a duel with a Spanish od, Henri DE Bourson, g Consort, which resulted Prince. Another object n is that he has amag hout visible means of do-played as little generosity ney as he did in acquiring mous for a constant and o in the political intrigues For these reasons, the forward to his ce, through the elevation the throne, with appre-They will by no

is feeling is so plainly announced their detertake up his residence in cranged to depart for that difficulty was experienced ELLA back after ALPONSO return of Montrensies may be managed without young King and Queen gn with two disreputable elors; and it will be a hain long at the head of h shall kindly interfere for moving to another and a Queen-Dowager and her in-law. LVER COINAGE

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mber of Commerce has

proposes that silver dollars only in limited amounts nt account. The only poscoinage of silver dollars weight in silver of a ent is not equivalent gold dollar, and that to would be to substitute a ents for a dollar worth 100 ation adopted in New this objection, and urges dollars shall be coined by and issued in amounts cretion of the Secretary hatever immorality may be se coinage of silver dollars v involved in their coinnent. The Government to issue cheap dollars as

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liver there has been created ation of that metal by Gerre annual product of the ould not equal the capacity n, which is about \$40,000,-American supply of silver stern countries being abcould at once advance at h would place the silver h gold. The New York merce, representing Wall peated protests on the subhave no influence upo which demands the free onetized silver dollar.

MMIGRATION SCHEME recently inaugurated by ome disappointed politihe negroes in Louisiana, d Florida to immigrate to ground that Democratic re-enslave them, has met a very important quarter. stitute of New Orleans and ng the ablest colored clernth, at its recent session imonsly adopted a protest ion scheme of a very vigch is quite as remarkab andling of carpet-baggers The protest charges that

exodus was first raised in where political honesty a virtue," and that it was ambitions leaders who elevation of the race were seeking to revenge the means by which they be so long had been wrung ag from South Carolina to estants do not look upon nacy altogether as a mis-ther hand, they declare,

to us than we could have ces were bartered off by individuals in a manne us to any consideration s." It must be conceded address themselves forren, especially in the fol-

A great many people let their real-estate be forfeited to the county for taxes. They after-wards, when in funds, redeem it. This redemp-tion money is paid into the hands of the County e owe some consideration to jeopardize the lives of those

sands of our people, without achieving the least possible good, is folly. Let us take the Jew for an example. Has persecution, political or otherwise, driven him prematurely to als fatherland? We say Clerk, HERMANN LIEB, who keeps it for som time. It is impossible to tell how much of this tax-redemption money he has in his possession at any time. How many thousand dollars he has now nobody knows. One thing is certain, however, he is violently opposed to having a successor appointed to count it, for some reason. That reason can't be the salary of the office for it is serial. no; they have suffered oppression such as the ne-gro can never suffer in this country since the days of reconstruction, knowing that ability and wealth are the necessary essentials to pave their way back to the Holy Land. And nobly have they suffered. The wealth and ability of the Jew is felt to-day in office, for it is small. There must be another. every country beneath the canopy of heaven. But what a sad contrast the negro presents. Poor and illiterate as a whole, and yet we presume to undermoney in his hands counted. The reason is known. Count LIES's money, and find out the take a wondrous work, without a single vestige of the necessary essentials. Let those of us who are mindful of the responsibility cry halt; and teach our people to prepare themselves before undertakeason why he opposes the counting.

The most ridiculous of all LIEB's lies in his daily bulletin is the statement that the editor of THE TRIBUNE has invested \$30,000 in Staats Zeitung stock! If he had said 30 cents, or any other sum, it would also have been a falsehood and so of all his other assertious. They are one and all lies, but they will not save his overwhelming defeat. The people are deter-mined that the public money in his hands shall

The protest closes with a direct personal

appeal to the negroes to remain at home and to engage in "crushing out with an iron heel all political animosities and work out a last-

ing conciliation between all parties." Instead of preaching emigration, they are advised to "preach morality, sobriety, hon-

esty, industry, education, harmony, and

progress." These are very earnest and truthful words, and the negroes of the

South, if they are wise, will give heed to

them, and follow the advice of their spiritual

guides instead of the crafty counsels of

speculators and demagogues. Slavery is forever abolished, and there is no danger

that the Democratic party or any other

colored people under the Constitution of

the United States are citizens, entitled

to the same privileges and immunities as

the whites. It now remains for them

to prepare themselves to enjoy the blessings

of civilization and to fulfill the duties of

good citizens. It remains for them to edu-

cate themselves and see that their children

have an education. It remains for them to

be honest, sober, exemplary, law-abiding

citizens, to bring up their children to useful

trades, to develop their schools and churches,

to cultivate friendly feelings with their white

neighbors, and to lend their powerful aid to

the material development of the South, where their labor is so much needed. In this direc-

tion there is peace, prosperity, and protec-

he no other result than that of bitter disap-

pointment, of promises unfulfilled, of hopes blasted. It is a scheme of cunning specu-

lators and of defeated demagogues, which

the colored men will do well to avoid. They

will lose their money, their opportunities, if

not their actual freedom, by leaving their

new-found freedom for the barbarism of

VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

lar questions so often that further reiteration is

becoming very monotonous. The Secretary of the Treasury, HUGH McCulloch, in his report

the 31st of Angust, 1865, the public debt reached

navy had then been paid off, mustered out, and

returned to their homes. On that day the pub-

he debt of all kinds reached the enormous total

of \$2,757,689,571, and this after deducting \$88,218,055 cash in the Treasury.

Secretary McCullough then adds: Of these obligations, it will be noticed that \$684,138,849

United States notes (greenbacks) \$433, 160, 569

This does not include \$26,344,742 of fractional

notion that there were \$1,800,000,000 of cur-

rency in circulation at any time, is impossible to imagine. They probably imbibed it from the

wild, reckless, harum-scarum statements that Sam Carr has been scattering about the coun-

In the same report, Secretary McCulloch

states that, on the 30th of November, 1867, the

legal-tender notes outstanding were as rollows:

Total legal-tender Nov. 30, 1867.\$429,746,517

The act of Congress of 1862 fixed the maximum of greenbacks at \$400,000,000, but author-

ized temporarily \$50,000,000 in addition, which the law ordered to be retired when the tempo-

rary purpose was accomplished.

Within a year of the above date, all the com-

pound-interest notes were redeemed and can-celed; and, from 1868 until the panic in the fail

est speculation, getting in debt, and abundance

The trouble with the country since the panic

has not been lack of currency to do all the busi-

ness offering, but lack of confidence in future

values of real estate and merchandise, collapse of credit, and the consequent shrinkage in

prices. These have deranged all calculations.

and involved irretrievable multitudes of debtors

The Democratic organ, the Times, has a parti-

of the LIEB-LYNCH gang. Among other things

I remarks:

Just now "Lazy" Lies is advertising his virtues daily in a small broadside which he entitles "The Truth." It is to be regretted, however, that there are some truths which have not yet appeared in "The Truth." For instance, that Jim Gleason, of South-Town ballot-box-stuffing notoriety, is employed by "Lazy" Lies in the County Clerk's office.

For instance, that ED PHILLIPS, the notorious fraudient Assessor, also of South-Town ballot-box-stuffing notoriety, is employed by the County Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in some capacity at the Poor-House or Instance, and the county Board in the county

The Democratic organ also "kicks" at the

foreign Know-Nothing character of the Ring ticket, which it thus analyzes:

County Commissioner—Lynch, Irish.

County Clerk— "Lazy" Lieb, German.

Criminal Court Clerk— "Tox" Barrett, Irish.

Probate Clerk— "Tox" Barrett, Irish.

County Commissioner— "Tox" Hogan, Irish.

County Commissioner— "Tox", German.

County Commissioner— "Chris" Casselman,

county Commissioner— "Chris" Casselman,

berman.

County Superintendent of Schools-Plant, Irish.

The Democratic organ prays for at least one

poor little American on the ticket, just to say

grace over; but it will not be gratified. "No American need apply" to the Lieb-Lynch-Thornton gang, who "run" the Democratic

In the interest of the swindled clerks, the

Democratic Committee should compel LIEB to give up the \$3,000 subscribed by his employes

towards his re-election. The poor devils put up in the hope that by the perpetuation of their

Boss' administration they might still preserve their grasp upon an occasional scale and crumb, and it is more than hard upon them to be kick-ed out of office, with a chief who retires rich, in

The eyes of the country are on Blue Jeans

WILLIAMS, and for the first time in his life tha

centleman finds himself of some importance. It is to be hoped that they who control him will

make a judicious selection for the vacant Sens

party at this time in Cook County.

of money for everything.

. \$684, 138, 959

were a legal tender, to-wit:

try under the name of lectures.

Grand total

its highest point, as the great Union army and

Will Mr. THOMAS LYNCH come out fairly and discourage the Democratic custom of buying whisky for Irishmen on election-day? His interest in the morality of the Irish people for bade him employing them around his distillery, because they got drunk. Will he prohibit the use of his own highwines among his country-men as a means of securing political salvation?

Mr. Louis Huck voluntarily steps out of office in order that the public money in his hands may be counted. LIEB refuses to step down that the money in his hands may be counted. But the people will compel him to have it counted. The air is full of rumors about the state of his accounts, and the money ha got to be counted.

If the highwine-makers throughout the country were of Mr. LYNCH's opinion, that an Irishman drinks too much whisky and gets too drunk for any use, the Pekin, Peoria, and Cincinnati distillers would never have picked out the chap they did, and send him down to Washington as "Informer" against his Chicago

Great credit is taken to himself by Congress man CLARKSON N. POTTER for refusing the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Pacafic Railroads because he has been "retained" by Tom Scorr. What is such a man doing in Congress, anyway! The logical conclusion of his modesty would be the resignation of his

If the people had made DAVE GAGE and VON HOLLEN count the public money in their hands at the end of their first terms, not a dollar would have been lost to the taxpayers. They should learn by bitter experience, and insist at the polls next Tuesday that LIEB's money shall be counted. There is no other safe course.

VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Mauston, Wis., Oct. 29.—At a Greenback meeting held here recently, the speaker made the statement, that the currency circulation of this country exceeded, between 1802 and 1870, \$1, 800, 000 000 that, consequently, there has been, up to the present time, a contraction of about \$1,000,000,000; and that the fluancial distress of the present time is one to this contraction.

Will you be kind enough to give the facts as regards the amount of "circulation"; what amount of contraction there has been, and when it took place; when the "circulation" was at its maximum limit, and what it consisted of?

If you will give the above desired information, you will greatly oblige an interested reader of The Tribune.

REPLY.—We have published answers to similar questions so often that further reiteration is They must have had a phenomenally musical time at that dinner Noves gave GRANT. The New York Herald correspondent says: "That charming flow of polite and witty or at least pleasantly pointed conversation which characterizes French dinners kept time to the melody of the repast itself."

got drunk they reminded me that I was once a drayman," howls Tom Lyncu, in explanation of the fact that an honest drayman is an object of contempt compared with a distiller who buys his immunity with the scalps of his friends.

Lieb's explanation of the necessity for three clerks to register fourteen marriage licenses per diem is perfectly satisfactory. It takes one clerk to spell the names, another to write them, and the third to make erasures. Total expense to the county, \$325 per month.

Middlesex to nominate for office rich men who would rather pay a fine of \$3,000 than serve. The Cook County Democracy runs a man who assesses his clerks \$3,000, and keeps the money, and still clamors for the office.

Mr. LYNCH "informs" the people that the characteristic of the Irishman is to drink too much whisky and get drunk. If he cannot employ such a man around a distillery, how can he the people to put one into the County

Where there is much smoke, there must be some fire, is an old saving. The air is full of rumors about the state of LIEB's accounts. Count the money.

LIEB employs 145 Irishmen. LYNCH says he employs none, because they get drunk. Thus does Lynch account for the maladministration

·HUCK is voluntarily preparing to have his money counted. LIEB must be compelled to step aside and let his money be counted.

DAVE HAMMOND is essentially a Greenbacker. but he looks to Tom Lynch instead of the National Government for the supply.

The question which agitates the candidates of 1873, the legal-tender currency stood at \$356,000,000. And this was the period of greatjust now is the remonetization of the Green-

Vote to make Lies count the money in his

PERSONAL.

A Greeley agricultural club has been formed at Cornell University. Gen. Franz Sigel has bought a farm for

wo of his sons in Maryland. Mrs. Moulton will soon publish a volume of her poems under the title of "Swallow san digestive apparatus equal to that of an ostrich, out it cannot swallow or keep down all The Vatican has decided not to make

Christopher Columbus a saint, because he never Mr. Chapin, the President of the Boston & Albany Railroad, has taken up his residence in

Charles Dudley Warner received only

\$3,000 as his share of the profits from the sale of "The Gilded Age." Boucicault says that there is no dramatic critic in this country or England who can tell what

comedy is. Can he tell himself? Herbert Spencer, in his book on sociology, reats of religion before society, forgetful, according to the Spectator, that society preceded relig-

Affectionate admirers now call the Pennsylvania chieftains "Son Don" and "Papa Simon." The first has become last and the last

The Grand Dukes of Russia are said to be all down with "the Imperial disease," the predis-posing cause of which is the displeasure of the

Mr. William Cullen Bryant has contribnted to the International Review for November-December the following lines in memory of John Lothrop Motley:

othrop Motley:
Seep, Motley, with the great of ancient days,
Who wrote for all the years that yet shall be.
Sleep with Herodotts, whose name and praise
Have reached the isies of earth yemesters are.
Sleep, while
the state of the sleep of the sleep with the sleep of the sleep while
the sleep while the sleep of the sleep of the sleep
The generous real for Right and Liberty.
And should the days o'ertake us when, at last,
The silence that—ere yet a human pen
Hashed the primeval languages of men—
Upon our English tongue its spell shall cast,
Thy memory shall perish only then.

Prof. Orton, whose death in South Ameres was recently recorded, had made a name for ica was recently recorded, had made a name for himself by explorations on that continent, and es-necially for his valuable contributions to natural history in connection therewith. He occupied the Chair of Natural History at Vassar College, and was the author of a number of books pertaining to his special department of study. His last journey, the third he has made in South America, was undertaken to explore the Great Pani Picar journey, the third he has made in South America, was undertaken to explore the Great Ben River, which drains Eastern Bolivia into the Amazon. His death occurred while crossing Lake Titicaca, which forms part of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia. His disease is supposed to have been

MORTON.

Impressive Exhibition Sorrow and Respect Throughout the Land.

Presidential Proclamation Closing All Executive Offices Next Monday.

The Governor of Indiana Requests a Suspension of Business on That Day.

Appropriate Executive Action in Illinois, Ohio, and Oregon.

Both Houses of Congress and the Cabinet to Send Deputations to Indianapolis.

Preparations for a Funeral Rivaling the Most Celebrated Obsequies in Our History.

INDIANAPOLIS.

BUSY PREPARATIONS. Special Disputch to The Chiquo Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—The death of Senator Morton has superseded everything else for the time in the consideration of the people of this city and State, and a personal interest is felt in the preparations for the funeral. This morning a very large gathering of business and professional men was held in the United tates Court-room, presided over by Mayor Caven, at which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and will report to a meeting to-morrow morning. The proceedings preliminary to the funeral are in the hands of ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, E. B. Martindale, and James A.

PALL-BEARERS. The following are the pall-bearers: Ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, Gen. James A. Eken, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Dr. W. C. Thompson, Judge John F. Kibbey, of Richmond (the Sena tor's old law partner), E. B. Martindale, the Hons, James N. Tynor, Assistant Postmaster-General, Henry Taylor, of Lafayette, and Albert G. Porter.

Mayor Caven, Gen. Harrison, E. B. Martindale, William Wallace, and S. H. Buskirk were appointed an executive committee to designate the duties of each of the sub-committees and perfect arrangements.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, has

been appointed Chief Marshal of the proces-sion, and arrived to-night to make his arrangements. Maj. J. A. Wildman, Gen. P. Pease, and Albert Gall will be Assistant Marshals.

invitations
have been forwarded to the President and Vice-President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Judges of the United States Courts, the Governors of the States, the Generals, and officers of the army, the Grand Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F., the Masonic Grand Lodge, and local subordinate lodges of both Orders.

Military organizations throughout the State, nusical societies, and bands have already indicated their intention of joining in the pro-

DECORATIONS. It is the intention to drape the State Buildings in mourning, and the Committee on Decoratious is already preparing the Court-House for the reception of the body, which will lie in state from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until Monday morning, under a guard of GOV. WILLIAMS

has issued a proclamation requesting the closing of business throughout the State Monday afternoon, and Mayor Caven has issued a similar one for the city. Gov. Williams says, in his proclamation: "During the last seventeen years of his life you gave him your confidence and support. After his death you will recognize even more than before the ability and integrity which he brought to your service during that long period, and award to his memory a just tribute." All over the State meetings are being held, and committees appointed to attend the funeral. The railroads will run special trains Sunday and Monday, and it is believed there will be nore people in the city that day than ever be-

AT A MEETING OF THE BAR this afternoon, Judge Charles H. Test, the oldest lawyer in the State, and at one time Morton's partner, presided, and paid a deserved tribute to his ability and integrity. John D. Howland, A. L. Roache, A. G. Porter, ex-Gov. Hendricks, and Byron K. Elliott were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and presented a memorial on the life, and character, and public career of the deceased. Tributes to his memory livered by Gen. Ben Harrison, ex-Gov. Hen-dricks, W. N. Bradbury, Judge W. Q. Gresham, Lucian Barbour, and Mr. Porter.

THE CITY COUNCIL and Board of Aldermen held a special meeting this afternoon, and passed resolutions of regret and sorrow at the Senator's death, and cor dolence with the family, and voted money to

iefray the expenses of the funeral. A great many societies held meetings and passed resolutions appropriate to the occasion. Gen. Tyson telegraphs that two members of the Cabinet will be present at the obsequies. It is not known whether the President will be bere. A special train will carry the Washington delegation. It will arrive Monday noon.

THE OBSEQUIES. To the Western Associated Press.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—The Committee of Arrangements appointed at the citizens' meeting this morning have fully agreed upon the programme of ceremonies for Sunday and Mon-day, and have assigned to several sub-committees heir respective duties. Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, who has been selected as Chief Marshal, is here to-night, selecting his staff of

assistants and arranging a line of march.
THE ORDER OF SERVICES at the church on Monday is announced as fol-

Chants by the choir.

Scripture reading by the Rev. Myron W. Rev. Opening prayer by the Rev. Henry Day, D. D. Eyun.

Sermon by Joseph Bradford Cleaver.

Anthem, by the choir.

Eulogy by the Rev. J. H. Bayliss, D. D. Prayer by Prof. W. K. Hashour.

Hymn.

Benediction.

CIVIC AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION. The Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of I. O. O. F. of Indiana have issued circulars calling upon the various encampments and lodges in the State to take action on the death of their late brother, Senator Morton.

Military companies from several cities in the State have signified their intention of attending At a meeting of the German Veteran Association here this evening a resolution was passed inviting all ex-soldiers of the State of Indiana to meet them at their headquarters in Mozart Hall, this city, Monday next, to pay their last

tribute of respect the great War Governor. The railroads will all run excursion-trains on Sunday, on which day the body will lie in state. The City Council met in special session this afternoon, passing appropriate resolutions, de-

ciding to attend the funeral in a body, and ordering the money necessary for the expenses.

CONDILENCE.

The family of Senafor Morton have received a large number of telegrams of sympathy from prominent persons and personal friends. Among the number is the following:

FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—70 Col. W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis, Ind.—Your message was received last evening. Ishare most fully in the sorrow which our whole country feels in the loss of so eminent, patriotic, and wise a statesman is the late Senator Morton. The Senate adjourned immediately this morning on the announcement of his death, having first appointed as a committee to attend the funeral obsquies Senators McDonald, Davis of Illinois, Burnside, Bayard, Cameron of Peinsylvania, and Booth, W. A. Weekles, Vice-President, FROM THE FRESIDENT.

W. A. WHERLER, Vice-President, FROM THE PHENIDENT.

WASHINGTON D. C., NOV. 2.—To Col. W. R. Helloway, Indianapolus: I desire, through you, to offer 10 Gov. Morton's widow and family, my warmest sympathy in their great affliction. Amild the general and sincere manifestations of sorrow at the public loss, of which no one can be more sensible than myself, my long friendship for Gov. Morton makes me wish to be counted among those who feel in his death the grief of a personal bereavement.

R. B. HATES. R. B. HATES.

IN WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC HONORS.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the expected invitation to the President to attend the funeral of Senator Morton was considered. It will be impossible for the President togo, but two Cabinet officers, and possibly three, will accompany the Congressional Committee. Secretary Thompson who has been a life-long personal and political friend of the late Senator, will join the party if he is not prevented from doing so by ill-health. Secretary McCrary and Attorney-General Devens will almost certainly go, and they may possibly be accompanied by Secretary Sherman FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

The usual tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the late Senator here to-day. The flags upon the public buildings were placed at half-mast, the Senate adjourned immediately after passing resolutions providing for the appointment of the Committee to attend the funeral, and the House adopted similar resolutions after 2 o'clock, and also adjourned as a

mark of respect.

To the Western Associated Press.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The following was issued at a late hour this evening: was issued at a late hour this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV.
2.—I lament the sad occasion which makes it my
duty to testify the public public respect for the
emiment citizen and distinguished statesman whose
death yesterday at his home in Indianapolis has
been made known to people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to
the nation in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the State of Indiana as its
Governor at a critical juncture of Civil War can
never be overvalued by his countrymen. His long
service in the Senate has shown his great powers
as a legislator and as a leader and chief counselor
of a political party charged with the conduct
of the Government during that period. In
all things, and at all times, he has
been able, strenuous, and faithful in the public
service, and his fame with his countrymen rests
upon a secure foundation. The several Executive
Departments will be closed on the day of his
funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to
the memory of the deceased statesman by the
whole nation.

INDIANIANS AT TAR CAPITAL

funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased stateman by the whole nation.

R. B. Hayes.

INDIANIANS AT THE CAPITAL.

A meeting of the Indianisms now in Washington was held this evening for the purpose of taking action relative to the death of Senator Morton. Gen. Thomas M. Browne presided, and many prominent citizens of Indiana, including the entire Republican delegation, were present. Representatives John H. Baker and J. L. Evans and the Hon. John D. Defrees were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Citizens of Indiana in Washington, who have assembled to express their sorrow at the sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, deplore his loss as a national calamity, and recognize it as a fit occasion to bear testimony to his character as a man and public officer. He was an honest man, whose probity was such that, during a long public career in which party feeling ran high, and he was subjected to the bitter vituperation of political opponents, he was never suspected of corruption, nor charged with having until up his private fortune by the misuse of public funds. He was a true friend, never forgetting a personal obligation nor failing in courtesy to the humblest of his acquaintances. He was a just and chivairous opponent never allowing political differences to descend into personal animosties, and ever kind and courteous in his treatment of an honorable antagonist. He was a patriotic citizen, never doubting his obligation to recognize all the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States as the supreme anthority of the land. He was endowed with remarkable executive ability, judicious in council, fertile in experience, prompt and resolute in action, and possessing the strength of decided convictions. His term as Governor of Indiana will always stand on the pages of history as a most brilliant and important era in the existence of the State. He was a true statesman, and recognized the f

of history as a most brilliant and important era in the existence of the State. He was a true statesman, and recognized the fact that no portion of the people of the United States could be oppressed and degraded by class legislation, and the continuance of prejudices which grew out of the unnatural relations of master and slave without inflicting a lasting injury and dishonor upon the land, and by his course in the United States Senate he became known as the protector of the freedmen, a title equally honorable with that so justly conferred upon him during the War, "the soldier's friend"; therefore, Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the dispensation of Providence which has taked him from us, yet we bow in submission to the Divine will, and we tender our beartfelt sympathies to his afflicted familiv; and that, while no words of condolence can make amends for their irreparable loss, we trust that they may be comforted by the knowledge that their grief is shared by thousands who loved him as a friend, and millions who honored him on account of his eminent public services as a patriot and statesman.

THE CABINET. The Cabinet council to-day was attended by all the Heads of Departments, and as soon as the proceedings opened attention was directed to the death of Senator Morrion. As a means of giving the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and evener hours divined the sentiment of regard for deceased and even

to the death of Senator Morton. As a means of giving the sentiment of regard for deceased and proper honors due, it was suggested that some representative of the Cabinet should attend the funeral, but it was not decided who would be present. It was thought fitting that Secretary Thompson, being from Indianapolis, should attend. Mr. Thompson is now suffering from a very sover could contracted on the Virginia. tend. Mr. Thompson is now suffering from a very severe cold contracted on the Virginia trip, and should he recover it is likely that that gentleman, accompanied by the Attorney-General, will go to Indianapolis. It is hardly probable that the President will be able to attend.

IN THE SENATE.

The reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the death of Senator Morton was announced by Senator MecDonald.

A resolution submitted by him providing for

A resolution submitted by him providing for the appointment of a committee of six Senators to attend the funeral, was agreed to, and the Vice-President will designate the Committee hereafter.

The Senate then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator Morton, adjourned till Tuesday next.

SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning, and Acting Chairman Mitchell read a telegram from Gov. Burbank, announcing the death of Senator Morton.

Mr. Saulsbury then moved that the Committee tender their condolence to the widow and family of their late Chairman, which was agreed to, and the following telegram was prepared, signed by the entire Committee, and immediately dispatched:

Mrs. Senator Morton and family. Indianapolis:

Mrs. Senator Morton and family. Indianapolis:
The members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate have heard with sorrow of the death of Senator Morton, the Chairman of said Committee, and beg to tender to Mrs. Morton and her family their sincere condolence in this hour of trial and grievment.

Mr. Walleirh moved that the Committee ad-Mr. Wadleigh moved that the Committee ad-

journ out of respect to the Senator. Agreed to.

The Vice-President appointed Senators McDonald, Davis (Ill.). Burnside, Bayard, Cameron (Pa.), and Booth a committee to attend the
funeral of Senator Morton.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Indune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Indune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the State Cabinet, held to-day, Gov. Cullom presiding, expressions of regret in the decease of Senator Morton were passed, and it was decided to attend the funeral in a body. Ac-

cordingly, the party will leave for Indianapolis by special Wabash train Sunday night, and Gov. Palmer, the Hons. J. C. Robinson. D. L. Philips, and other citizens will accompany the SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—A Portland dis-patch says the Executive offices at Salem were closed this morning on receipt of the news of Senator Morton's death.

Senator Morton's death.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., Nov. 2.—A numerously-attended meeting was beld at the Gioson House to-night to make some formal expression of sympathy at the death of Senator Morton. Mayor Moore presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Young, Judge Swing, of the United States Court, R. H. Stephenson, Benjamin Eggleston, and O. J. Dodds, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

OUR JEWELRY TRADE

The Foremost Houses in This Line in the Whole West.

Giles Bros. & Co.'s "Jeweler's Reference Book" for 1878.

A recent issue of the Inter-Ocean gare what rolessed to be a review of the jewelry by Chicago. This paid exhibit would have been in chicago. Ins paid exhibit would have been interesting enough had it not claimed to be a full showing of what our leading houses are doing. How absurd the claim was could be easily seen by noticing that no mention whatever was made of the foremost establishments in this line of trade in the West,—Giles Bros. & Co., N. Matson & Co., and many others. With the possible

this ince of trade in the West.—Giles Bros. & Co., N. Matson & Co., and many others. With the possible EXCEPTION OF TIFFANY a CO., in New York. there is no jewelry establishment in this country which has been so long established, and which has so broadspread and favorable a reputation, as Giles Bros. & Co. The firm is the oldest in the wholesale and retail jewelry trade in the city. It has twice passed through THE ORDEAL OF FIRE without losing its hold on the trade of the Northwest. It is to-day the largest firm of manufacturing and jobbling jewelers in Chicago. It employs a large number of men in its manufacture of elegant goods, which find their way to every hamlet, village, town, and city tributary to Chicago. Its line of custom reaches as far east as Pennsylvania, north into Minnesota, south to Texas, and west to California.

The firm has just issued its annual "Catalogue and Jewelers' Reference Book." These yearly publications are now conceded to be standard authority among the trade.

THE BOOK FOR 1878 is an improvement over its predecessors, though that seemed hardly possible. It is illustrated with hundreds of accurate sun engravings, by the aid of which the buyer at a distance may select his goods as carefully, and more intelligently, than if he had the thirty or forty wholesale stocks of Chicago before him.

Messrs. Giles. Bros. & Co. are the general Western agents for the widely-celebrated Rogers, Smith & Co.'s silver-plated ware. They carry at all times a very extensive and varied stock of these popular goods. They also have the agency for the Ansonia clocks, and have the exclusive sale of several leading manufactures of jewelry, besides importing a very attractive line of Geneva watches, French clocks, bronzes, etc.

etc.
The firm also offers watchmakers' supplies

of jewelry, besides importing a very attractive line of Genera watches, French clocks, bronzes, etc.

The firm also offers watchmakers' supplies and everything pertaining to the watch trade at the closest of figures. This is the era of low prices, and Giles Bros. & Co. conform strictly to its requirements.

Dean Six. The following is a statement of my experience with the great Blood Remedy. Vegative is comprehensive and varied. Everything new and taking in design and finish finds its way at once into their stock. They are soon to move to a more central location, where they will devote their attention more exclusively to the wholesale trade, and at present are offering sone cause in the French Capital During the Communistic Reign of Terror.

Bestell Beggiot for Exclusive Fribars.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE.

His Recetal at Galena, Ill., of the Bloody Seenes is the French Capital During the Communistic Reign of Terror.

Bestell Beggiots for Exclusive Fribars.

Galena and Jo Daviess County, his old neighbors and friends, Mr. Washburne, late Minister of the United States to France, delivered a locture to-night at Turser Hall on "The Siege and Commune of Paris." The hall was crowded with German and American citizens, ladies of both nationalities comprising a part of the audience. The siage was decorated with tri-colored and American flags, and the motto used on a former occasion, "Galena Honors the Man Who Honors the Nation," was stretched scross the hall over the stace. The Hon. Christow Barner was made Chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Washburne in an eloquent manner in the German, language. The lecture was listened to with the most intense interest on the part of the audience, and, during the thrilling recital of the scenes and incidents attending the siege of the French Capital, and the terrible events which followed, every ear was strated to eath the unternace of the speaker, and the close of each sentence of the speaker, and the close of each sentence of the speaker, and the close of each sentence of the

sketched the Emperor and Empress as surrounded by a brilliant court, with the outward appearance of popularity in all the monarchical and aristocratic circles of Paris. But there was and aristocratic circles of Paris. But there was a deep rumbling of discontent among all the middling classes, which to the closer observer portended eventual trouble. The scenes in Paris after the breaking out of the war were vividly portrayed. The whole population, inflamed, excited, and maddened by the the appeais of demagogues; their parades in the streets, their clamor for arms, their enthusiasm, their shouts, and their demands to be led "to Berlin in eight days." and the everlasting refrain from the lips days," and the everlasting refrain from the lips of thousands, of the Marseillaise, that hymn of

Allons, enfants de la patrie, Le jour de gloire est arrive. Then came the fail of Sedan; the Emperor and Then came the fail of Sedan; the Emperor and the army prisoners; Paris appalled and stupe-fied; followed by the revolution of the 4th of September, one of the most extraordinary events in history; the crash of the Empire, and the establishment of the Provisional Government of the National Defense, made up of men whose names were in a list thrown out of a window at the Hotel de Ville by Gambetta, and acclaimed by 60,000 people in the Place de Greve.

Mr. Washburne gave an account of the relations he held to the German population in Paris, from the time of the breaking out of the war until diplomatic relations had been reestablished between France and Germany.—a period of nearly eleven months,—in which he acted as the German representative in France. Before the gates of Faris were shuthe had given 30,000 Germans passports to leave France, and many of them money to pay their way; and during the siege he had protected and cared for nearly 3,000 who had been left in the city during the siege.

cared for nearly 3,000 who had been left in the city during the siege.

Referring to the incidents of the siege, Mr. Washburne proceeded to give an account of the terrible events of the Commune, when for eleven weeks the most beautiful city in the world was held by an organized mob, and where there was no law but that of force and terror. He described the frightful scenes attending the next of Government tropus into the city. the entry of Government troops into the city, of fire and blood, of seven days of battle to pull down the red ensign of anarchy and establish the empire of the law; the final suppression of the insurrection, and the definite establishment of the Republic, with M. Thiers as

THE WEATHER, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3—1a. m.—For the Lake Region partly cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by clearing weather, coider westerly winds, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather. 6:53a. m. 20:45 36 50 N. fresh ... 27 Cloudy.
11:18a. m. 20:53 38 50 N. brisk ... Cloudy.
2:00p. m. 20:50 39 88. W. brisk ... Cloudy.
3:53p. m. 20:53 88 38 N. brisk ... Cloudy.
9:00p. m. 20:85 34 61 N. brisk ... Cloudy.
10:18p. m. 29:20 34 61 N. brisk ... Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 45; minimum, 34.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Nov. 2-Midnight.
Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

THERE IS DANGER AHEAD when those usually active little organs, the kid neys, are neglectful of their duties and grow slug gash. Fatty degeneration, Bright's disease, dis octes, and other dangerous maladies, are the result of neglect to remedy this inactivity by medie inal means. When the sil-important functions of the kidneys are imperfectly discharged, those or gans need stimulating, and the best possible agen for that purpose—since it performs its office with out exciting them—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which, in combination with its tonic and eatharti properties, possesses valuable qualities as diuretic. Both kidneys and bladder are strength ened by it, and the vigor which it imparts to them, and the gentle but effectual impulse which it gives to their operations, is the best possible guaranty against their becoming diseased. The Bitters are invaluable in other respects as well as the above, since they remedy general dollity, uterine troubles, chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism, and other ailments.

My sufferings with inflammatory rheumatism were intense. It settled in my wrists; I could not use them; was helpless till I used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. The result was wonderful; pain and swelling disappeared. E. W. YoonMis, No. 213 West Thirty-fifth street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The great liquidation stock of clothing has arrived, and is now open at No. 141 Madnson street, between Clark and LaSaile. The stock is from a large wholesale clothing manufacturing firm that failed, and the entire stock will be sold 20 per cent less than cost, as by order of the Court the extate must be closed up within the next seven days. A few prices will be mentioned to show what extraordinary bargains are being offered: Men's heavy cloth pants, \$1.27, cheap at \$5; men's overcosts, \$2.98, cheap at \$8; a whole suit of men's winter clothes for \$5.73, well worth \$14. All other goods in the immense stock equally as cheap as above mentioned prices. Remember, this great sale must positively close at the end of seven days, at No. 141 Madison street, between Clark and La-Saile.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The pular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Med so highly appreciated in England, Germany, Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. 1 Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

Necrosis, Scrofula, Dyspepsia,

Canker Humor, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism,

VEGETINE THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and a spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell-st.

VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Succession
Bronchitis, and all diseases v.

SENT BY MAIL.

Sold by every Wholesale and all first-class Retail
Druggists in Chicago. Sample and Descriptive
Pamphlet mailed to any address on receipt of 3 cent
stamp.

PERLEY JEFFERS & CO., Propia,
No. 70 State-st., Chicago.

THE NEW BEVERAGE Sparkling and Delicious

A nutritive Panacea in all wasting diseases. Especially beneacial in Dyspepsia, or Weak Digestion. My Kumyss has been on the market for over three years. Its renown has caused inultations to appear everywhere. These imitations are unwholesome and unpalatable. Good Kumyas is a delicious drink. Call and ry it, and obtain the literature on Kumyss.

A. A. KEND, Chemist, 179 Madison-st., in the middle of block.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Novelties"
Medium and Low-Priced

Dress Goods!

We would call special attention to the attractions in our Dress Goods Dept., which is replete with the choicest Autumn Effects and most fashionable fabrics.

Our facilities for obtaining Foreign Novelties enable us to always place before our customers

"The Most Elegant Goods!" "At the Lowest Prices!"?

Having just made large and very advantageous purchases of Choice Medium and Lowpriced Dress Goods, we shall offer the coming week Snow Flake, Neigeuse, Mattelasse, Bourette, and other popular effects at still lower prices than

heretofore! The cheapest and most attractive stock in the city!

Examination Solicited. Chas, Gossage & Co.

DRY GOODS CATALOGUE. THE NEW

Fall and Winter CATALOGUE

West End Dry Goods House Published by our ORDER DEP'T, for the benefit of out-of-town pur-chasers, is now ready, and will be

mailed free to all who desire it and will send us their name and address. It is specially intended for the use of retail buyers who are under the necessity of purchasing by order, and who feel an interest in economizing in price without sacrificing

in quality. In writing for catalogue please state what paper you saw this ad-

Madison and Peoria-sts...

CHICAGO. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

100 COPIES OF

Cobb's Library,

ADDED TO-DAY TO

173 WABASH-AV., PALMER HOUSE.

MEDICAL. ANNUAL SALES BOYER'S

MELISSE CORDIAL (Eau de Melisse des Carmes.) IN PARIS ALONE, 1,300,000 BOTTLES.

CARMELITE

RELIEVES DYSPEPSIA. COLIC, HEADACHE, and ALL DISOR-DERS of the Stomach and Nervous System, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. General Depot at BOYER'S, 59 Park-place, New York. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago. TOILET GOODS.

EDW. PINAUD CELEBRATED FRENCH Perfumery and Soap Specialty Essence of Ixora Breone, Violette, Opoponax, Prangepani Lettuce, Flolet, Ixora Medulline, St for Soaps, Pinsaid Cosmetics, Totletse Powder, Ba-ine, and Creme nutritive for the hair.

HENRY DREYFUS,

Receives telling support from an interesting table of statistics which shows that she knows how to vote. The stupendous sales of the illustrious SINGER to be still further increased by the reduction in prices inaugurated by the Singer Company.

Florence Sewing Machine Co......sold 15,793 8,960 5,517 Aside from its large preponderance of sales, another emphatic evidence of the marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other machines is the fact that it alone is made the subject of imitation by counterfeiters. No safer criterion than the above for the guidance of the purchaser can be produced. Beware of bogus agents. The duly authorized agent can be found in every county.

Reep sells the best and cheapest shirts the world; also collars, elegant styles, a quality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madi-tirect.

VEGETINE

General Debility.

Consumption of the Bowels.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists. CATABRE CURES. **JEFFERS'** French Catarrh Cure.

KUMYSS. Kumyss or Milk Wine.

| PIVE YEARS' SALES COMPILED PROM TH | E SWORN B | ETURNS O | P THE SEVI | | ANI |
|--|-----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| | 1872 | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | B |
| The Singer Man'f'g Cosold | 219,758 | 232,444 | 241,679 | 249,852 | |
| Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Cosold | 174.088 | 119,190 | 92,827 | | |
| Howe Machine Cosold | 145,000 | no ret's | est_35,000 | est.25.000 | 1 |
| Domestic Sewing Machine Cosold | 49,554 | | 22.700 | 21,452 | 123 |
| Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co sold | 33.639 | 15,881 | | | |
| American B. H. &c. Sewing Mach'e Co sold | 18,930 | 14,182 | | | |
| Weed Sewing Machine Cosold | | 21,769 | | | |
| Remington Sewing Machine Cosold | 4.982 | 9,183 | | 25,110 | |
| Victor Sewing Machine Cosold | | 7,446 | | 6.103 | |
| Wilson Sewing Machine Cosold | 22,666 | 21.247 | 17,525 | 9,508 | |
| | | | | | |

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., III STATE-ST.

11

Dullness Among the Banks---New York Exchange Firmer.

Trade Dollars ... National-Bank Circulation--- Prevention of Frandulent Banking.

The Produce Markets Tame and Generally Easier--- Hogs Lower---Provisions Dull.

Wheat and Corn Heavy ... Oats Stronger ... Rye Steady-Lake Freights Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

There was very little movement in financial cir-es. The offerings of mercantile paper are only oderate, and the country banks are seeking oyment for capital. The senguine mood that revailed in commercial and financial quarters in see early fall is pairing perceptibly. Confidence has not been as fully restored as the confident thought it had been. The orders from the country for currency are small, and not equal to the receipts. New York exchange was firmer, and was quoted between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 pre-

The clearings were \$3, 400, 000. TRADE-DOLLARS.

Director Linderman, in defending the discontin-nance of the coinage of trade-dollars, puts the exnance of the coinage of trade-dollars, puts the exports to China and other foreign markets have been \$7,-000,000 since Jan. 1, a monthly average of \$750,-000. He puts the stock on hand at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, in the hands of bankers and brokers, and \$1,400,000 in the mints. This is calculated by the Section of Pulleting to be \$1,200,000. by the San Francisco Bulletin to be \$1,200,000 or \$1,400,000 too much. The Director states the amount in circulation in the Atlantic States at \$2,000,000. Since it is known that only \$200,000 have been shipped overland from San Francisco, and that \$550,000 of the \$1,378,000 coined in \$1,000,000. It is a violation of the law to use the mint to coin trade-dollars to go into general circulation, but there should be no refusal to coin them

THE MINING-STOCK MARKET. The transactions on the San Francisco Stock Board in mining stocks have been much smaller this

year than in the three preceding years. The sales in January were \$18, 355, 200; in September they were \$8, 098, 200. The total sales for the first nine months of the year compare as follows for four

First nine months of 1877
Same time in 1876.
Same time in 1875.
Same time in 1875.
Same time in 1874. The Bulletin of Oct. 26 says of the stock marks of the preceding day:

of the preceding day:

There was an unfortunate break in mining values this morning, the most radical in some time. The cause is not clear—If any one has been influenced to sell stock by figures published from Delmar's report to the Silver Commission, he is not entitled to much sympathy. His story is an old one, and is rather ridiculous in the light of suosequent facts. Besides, it was for the interest of the Silver Commission to make the product of silver as small as possible. This report was published here yesterday, though made up and known nine months ago. The market looked weak yesterday, but broke bedly this morning, and at the present writing is decidedly irregular. There were heavy sales of the bonanza stocks at \$27,00 to \$27.50 per share. ITALIAN RALWAYS.

The official report of Italian railways for 1876, inst published by the head of the Italian Railway Department, gives some interesting information about Italian railways. The total extent of the Italian railways is 4,849 miles. They have been constructed at a cost of \$2,614,598,410. Only a small part of this—about 380 miles—is State property. Of some of the lines of the Alta Italia and erty. Of some of the lines of the Alta Italia and Romane the State is also part proprietor. The total income of all the railways for 1876 was about \$29,000,000; but, deducting expenses of working and administration, which amounted to \$19,000,000. The railways yielded, therefore, only a little above 2 per cent of the capital. The condition of the railways is not, of course, the same on all lines. Some of those of the Alta Italia, the Turin the Some of those of the Alta Italia, the Turin, the Genoa & Turin, and Milan, for instance, give yearly income equal to \$20,000 a mile. Some of hardly pay the working expenses.

A WISCONSIN LAW TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT

The following law went into force in Wisconsin March 16, 1876:

March 16, 1876:

Section I. No bank, banking-house, exchange, broker or deposit office, or firm, company, corporation, or party, engaged in the banking, broker, exchange, or deposit ousiness, shall accept or receive on deposit, with or without interest, any moneys, bank bills or notes, or United States notes, or United States notes, or United States Treasury notes, or currency or other notes, bills, or drafts, circulating as money or currency, when such bank, banking-house, exchange broker, or deposit office, firm, company, corporation, or party, shall receive or accept on deposit any such deposits as aforesaid when insolvent, any officer, Director, Cashier, manager, member, party, or managing party thereof, knowing of each insolvency, who shall knowingly receive or accept, be accessory, or permit or connive ing of such insolvency, who shall knowingly receive or accept, be accessory, or permit or connive
at the receiving, or accepting on deposit, therein,
or thereby, any such deposits as aforesaid, shall be
guisty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction
shall be panished by imprisonment in the State
Prison for a term not to exceed ten years, or by
imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed one
year, or by both fine and imprisonment, the fine
not to exceed \$10,000.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force
from and after its passage and publication.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION. the retirement of \$2,424.000 legal-tenders. A large number of orders recently received for new circulation will not appear till next month's statement, as they have not been filled.

ment, as they have not been filled.

LONDON SHIPPING TRADE.

The shipping business of the port of London gives an indication of the duliness of British trade. In September, there were 16,593 less tons of goods taken out by ships than in September, 1876. The returns for the first nine months of the year show a decrease, compared with 1876, of 851 tons.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1024@102% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97%@97% cents on the dollar as gold.

| | FOREIGN EXCHANGE. | |
|---|--|---|
| l'aris. Belgium Switzefland Germany Holland Austris Norway. Sweden | Siziy days. 481 5214 5214 5214 914 914 | 8ight. 483% 518% 518% 518% 40% 46 27% 27% 27% |
| U. S. 5-28 of U. S. 5-20 of United States United States United States | GOVERNMENT BONDS. 60 of '81. 100% (55. 105% (67. 108% (68. 109% (69. 109% (69. 109% (69. 105% (| Asked. 110% 108 108% 109% 109% 109 109 100 100 103 121% |
| Chicago City Cook County North Chicag City Italiway, City Italiway, City Italiway, City Italiway, Chicago cias- Chicago cias- | 7 Fck bonds | 4 sked. •107% •107% •107% •107% •107% •107% •107% •107% •107% •107% |

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH,

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Gold opened at 102% and closed at 102%. Carrying rates, 1% to 4; a few loans made fait.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars 122% in greenbacks and 119 in gold.

Silver coin %@% discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were dull. Ohio & Misslasippi seconds declined to 53.

State securities were quiet.

This was the dullest day of the season in the stock market, the violent storm having its effect. The tone of the market was weak, the only feature being a decline in New Jersey Central from 15 to

Money, 6@7. with exceptions at 1-32 per day ddition to 7 per annum.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.
Customs receipts, \$170,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,609,000.
Clearings, \$14,000,000.
Dry goods imports for the week. \$854,000.
Sterling dull; long, 480%; short, 484%.

Sterling dull; long, 480½; short, 484½.

Coupona, 81. | 110½ New 4½.

Coupona, 82. | 110½ New 4½.

Coupona, 83. | 100½ New 4 per cent. | 100± New 5.

Coupona, 86. | 100½ Coupona. | 100± New 5.

Vestern Union Tei. 80½ Northwestern prid. | 100± Northwestern prid. | 100± Northwestern prid. | 100± New 5.

Western Union Tei. 80½ Northwestern prid. | 100± New Jersey Central. | 100± New Jersey Central.

Tennessee, new. 43 Missouri. 100%
Virginia. 6id. 8aN FRANCISCO.

San FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 10% Justice. 8%
Betcher 4% Kentuck 5%
Best & Beicher 16 Leopard 18%
Consolidated Virginia 25% Northern Beite. 15%
Consolidated Virginia 25% Northern Beite. 15%
Consolidated Virginia 25% Northern Beite. 16%
Consolidated Virginia 25% Northern Beite. 16%
Consolidated Virginia 25% Northern Beite. 16%
Consolidated 25%
Consolidated 18%
Consolidated 18%
Consolidated 26%
Consolidated 27%
Consolidated 28%
Consolidated 48%
Consolidated 48%
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
Sight exchange on New York, % discount.
Sterling exchange bankers bills, 403%
FORRIGN.
London, Nov. 2.—Gold, 102%
Consols, money, 96 7-16; account. 96%
United States boncs—65%, 105%; 678, 108%; 10-408, 108%; new 58, 106%
Panis, Nov. 4.—Rentes, 105f 95c.

Panis, Nov. 4.—Rentes, 105f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Friday, Nov. 2:

Output Property.

West Taylor st. 416 ft e of Washtenaw av, s.f., 2ax12456 ft. dated Oct. 31.

Shurtleff av, 210 ft s of Twenty-sixth st. e.f., 2ax123 ft. dated Nov. 1.

Centre av, 125 ft n of Nineteenth st. e.f., 225 ft. dated Oct. 31.

Hubbard st. 125 ft e of Wood st. n f. 49x150 ft., dated Nov. 1.

Milwaukee av, 618 ft n w of Babara. Hubbard st, 125 ft e of Wood st, b, 49x150 ft, dated Nov. 1.

Milwaukee av. 618 ft n w of Robey st, s w f, 24 x100 ft, dated Oct. 1.

West Twenty-first st, n e co of Brown st, s f, 150x160 ft, dated Jan. 22 (John A. Carwell to Robert H. Baker. 2 (John A. Carwell to Robert H. Sandard H. Sand 1,250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city dur ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding

| 2 | Receipts. | | Shipments. | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. | |
| Flour, bris | 12.082 | 8,872 | 13,058 | 10,532 | |
| Wheat, bu | 103, 642 | 102,359 | 162, 678 | 116,940 | |
| Corn, bu | 142, 785 | 85, 558 | 115,085 | 142,604 | |
| Oats, bu | 41.638 | 31,518 | 31,918 | 70, 963 | |
| Rye. bu | 2.617 | 7, 180 | 415 | 3, 737 | |
| Barley, bu | 34, 108 | 32, 735 | 13,867 | | |
| Grass seed, hs. | 226,095 | 178, 243 | 78, 739 | 101,038 | |
| Flax seed. Bs. | 323, 650 | 267,992 | 165, 700 | 252, 579 | |
| B. corn. bs | 28,000 | 91,400 | 41, 261 | 161,350 | |
| C. meats, Bs | 132,000 | 88,600 | 2, 334, 575 | 1,271,688 | |
| Beef, tcs | | 100 | ****** | | |
| Beef, bris | | 70 | 137 | 140 | |
| Pork, bris | | 135 | 329 | | |
| Lard, Bs | 215 | 20,400 | 114, 109 | | |
| Tallow, bs | 99, 890 | 99,570 | | 60,000 | |
| Butter, bs | 155, 422 | 114,615 | 141,659 | 112, 230 | |
| Dre'd hogs, No | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Live hogs, No. | 15,700 | 11.414 | 2,085 | 3,562 | |
| Cattle, No | 4,791 | 3, 131 | 1,383 | 1,780 | |
| Sheep, No | 1.875 | 2,616 | | 408 | |
| Hides, lbs | 56,998 | 245, 985 | 139, 220 | 364.820 | |
| Highwin's, brls | 50 | 150 | 150 | 189 | |
| Wool, Ibs | 30, 535 | 171.202 | 71,820 | 379.840 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 6, 499 | 7,058 | 444 | 2, 264 | |
| Coal, tons | 4.377 | 3,968 | 1.378 | 1,442 | |
| Hay, tons | 110 | 110 | 117 | 81 | |
| Lumber, m. M. | 4,770 | 4, 692 | 2,498 | 2.649 | |
| Shingles, m | 1.570 | 6, 292 | 865 | 745 | |
| Salt, bris | | 796 | 2,487 | | |
| Poultry, lbs | | 983 | | | |
| Poultry, coops | | 77 | | | |
| Game, pkgs | | 87 | **** | | |
| Eggs. pkgs | | 677 | 222 | 708 | |
| Cheese, bxs | 2,621 | 793 | 1.343 | 511 | |
| Green A. bris. | 2,979 | 10,650 | 10 | | |
| Reans hn | 225 | 1. 278 | 102 | 350 | |

Hides, Inc. 56,096 246,985 198,220 364,850 High with bris 56,096 171,09 36,000 High with bris 56,096 171,09 36,000 High with bris 56,000 High with bris 57,000 High with high with bris 57,000 High with bris 57,000 High with high with bris 57,000 High with bris 57,000 High with bris 57,000 High with bris 57,000 High with high with bris 57,000 High with high

stocks on the river are moors or moont exhausted.

Shipping lumber to these river points would be in
ordinary times like sending c-als to Newcastle.

The shortage in the stock of lumber on the Father
of Waters has been the salvation of the Chicago lumber trade this year.

The leading produce markets were irregular yes-

terday and averaged lower, though the weather was heavy, and thought by some to be likely to continue bad during the greater part of this month. Wheat was weak, with some pressure to sell that received on the October deal, and an absence of buying orders. Corn also fell off severely under large offerings from leading oververely under large offerings from leading opera pathy with corn. Rye was steady, and bariey heavy, while lake freights were firmer. Frovisions were tame in sympathy with hogs. Lard was easier in consequence of the fact that a leading holder was unloading, and pork dragged for that reason, while meats were in less urgent demand. The day was a "blue" one all round, outside orpathy with corn. Rye was steady, and barley

ders to buy being fewer than usual.

Dry goods were quiet, individual orders being restricted to small quantities for the reassortment restricted to small quantities for the reassortment of stocks, and the aggregate reaching by no means satisfactory proportions. There were no fluctuations in values, the market maintaining a steady and firm tone for all staple and seasonable goods. The demand for groceries was light, and prices were again quoted steady and and unchanged. In dried fruits, both foreign and domestic, there was a well-sustained activity and a firm set of prices. Fish remain quiet and firm. Salt-water cured are in light stock here and at the East, and some descriptions seem in a fair way to go higher. No

in light stock here and at the East, and some descriptions seem in a fair way to go higher. No
chan, a were developed in the butter and cheese
markets. Leather was dul! and easy. Bagging,
coal, wood, tobacco, oils, paints, and colors underwent no quotable change.

The cargo lumber-market was quiet and unchanged. The fleet was coming in, and the bad
weather kept buyers away. The yard market
was active and steady. Shingles, lath, and fencing
are firm. The wool market was quiet and steady.
Broom-corn was in fair demand and firm under
moderate receipts. The bad weather keeps back

the new crop, and some dealers think it is not so large as it was believed to be earlier in the season. Hides were steadier under a better demand from dealers. Seeds were rather quiet, but firm as a rule, on account of small offerings, the receipts having fallen off. Potatoes were steady under a fair local inquiry, which took nearly all the offerings of fine stock. Apples were in demand and firm, while other fruits were slow and easy. Poultry was dull and weak. Poultry was dull and weak.

Lake freights were in better demand and firmer.

at 4 to for wheat to Buffalo Room was taken for

200,000 bu wheat and 20,000 bu corn.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 19c on wheat and 17%c on corn. Rail freights were steady at the recent advance. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia. 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal Boxed meats were quoted 5c. and loose meats 10c per 100 hs higher than grain. GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Nov. 2: Amount collected,

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet, for a day in the regular packing season, and tended slightly downwards. Hogs were quoted \$610c per 100 lbs lower, and Liverpool declined 6d per 112 lbs on lard. Other markets were also tame, and buyers were held off, it was stated that very few orders are here, much of the stuff now going forward being sold without the aid of dealers on 'Change. The packing season opens slowly, with few nogs, but a little in advance of the corresponding week last year. The Cincinnati Price Current furnishes the following returns of summer packing: returns of summer packing:

1876. 315, 402 121, 173 202, 621 105, 580 187, 392 131, 158 163, 450 2,397,868 Increase.

Mass Poak—Was dull, with little change in prices. The market was a shade lower early, in sympathy with lard, and afterwards steady. Sales were reported of 140 bris chash at \$13.25, and 3,000 bris seller January at \$12.53½812.57½ for Phe market closed quiet at \$13.25 for spot; \$12.85%12.67½ for November; \$12.40%12.42½ seller the year, and \$12.35%12.57½ seller January. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$14.25%11.50, and extra prime do at \$9.00%9.25.

Lard—Was dull except for January, and declined 5c per 100 lbs on account of rather free offerings for the

Lard—Was dull except for January, and declined 5c per 100 lbs on account of rather free offerings for the first month of next year, but recovered to about the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 250 tes cash old at \$8.056, 2024; 2.000 tos seller the year at \$7.974624.0246; and 6.250 tes seller January at \$8.056 at \$8.0568; 10. Total 8.500 tes. The market closed steady at \$8.074688, 10 for spot or seller the month; \$8.024688, 50 seller the year; and \$8.024618 just the year with the year with no special change in quotations. The only sales reported were 120,000 at short ribs at \$8.974 per 100 lbs. 20 toxes long and short ribs. 20 toxes long and short ribs at \$8.974 per 100 lbs. 20 toxes long and short ribs at \$8.974 per 100 lbs. 20 toxes long and short ribs. 20 toxes long and short ribs at

all canvased and backed.

GREASE Was quiet at 56.76.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.00

610.25 for mess; \$11.00\$11.25 for extra mess; and

\$14.00\$15.50 for hams.

TALLOW-Was quoted at 7566776c for city, and 76

FLOUR—Was dull and rather weak. Shippers held aloof, and local buyers were generally unwilling to pay former prices, asking for concessions to correspond with the decline in wheat. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters at \$6.25@6.75: 1,150 bris spring extras, oris winters at \$6.006.5.75; 330 bits rye flour, parily at \$3.35; and 75 bris buckwheat flour on private terms. Total. 1.755 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$7.0067.25; good to prime brands. brands of winters, \$7,0097.28; good to prime brands of winters, \$6,2566.50; choice to fine spring, \$5.756 6.50; fair to good spring, \$5,0095.50; low spring, \$3.00 63.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.266.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.266.50; patent spring, \$7.0088.00; low spring, \$5.0086.00; patent spring, \$7.0088.00; low spring, \$5.266.50; patent spring, \$7.0088.00; low grade, \$5.0086.50; patent springs, \$7.0088.00; low grade, \$5.0086.30; rye, \$3.10 63.40; bouckwheat, \$8.0086.10 for new.

Brax—Was quiet and steady Sales were reported of 20 tons at \$10.25 per ton on track.

FEED—Sales were 20 tons, parily at \$16.25 per ton on track.

Screekings—Sales was 50.0086.00; contact the spring of th

GENERAL MARKETS.

20 tons at \$10.25 per ton on track.

Fred—Sales were 20 tons partly at \$16.25 per ton on track.

Screenings—Sales were 20 tons at \$14.75 free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Was easier. Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$16.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, and heavy declining 14/60.

15/6c from the latest prices of Thursday Liverpool was quoted lower, with more demand at the decline, but London was very heavy, cargoes off coast easier, do on passage neglected, and the British country markets were dull, while New York was weak, with rumors of tresh proposals for peace between Russis and Turkey. The receipts here were somewhat larger, and the reported shipments smaller than had been expected. In

LIVE STOCK. ..16,608 ..17,907 ..18,728 Total 16.608
Same time last week 17.907
Week before task. 18.728
Shipments—
Monday 732
Tuesday 449
Wednesdas 1,949
Thursday 1,383 Total. 2, 182 2, 867 2, 819 2, 085

Soc.

HONEY—The offerings were large and the demand small, comparatively. The supply seems to be larger than in former seasons. Besides the product of the West a good deal of California noney is now brought to this point, choice comb was quoted at 15@16c. Beeswax was slow at 20@26c.

LEATHER—Trade continues without animation, and prices without marked change. The demand from the East has aimost entirely ceased, and the calls from the Western trade are only for such quantities as are needed for current use. We quote prices easy as follows:

HENLOCK

9,953

2 at 25c: 3.600 bu by sample at 25@26c on track and 11.400 bu on 25%28c free on board. Total, 46.600 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and steady. No 2 was taken for shipment, and some of the November deals were closed or transferred to December. Cash or the mon: hoold at 54c, and December at 55%c. Cash sales were reported of 18.700 bu No. 2 at 54c.

BARLEY—Was fairly active at a decline of about \$6c on cash and tutures, while the lower grades were unchanged. The receipts were fair, the offerings larger, changed. The receipts were fair, the offerings larger, the state of the property of the control of the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the Adapte for May.

LATEST.

Mess pork—Sales: 900 bris at \$13.50 for old, and \$12.57% seiler January

Lard was steauly, with sales of 750 tos at \$8.02% for the year, and \$8.12% for January

Wheat was moderately active and firmer. November sold at \$1.04% sold: 04% and closed at \$1.04% December sold at \$1.04% closed; at \$1.04% 105%.

Corn was quiet and steady at \$25% 25% for November (with one sale at \$25% 42%, 42% for May, and 41% for the year.

Oats were quiet at 24% for the month, and 24% 24% of January. for January.

LAST CALL,
Mess pork was quiet and steady as \$12.00812.65 for
November, \$12.400312st year, and \$12.57\miles
Land was outer task was quoted at \$13.13\miles
Land was outer at \$8.00\miles (3).5\miles
the year, and \$8.10\miles (12).5 for January. ALCOHOL-Was quoted weak in sympathy with highwines, at \$2.04.02.14. BROOM-CORN-Was fairly active and steady The receipts continue moderate Green hurl, 5466c; medium hurl, 4466c; red-tipped do. 44644c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5856c; red-tipped, with do, 44644c; red do, 3464c; inside brush, 4644c; inferior brush, 3464c; crooked, 24634c.

BEANS—Mediums were fair at \$2.0562.10. The de-mend is send, and the stock of choice beans is light. BEANS—Mediums were fair at \$2.05@2 10. The demand is good, and the stock of choice beans is light.

BUTTER—Prices were not subjected to any quotable change, but were weak for anything grading below "good." Good to fancy grades find ready buyers at very full figures, and holders feel candient that there will be no decline in that class of batter. The first subject is that the second control of the second control of

ward movement continues liberal, and stocks here are accumulating but slowly. We quote: Fancy creamery, 206,32c; good to sholce grades, 206,22c; medium, 150 l8c; inferior to common, 946,44c.

BAGGING—Jobbers report a quiel movement at steady prices. Quotations are as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A. 234c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20½c; American, 19½c; buriapa, 4 and 5 bu. 13@15c; gunnles, singles, 14@14½c; do, double, 24@34½c.

CHEESE—Fine goods are in scanty supply, and remain firm at fully former prices. The poorer qualities are plentiful, and lack firmness. We quote good to fancy factory at 12½c353c, and lower grades at 5@11½c.

COAL—Both soft and hard coals were in fair demand, and were firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Lackswamn, large egg. 86,50% do nut. and range, and small egg. 8c. 35.50 Baltimore & Onlo. 34,50%c. 5c. 35.50%c. (or Gartaberrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$6.0c. \$5.50%c. (or Gartaberrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$6.0c. \$ grades. We note the following:

No. 4n. Price 100 s.l. 120 s.l. 12

RAST LIBERTY. Nov 2.—CAPTLES-Receipts for the week ending Nov. 1. 3.572 head of through and 3.774 of yard stock, against 2.745 of the former and 1.752 of the latter hast week. Supply has been heavy, and or loss off it to Se from hast week. Supply has been heavy, and or loss off it to Se from hast week. Supply has been heavy, and or loss off it to Se from hast week. Supply has been heavy, and stockers. On the sould be supply heavy of the sould be supply heavy of the sould be supply heavy. Supply heavy, market blow and declining to day; light or York grades are a full 40c off, and Philadelphias 30c, with 10 or 12 loads unsoid: market eleosing weak; beat Philadelphias, \$5.1545.25, fair Philadelphias, \$5.1545.25, fair Philadelphias, \$5.0465.25, fair Philadelphia, \$5.0665.25, fai

86.50: do 34-07is, \$3.00: Norwegha stratage and the pring per box, 35c: Columbia Riversaimon, \$4-bri, \$5.00 FRUITS AND NUTS-All kinds remaindrim under moderate stocks and a good demand. Quotations are as the princes of the princes

65.40

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 606 head; total for four days, 5,000; none selling.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trionne.

ALBANY. N. Y. NOV 2.—BrevES—Receipts. 370 cars; last week. 384, demand entirely Eastern and local, and not so large as last week. Eastern dealers are butchering their summer-fed stock, consequently, their requirements are not so great as they have been local wants show no decrease, present requirements are restricted to medium weights; fine butchering steers, heavy and light stock, almost a drug on the market has rised steady at last week's prices, it has been tame, and the slight fluctuations have been light and the stock of the state of th

iots heavy, 3% a5%; good to extra lambs, 359635%; strictly prime wethers and strictly prime lambs could sell at 6c.

Swinz—Receipts, 5, 650, making 20, 800 for four days, against 16, 700 same time last week; market dult for live; \$5, 25%3, 50 per 100 lbs for fair state and Western, with sales of 2 cars Western, 175 lbs, at \$5, 25; 1 Car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 35; and 1 car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 25; 1 Car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 35; and 1 car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 25; 1 Car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 35; and 1 car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 25; 1 Car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 35; and 1 car, 180 lbs, at \$5, 35; 1 Car, 180 lbs, at \$5,

butchers', \$2.75@3.75; shipping mutton, \$1.75@4.475c; receipta, 400.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—CATTLE-Receipta, 510; total for the week, 5.763; yards bare of stock.

SHEEF AND LAMBS-Heceipta, 800; total for the week, 15.500; 3 cars unsold demand and offerings light; quotations unchanged, but nominal in the absence of sales.

100; total for the week, 25.900; quotations down: extreme range, Yorkers, \$4.653, 4.85; mostly \$4.75:44.80, good to choice; light demand for heavy; \$4.85@4.90; sales 25 cars.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—HOOS-Steady; common, \$3.90.

@4.35; light, \$4.40@4.85; packing, \$4.80@4.75; butchers', \$4.80@4.75; receipta, 2.554; shipments, 1,309.

LUMBER. The eargo market was quiet. The fleet was arriving, and this fact, with the bad weather, kept buyers away, and very few sales were made. The fleet will probably be a fair sized one. Joists and scantling were steady a \$8.00@3.25 Common to fair boards were quoted at \$8.75@10.00, and the higher grades at \$11.00@14.50. Shingles are firm at \$2.15@2.37%, and lath at \$1.50. The receipts, especially of iath, are light, and the stock in the yards is small for the time of year. In the yards is small for the time of year.

At the yards a good business was done in spite of the storm. Dealers are receiving numerous, and, frequently, large orders from merchants at river and other outside points, who are replenishing for the winter and early spring trade. Stocks at many places are badly broken, with Chicago about the only point to look to

early spring trade. Stocks at many pia broken, with Chicago about the only potor supplies. O'aring to this fact, the marspite of the large receipts, which are likely well up to the close of the season of navigation of the large receipts, which are likely well up to the close of the season of navigations are the quotations.

To be a season of the large receipts which are likely not be a season of navigation of the large receipts and the large receipts of the 25.00@30.00 20.00@26.00 17.00 14.00@15.00 11.00@12.00 10.50@11.50 9.00@10.00 10.50@12.00 9.00@10.00 10.50@11.50 13.00@18.00 Small timber. 6x6 to 8x8...... Pickets, rougu and select........ Pickets, select, dressed and headed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Boar Trade LIVERPOOL. Nov. 2.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 68s; Western, new, 62s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 45s; short ribs, new, 41s 6d; long elear, 40s 6d; short clear, 41s 6d; shoulders, 39s; hams, 50s. Lard, 45s. Prime mess beef, 95s; India mess beef, 104s; extra India mess, 110s. aboulers, ses: nams, sos. Lard, ses. Frime mess beef, 96s; India mess beef, 104s; extra india mess, 110s. Cheese, 64s. Tailow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, NOV. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in better demand; California club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; California white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; spring, 10s 5d@11s 2d. Corn quieter at 22s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat very heavy. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 1 spring, 52s@52s 6d. Corn steady Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English very dull; French steady.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Liverpool, Nov. 2—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s No. 2, 12s 8d; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 1dd. Corn, No. 1, 2s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 2s 3d; No. 2, 12s 3d; Club, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 2s 3d; No. 2, 12s 3d; Club, No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 2s 3d; No. 2, 2s 3

No. 1, 208 32; No. 2, 208. Dreamant generally weaker.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 45a,
Liverpool. Nov. 2—Latest.—Corron—Market dull and easier; 65a664d; sales, 7,000 baies; speculation and export, 2,000. American, 4,000.
Yarn and fabrics at Manchester dull.
BREADSTOFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 2,500 quarters; American, 1,800; California white wheat, 128,806,138; do club, 128 104,64,138; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. 10s 3d@ils: do winter. 10s 6d@ils 4d. Flour-Extra New York. 28s. Corn-Western mixed. 29s@29s 3d. Osts-American, 3s. Barley, American,

American, 38. Darley, American, 38. Pass—Canadian, 38s.
CLover-Sked—American, 45@50s.
Provisions—Mess pork, 62s 6d. Prime mess beef, 98s. Lard—American, 45s. Bacon—Lyng clear, 40s 6d; short do. 41s 6d. CHEESE-Fine American, 64s. TALLOW-408 6d.
PETROLEUM-Refined; 12s 6d; spirita, 7s 6d.
Linsked Oil-31s. LINEERO OIL-31s.

ERSIN-COMMOR. 58 36@58 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURFENTINE-24s 5d@25s.

LIVERPOOL. NOV. 2-Very Latest.—REFIRED PaTROLEUM-128@128 6d.

BACON-Short clear, 42s.

ANTWEEP, NOV. 2.—PETROLEUM-31.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 2.—Grain—Spring wheat dealings to a more important aggregate, at essentially unchanged facilise, though during the day the market ruled weak; demand mainly speculative; 1.000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at 81.29; No. 2 Northwestern spring, November option. \$1.2961.29; December, \$1.2861.52; do January, nominal. Movement in corn comparatively moderate, chiefly in options, withy alues quoted about keeper bu lower, closing weak; offerings fair, though not urgent; mixed Western angraded lots at 60%6861c; white Western. 40,000 bu at 65c. Rye in light request within the previous range. A moderate movement in oast chiefly in No. 2 Chicago here and to arrive at ahout previous prices, though the general market ruled weak; mixed Western at 35630;c; white Western at 37630;c; No. 2 Chicago. 30,000 bu at 37% and 13,000 bu to arrive in November on private terms.

Provisions—Mass pork moderately sought for early

at 87.62467 634 Sugar-Was inactive on the basis of 7 69c fo P to good refining Cuba: refined quecas: about a last

WHISKY-Very slow of sale; quoted at \$1.09 :. WHISEY-Very slow of sale; quoted in \$1.09.

FRIGHTS—Moderate business in berta and charter at generally anchanged quotations; main call for room for grain for British ports: rain-storm ser ousigneeded business; for Liverpool, engagements by steam 24,000 bu grain, of which, 16,000 bu at 845c per bu, and

peded business: for Liverpool, engagements by steem 24.000 bu grain. of which, 16.000 m at 99c per bu, and 8,000 bu or private terms

To the Western Associated Press.

New York Nov. 4.—0.0000 m at 99c per bu, and 8,000 bu or private terms

New York Nov. 4.—0.0000 m at 99c per bu, and 8,000 bu or private terms.

**New York Nov. 4.—0.0000 m at 99c per bu, and 90c per business from November, 10.98(10.99c; February, 11 11c; March, 11.24.811.25c; April, 11.35c; May, 11.35c; June, 11.68c. The comparative cotton statement will be sent to-morrow. It is impossible to night owing to the derangement of the wires. PLOCR—16cetpts, 15,000 pris; moderate trade, No. 28.0004, 60; superine state and described. No. 28.0004, 60; superine state and state, 326.35c, white do. 34633c. However, 10.0004, 60; superine state and state, 326.35c, white do. 34633c. However, 10.0004, 60; superine state and state, 134c. No. 28.0004, 60; superine state, 134c. No. 28.0004, 60; superine state, 134c. No. 28.0004, 60; superine state, 134c. No. 28.0004,

NEW ORLEANS,
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NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS,
NOW 2.—Floors—Quiet and weak;
superfine, 25. 00: AX, \$5.25; XXX, \$5.50@6.75; high
grades, \$6.75@7.25.
Gratn-Corn steady, with fair demand; yellow, \$6@
57c; white, 62c. Oats quiet. Western, 36@38c.
CORN-MEAL—Market dall; \$2.60.
HAY—Quiet; prime, \$15.00; choice, \$16.50@17,00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; \$15.00 Lard—
Demand light, but holders frm: refined, tierre, \$3.50
@6.62%, \$69.59; 510.00. Balk-meats duil, weak,
and lower; shoulders, 64@7c, packed Bacon duil and
nominal, shoulders, 64@7c, packed Bacon duil and
nominal, shoulders, 65%gc, clear, 715, 95@26%gc; clear,
10%gd10%gc, hams, sugar-cured, 13@15c, as in size and
brand.

December 3 and sugar-cured 15@15c. as in size and brand.

Wilsky-Rectifed Louisiana, \$1.03@1.05; Western, \$1.05@1.15.

GROCKRUSS-Coffee-Demand fair and market firm: ordinary to prime Rio cargos. 16% 250c in 00d. Sugar scarce and firm. fair to good refining, 61@7c; common to good common, \$40.50c, fair to fully fair, \$56.50c, yellow clarified, \$20.50c. Moiasses in fair demand but lower, common, \$6c. fair, \$0.25tc. Rice quiet and weak, \$56.60c.

BRAN-Quiet but steady.

BALTIMORE. NOV. 2 - FLOUR-Duil and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat-Western quiet and easier; No. 2 Western winter red. spot and November. \$1.50. Corn-Western quiet and fair. Western mixed, spot and November of the common section of the common section of the common section. The common section of the common section of the common section of the common section.

AY-Doll.
SOVISIONS-Quiet and firm. Pork, \$14,75@15.00.
SOVISIONS-Quiet and firm. Pork, \$14,75@15.00.
Imests-Loose shoulders, 6%@7c; crear rib sides, packed, 74,6845c. Bacon-Shoulders, 84cc; crear sides, 94,6845c. Hams, 13,814c. Lard-Refined, 1610c. BUTTER-Unchanged. PETROLEUM-Dull and weak; crude, 7%c; refined. OFFEE-Dull and heavy; Rio cargoes, 1516194c;

13\\(613\) 13\\(62\) 13\\(613\) 13\\(613\) 13\\(61

cember, \$1.294. Corr dan; No. 2, November, 47%; new, January, 4346.

St. Louis, Nov.2.—Corron—Dull; sales 50 bales; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; recelpta, 1, 2000 bales; shipmens, 1, 000; stock, 13, 400.

PLOUE—Dull; tending downward; very little doing, Grain—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 3 red fail, \$1.27461. 27 cash; \$1.29568. 2844 November; \$1.2556, 41.254 December; \$1.286 sanary; No. 2 sorting, \$1.09 cash; \$1.0864.256c cash; \$2.564.254c November; 40.62 cash; \$2.564.254c cash; \$2.564.254c ovember; 20%c December, 13; \$2.566.254c cash; \$2.564.254c ovember; 20%c December, 13; \$2.566.254c cash; \$2.566.254c ovember; 20%c December, 13; \$2.566.254c cash; \$2.566.254c ovember; 20%c December, 13; \$2.566.254c ovember; 20%c December, 20%c Dec

A2.000 bn; oata, 15,000 bu; rye. 2,000 bn; bariey, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Nov. 2.—COTTON—Steady; 10%c. Flours—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red. \$1.18@1.25. Core dull and lower; old. 44@45c. new. 34@35c. Oats quiet but stead; 17854c.

PROVISIONS—PORK dull; seems of the provisions—Pork dull; steam. \$8.10@8.22%; kettle, \$8.75@0.25. Lard dull; steam. \$8.10@8.22%; kettle, \$8.75@0.25. Lard dull; steam. \$8.10@8.22%; kettle, \$8.75@0.25.

WHISKY—Active and firm; \$1.07.

BUTIER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSERD OIL—Quiet at 57c.

MILWAUKEE. Nov. 2.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened at a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\)c, elosed firm. \(\frac{1}{2}\)c, \(\f

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-INDIANAFOLIS, Ind., NOV. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.22@1.24. Corn. 42@4.45.

GRAIN—Stepher. 385ac; December. 37e. Rye—530

Obligation of the control of the

BOSTON. Nov. 2.—FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN-Corn quiet: mixed and yellow. 65@88c. OatsNo. 2 and extra white. 4248c. No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed. 28@30%c. No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed. 35
637c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

GRAIN-Gale prevents business at Central Wharf. Cura-Saica 15,000 bu No. 2 at \$2c.

Other grains neglected, and quotations nominally unchanged.

CANAL PREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged

Corn steady; No. 2, 58c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

PEORIA.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Nov. 2.—HIGHWINES—Dull: sales 50 bris

SI.05%.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Nov. 2.—Cotton—Demand active; sales, 6,850 bales; good ordinary, 9%@4%: low midding, 10%@10%e; good midding, 10%@10%e; middling, fair, 11% \$11%e; fair, 12%12%e; receipta, bet, 6,986; goos, 7,88; exports to Urverpool, 2,600; to Havre, 836; to Antwerp, 501; to Bremen, 5,139; to Revel, 5,527; stock, 102,471; week's sales, 81,300; receipta, net, 50,955; gross, 58,371; exports; to Liverpool, 23,779; to Havre, 6,649; to Bremen, 5,139; to New York, 7,048.

Galveston, Nov. 2.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10%c; sales, 1,689 bales; stock, 60,290; weekly net receipta, 17,621; gross receipta, 17,800; sales, 7,407; exports toogravise, 3,348.

Mobile, Nov. 2.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 10%c; stock, 25,574 bales; weekly net receipta, 14,707; sales, 8,400; exports to Great Britain, 1,154; coastwise, 5,512.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—Cotton—Pirmer; middling, 10%e; stock, 63,736 bales; weekly net receipta, 26,600; of Frage, 7,651; to the Continent, 1,700; coastwise, 7,234.

Savanyah, Nov. 2.—Cotton—Firmer; middling, 10%e; stock, 83,736 bales; weekly net receipta, 27,196; gross receipta, 28,157; sales, 10,641; exports to Great Britain, 2,600; to Frage, 7,351; to the Continent, 935; channel, 2,525; coastwise, 8,352; coastwise, 8,352

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 2.—PETROLEUM—Market un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 124c. PITTSBUEG, Pa., Nov. 2.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; un-steady; crude, \$2.27% at Parker's for immediate ship-ment; refined, 133c. Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

Naw York, Nov. 2 — Business very light, on account of stormy weather; cotton goods quiet, but generally steady; prints dull in first hands; ginghams in steady request and firm; worsted dress goods quiet; men's wear of woolens in light demand. Shawis and skirts dull.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. After Using 180m for several 182m.

New York, Jan. 4. 1877.—Dear Sire. Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly as first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully incovered to the pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires and always with the desired effect. The Ready Rebis cannot be better described than it is by its name. Wapply the liniment frequently and freely, almost ling falsy finding the promised "relief." Truly your, (signed)

THURLOW WEED.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURB FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, alians inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other giands, or organs, by one amplication.

PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Indrm, Crippied, Kervon, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Will Arrows Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism. Cold Chills, Ague Caills, Chilbiains, and Prost Bites. or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comfort.

Thirry to sixty drops in haif a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour Stomesh, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains. Taylers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS Raylers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS Raylers to the state of the state

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maisrious. Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAY SPILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cenuper bottle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent commun-cates through the B.cod. Sweat, Urine, and other finide and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it prepares the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scoretia. Syphillis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Grand and other parts of the system, Sore, Sode in the Gisnds and other parts of the system, Sore, Sode in the Gisnds and other parts of the system. Sore, Social Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Acme, Black Spots, Worms in the Fiesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the manufactor of modern chemistry.

either of these forms of disease its potent power state.
them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes
and decomposition that are continually progressing,
succeeds in arresting these wastes, and expairs the second with new material made from healthy blood—and this
the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain: for when once this remedy commences its work
of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of
wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the
patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting
better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing. creasing.

Not only does the Saraparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulem. Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only politive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white of the substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white of the substances like the white of the dark billous appea, ance and white boxe-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dr. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Kesolvent and thought i would try it. but had no faith in ft, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of kadway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this o you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. RANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. Radway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pilla, and also using the Keady Relief about one year for oversan tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College propounced incursole. nousced incursiole.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 278 They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 278 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten hounds butters from all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of filling the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purity, cle anse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the anse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the ach, Liver, Bowels, Eichte Bloodier, Nervenstein, Dyspepsia, Bliousness, Blootiveseer budgestion, Dyspepsia, Bliousness, Blootiveseer budgestion, Dyspepsia, Bliousness, Blootiveseer budgestion, Dyspepsia, Bliousness, Blootiveseer, Indammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera, warranted to effect a positive cure. Pur sty vegetable, containing no mercury, miscrain, or deleterious drugs.

If Conserve the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs.

Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nansea, Heartburg, Down Fruptions, Stomach, Stomach

READ FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 15 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousand

THE COU

The Case of the West sioners Eet for a

Record of Judgments, ruptcies,

Gen. George W. Smith and Moore, on behalf of the new Chicago Park Commissioner day set for the argument of solve the injunction against days ago the old members bad been removed filed a bill and obtain filed a bill and obtain injunction restraining the taking their official seats. day was to dissolve this 8mith said that he gave no on the opposite side (Jud Tuesday Mr. Milton H. would be associated with he wished to have the are

Wednesday. The case was est, and should be heard as Judge Moore said that whether or not the injune been for a definite num ever, some of the parties re he thought it best not to then give the delendants move to dissolve. move to dissofve.

Mr. Bonney, one of the plainants, said next Wednes able to him. His associate however, had some engages preclude his attendance on Judge Lawrence said he

court that day, and wis poned until the following h Gen. Smith declined to postponed so long, and said having the rule of court ap Judge Lawrence denied applicable to the subject. Gen. Smith disdained to Judge Moore said the pr great intrinsic importance, to argue it without prepara Gen. Smith said the coun

want of preparation, as they
it beforehand.
Judge Lawrence intimat
representing Gov. Cullom
tate to counsei or court in r
Mr. Bonney suggested Fr Judge Moore said he's Juge Moore said he so day himself if all parties he the city. He would be in fi but as Gen. Smith had been until next Wednesday he ou dated. That was a longer t would have given. Next W fore set as the time for the

would have given. Next w fore set as the time for the AN ANXIOUS of The Chicago & Northwes pany filed a bill yesterday. Iron & Steel Company, A ceiver, A. B. Meeker & Co. C. N. Fay, Assignees of Me Bank of Montreal, setting Iron & Steel Works but dares not pay it over defendants claim to the money. It seems the pany last spring bought 4,0 from the Iron & Steel Works for five vears, and agreed were defective. About 2 have proved defective dur the have been laid. The that the Iron & Steel Works for five vears, and agreed were defective. About 2 have proved defective dur the have been laid. The that the Iron & Steel Work that it should have the rig cient amount out of the who make good the guaran would be about \$54,029.46 it of old rails, or about \$96, ceiver of the Iron & Steel W the payment of the whole a procured an order of the Court to that effect. The Asser, claiming that this contra er, claiming that this cont to them, are also asking thanded over to them, order of Judge Blodgett ant from paying the n ly, the Bank of Monti house-receipts for these chased by it in good faith should pay it any mon Steel Works. In this way Company asks that A. B. Meeker & Co. and

way Company asks that Le
A. B. Meeker & Co., and it
may be compelled to fight
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money, and that the amo
ascertained after allowing
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IN COURT AND IM
A rather novel point was
Caraher vs. Brennan, and d
Judge Meore. It seems th
ants in the case asked to
ferred to the United St
Judge Moore entered a f
effect, and an application
was made before Judge
ever, held that he had no
fused to allow the suit to
appeal was then taken from
now pending in the Un
Court. Shortly after Judg
a motion was made by c
to have the case redock
Court.

a motion was made by to have the case redock Court.

Judge Moore declined He said the act of Congress the application was origin well be framed so as to ca He could not go on and case, because, though this an appeal had been taken forder. He did not see how could do otherwise than for ruling, but it might revers he (Judge Moore) might 1 might be upset. It was the Court to avoid doing anyti on a collision with anoth humiliating position for in, but he did not see how hands might be tied for the must submit. The me case on the Superior Court overruled.

Judges Gary and Moore day; Judge Rogers mot Judge Booth set case te Barrett; and Judges Fars tions and divorce cases. not be in court until Wed UNITED STATE ISAAC Crosby began as S. C. Waterman, J. W. I Bernard.

J. C. Waterman, J. W. I Bernard.
George W. Pack filed a ceeds of the schooner M \$2,200, secured by mortgi BANKRUPTOY William B. Laparle at and fiquor dealers at N went into voluntary by Their secured debts are secured \$36,348,51, besid discounted, \$4,897.56. The the Merchanti' Savings, L The assets comprise ca notes, \$501.59; stock of, 831.14; horses and wagon, \$28,484; insurance polici share in the Inter-State I The firm on the 13th of all their property to Free The firm on the 13th of all their property to Free siznee, for the general be The petition was referred An order was made for a to be held Nov. 14.

Discharges from bank Edward B. Howard and G. N. H. Merrill was addefant, and his partner confession. O. A. Bogu visional Assignee under a Assignees will be chomorning for W. H. Bische and for D. H. Donovan.

SUPPENIOR COU

Mary Evert commence yesterday against Charf garty, and the Crane Bro pany, claiming \$5,000 dan E. W. Dewey began a George W. Perry and Sus Felix Johannes comme

GRIMINAL
John Lawson was tried
jury brought in a sea
guilty." The Court ask
was their verdict, and or
"No," whereupon the re
Theodore Schultz and
for receiving stolen prope
Tena Davenport plea
Frank Danquist of \$1,40
for sentence. This is the
furred some weeks ago for

NTY MINUTES. fructating the pain, the firm, Crippied, Nervous, disease may suffer. ADY RELIEF STANT EASE.

ne Bowels, he Lungs, Difficult Breathing, ion of the Heart, seria, che. Ague Caills, is, and Frost Bites.

Y RELIEF to the part tumbler of water will in paams. Sour Stomach, frica, Dyscutery, Colic, ernes Pains. a bottle of RADWAYS. A few drops in water in change of water. It Bitters as a stimulant. DAGUE.

VAY'S

ures; so quick, so rapid oes under the influence , that e in Flesh and and Felt.

D PURIFIER.

Resolvent

reduced by the wastes ntinually procressing, and repairs the same sithly blood—and this second of the same continual to the second initial the loss of the second of the second that the second of the first the food digesting fesh and weight inan Resolvent excel all Chronic, Scrofulous, but it is the only pos-Complaints, rel, Diabetes, Dropsy, e of Urine, Bright's cases where there are is thick, cloudy, mixed an egg, or threads like dark billious appea. s, and when there is a passing water, and long the loins.

ears' Growth s Resolvent arian Tumor in the 4 dors said "there was hig that was recom-I saw your Resolvent 64 no faith in it, be-us. I took six bottles, adways Pills, and two there is not a sign of better, amarter, and ars. The worst tumo, s, over the groin. I to of others. You can NAAH P. KNAPP. 1 Per Bottle.

LETTER. 875.—DE. RADWAY— our Resolvent, Regu-ady Relief about one abdomen, which the Medical College pro-My weight was 275 your remedies, and has, but they are not y-four bottles of Re-four bottles of pilla. Ill. Please send me MRS. C. KRAPF. rs. C. Krapt.

the liberty to address auroved by the use of tumpers are entirely ropey is gooe, health creasing very fast. I unmer to inquire of has done for me, one e from Jackson, and the second of the second of

AY'S PILLS!

ted with sweet gum, nd strengthen. Rad-sorders of the Stom-dder, Nervous dis-ous Fever, Indam-all derangements of to effect a positive g no mercury, min-

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Fest in the board in
head burning will free the system ers. Price, 25 cents ND TRUE.

WAY & CO., No. 82

THE COURTS.

The Case of the West Park Commissioners Set for a Hearing.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

Gen. George W. Smith appeared before Judge Moore, on behalt of the newly-appointed West Chicago Park Commissioners, to ask to have a day set for the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction against them. About ten days ago the old members of the Board, who days ago the old members of the Board, who had been removed by Gov. Cullom, field a bill and obtained a temporary injunction restraining their successors from taking their official seats. The motion yesterday was to dissolve this injunction. Gen. Smith said that he gave notice to the attorney on the opposite side (Judge Lawrence) last Tuesday Mr. Milton Hay, of Springfield, would be associated with him for the defense. He wished to have the argument set for next Wednesday. The case was one of public interest, and should be heard as soon as possible. Judge Moore said that when he granted the restraining order without notice, he hesitated whether or not the injunction should not have been for a definite number of days. As, how-

ever, some of the parties resided in Springfield, he thought it best not to limit the time, and then give the defendants their own time to Mr. Bonney, one of the counsel for complainants, said next Wednesday would be agreeble to him. His associate, Judge Lawrence,

however, had some engagements which would preclude his attendance on that day. Judge Lawrence said he should be busy in court that day, and wished the matter post-

to be kept back to make good the guaranty.

IN COURT AND YET NOT IN IT.

A rather novel point was raised in the case of Caraher vs. Brennan, and decided vesterday by Judge Moore. It seems that one of the defendants in the case asked to have the suit transferred to the United States Circuit Court. Judge Moore entered a formal order to that effect, and an application for the same purpose was made before Judge Blodgett. He, however, held that he had no jurisdiction, and refused to allow the suit to be transferred. An appeal was then taken from this order, which is now pending in the United States Supreme Court. Shortly after Judge Biodgett's decision a motion was made by complainant's counsel to have the case redocketed in the Superior Court. to be kept back to make good the guaranty.

Court.
Judge Moore declined to grant the motion. He said the act of Congress of 1875, under which the application was originally made, could not well be framed so as to cause more confusion. He could not go on and make orders in the case, because, though this case was in his court, an appeal had been taken from Judge Blodgett's order. He did not see how the Supreme Court could do otherwise than follow Judge Blodgett's ruling, but it might reverse it, and any orders. comin do otherwise than follow Judge Blodgett's ruling, but it might reverse it, and any orders he (Judge Moore) might make in the meantime might be upact. It was the settled policy of a Court to avoid doing anything that might bring on a collision with another Court. It was a humiliating position for a Court to be placed in, but he did not see how he could help it. His hands might be tied for two or these wears, but hands might be tied for two or three years, but he must submit. The motion to redocket the ase on the Superior Court docket was therefore

Judges Gary and Moore will hear motions to-day; Judge Rogers motions for new trials; Judge Booth set case term No. 278, Hanna vs. Barrett; and Judges Farwell and Williams mo-tions and divorce cases. Judge Jameson will not be in court until Wednesday. UNITED STATES COURTS. Isaac Crosby began a suit for \$3,000 against J. C. Waterman, J. W. Lowell, and James B. Bernard.

J. C. Waterman, J. W. Lowell, and James B. Bernard.
George W. Pack filed a libel against the proceeds of the schooner Moses Gage, to recover \$2,200, secured by mortgage on the vessel.

BANKRUPTCI MATTERS.
William B. Laparle and Jacob Funk, wine and inquor dealers at No. 159 Kinzle street, went into voluntary bankruptcy vesterday. Their secured 363,348,51, besides liability and bills discounted, \$4,897.56. These bills are held by the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company. The assets comprise cash, \$46.39; bills and notes, \$501.50; stock of wines and liquors, \$9,831.14; horses and wazon, \$130; open accounts, \$3,694; insurance policies, \$16,000; and one share in the Inter-State Industrial Exposition. The firm on the 18th of October last assigned all their property to Frederick W. Eliot, as Assignee, for the general benefit of their creditors. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard. An order was made for a composition meeting to be held Nov. 14.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to diward R. Howard and George H. Fox.

an order was made for a composition meeting to be held Nov. 14.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to Edward B. Howard and George H. Fox.

N. H. Merrill was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and his partner, F. W. Raymond, by confession. O. A. Bogue was appointed Provisional Assignee under a bond for \$10,000.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 o'clock this morning for W. H. Bischoff, for John W. Lyke, and for D. H. Donovan.

Superior Court in Brief.

Mary Evert commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Charles Kern, William Fogarit, and the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, claiming \$8,000 damages.

E. W. Dewey began a suit for \$4,000 against Geerge W. Perry and Susan I. Perry.

Felix Johannes commenced a suit in trespass

Felix Johannes commenced a suit in trespass against Charles Fox, claiming \$2,000 damages.

CEININAL COURT.

John Lawson was tried for larceny, and the jury brought in a sealed verdict of "not guilty." The Court asked the jurors if this was their verdict, and one of them responded "No," whereupon the return was set aside.

Theodore Schultz and John Felber were tried for receiving stolen property, and acquitted.

Tens Davenport pleaded guilty to robbing Frank Danquist of \$1,400, and was remanded for sentence. This is the robbery which occurred some weeks ago in a Third avenue den,

bout which so much was written and said at

about which so much was written and said at the time.

J. A. Jones, Ira Walker, and D. A. Thurston were tried for larceny, and acquitted.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chainbers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—658, Hill vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, etill on trial.

JUDGE GARY—No call until Wednesday.

JUDGE MOORE—2, 3, and 4 of new calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 397, Wolf vs. Kanfmann, and calendar Nos. 491, 493, 494, 496, to 510, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—SC case 232, City vs. Gage, and calendar Nos. 281 to 300, inclusive, except 284, 290, 291, 293, 296, 298, 299. No. 241, Rigdon vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General Dusiness.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—518, FOX vs. Long, still on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. S. Patten vs. Samuel S. Hayes, \$3,043.95.—J. Vr Farwell & Co. vs. Bernard Weiter, \$363.40.

JUDGE GARY—David Reid et al. vs. Edward B. and Thomas B. Hanna, \$62.79.—Michael Hackett vs. Charles Cleaver, \$458.

CIRCUT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—W. E. Rollo et al. vs. Abraham Snydam, \$502.79.—C. G. Hilcher vs. Philip Anderson, \$132.90.

JUDGE BOOYH—P. W. Gates vs. Frederick R. Wilson; verdict, \$452.80. and motion for new trial.

SHORT-HORNS.

Sale of the Warfield and Other Berds at

Lexington, Ky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.—The sale of Short Horns to-day, the property of William Warfield and B. W. Smith, with a few head from the berds of Combs & Scott and W. C. Goodloe, was largely attended. The bidding was spirited, and the prices realized were higher than had been anticipated. Sixty-seven head were disposed of,—forty-five cows and twelve bulls, averaging \$159.40 for cows and twelve built,— averaging \$159.40 for cows, and \$63 for bulls, the entire lot bringing \$7,930, a general average of \$118.25. Below is a full report. Where no State is mentioned, Kentucky is to be under-stood:

be to him. His associate, Judge Lawrence, however, has some engagements which would preciude his attendance on that day.

Judge Lawrence saids he should be busy in court that day, and wished the matter post-poned until the following Monday.

Gen. Smith declined to acree to having it postponed so long, and said he would inside the postponed so long, and said the read to having the rule of court applied.

Judge Lawrence denied there was any rule applicable to the supplet.

Gen. Smith disclaimed to reply.

Judge Moore said the practice was to have comed arree on a day among rhemselves.

Gen. Smith disclaimed to reply.

Judge Moore said the practice was to have comed arree on a day among rhemselves.

Gen. Smith said the counsel ought not to uree want of prevaintion, as they had had notice of the sarget in without preparation.

Gen. Smith said the counsel ought not to uree want of prevaintion, as they had had notice of Judge Moore said he should have fixed the day himself if all parties had been residently and the preventing force Culton had no right to like to counsel or court in regard to the time.

M. Bonney suggested Friday next as a complete the preventing first preventing from Jennis, by which they have not been residently as the same preventing first preventi

Duke of Grasmere, from Minnesota 2d, by Prince Tom, 7, 151; J. H. Bruce, Lancaster, \$90, 7. Cannonier, red roan, calved December, 1876, by lmp. 2d Duke of Hothon, 26, 430, from Cannon-dale 2d, by Lord Blythe (22, 126); Rufus Leslie; \$45. dale 2d, by Lord Blythe (22, 126); Runus Leads, \$45, 8. Defender, roan, by Rosary Monk (35, 316), from Ductiess of K., by Great Hope (24, 082); S. Anglin, Lexington; \$65, 9. Gold-Drop, red, calved April, 1877, by 2d Duke of Grasmere, 13, 961, from Mamie, by Sterling, 12, 979; Dr. E. M. Norwood, Lexington; \$65, 10. Willie Boy, roan, calved October, 1876, by Duke of Grasmere, 13, 961, from White Lady 2d, by Duke of Clark, 5, 550; George Taylor, Atlens; \$50,

11. Sharon Boy, roan, calved November, 1876, by Duke of Hotton, 26, 430, from Sharon Rose, by Duke Imperial, 5,526; Merritt Neal, Versailles, 12. Fancy Boy, red, calved August, 1876, by 2d Duke of Grasmere, 13,961. from Fairy Girl, by Imp. Robert Napler, 27,310; George Smith, Lexington; \$60. The sale of W. L. Suddeith and Redmon Bros., near Winchester to-morrow, closes the

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.

DUPAGE COUNTY POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Republican Convention met on the 20th inst. and nominated Dr. S. P. Sedgwick, of Wheaton, for County Judge; Milton Ellsworth, of Naperville, for County Clerk; L. C. Stover, of Lisle, for Treasurer; and Dr. Haggard, of Downer's Grove, for Superintendent of Schools. Dr. Sedgwick de-clined to accept the nomination, and Capt. J. J. Cole has been substituted for him as candidate for County Judge. The ticket is a very good

The Democrats have not called any convention, and it is said do not intend to make any nominations. Why this course has been pursued is not apparent, for the Democratic party is able to make a respectable showing in the county, and is not wont to "lie down" so easily. It is suspected that some of the leading lights whose duty it was to call a convention, may have made an arrangement with Mr. R. M. Murray, who has set himself up as a candidate fer County Judge, whereby the field is to be left clear of other Democratic candidates. Murray last week caused to be published in the county papers a list of names of prominent men residing in the county, and appended to it a letter of acceptance of a supposed call upon him to become an independent candidate. It was supposed, at first, that a mistake had been made, and that a call had actually been circulated and signed, and it was a matter of surprise to every one that so many persons had been found who would indorse "Ned" Murray for any position, much less one so important as that of County Judge. But upon inquiry it was found that no call was ever circulated, and that most of the gentlemen whose names were published never signed any paper whatever, nor authorized their names to be published, and do not favor Murray's candidacy. It is not thought that, it would be possible for him to get a nomination before a Democratic Convention, for he was not a War Democrat, and no other kind are tolerated in the county, and further than that he has made himself very obnoxious by certain bitter attacks that he has made upon the Hon. H. H. Cody and other influential members of the Democratic party.

Carl A. Glos, who in the Convention sought the Republican nomination for County Clerk, talks of running independently, but he is a young man and cannot afford to run his chances of future promotion by taking such a course.

Mr. Crescy, a Democrat from Downer's Grove, says that he wants the Democratic party.

Carl A. Glos, who in the Convention sought the Republican nonvention. He is an ho The Democrats have not called any convention, and it is said do not intend to make any

WISCONSIN. GEN. KEYES AT DELAVAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DELAVAN, Wis., Oct. 31.—Gen. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, addressed a large and interested audience at Harmony Hall, in this place, last evening, on questions which are agitating the political waters of the hour. Notwithstanding there is no enthusiasm in the money inflation question, Mr. Keyes spoke at some length, giving a great amount of much-needed informa-tion, while the large audience listened with untion, while the large audience listened with unabated interest and attention to his proving of
the fallacy and impracticability of currency infation, seeming to recognize the truth of his
prophecy that ruin would speedily overtake
and master a nation which should thus
in effect repudiate its debts. Mr. Keyes also
aired the Merrimon bill, which, with its proposed repeal of a section of law, looks so innocent, while in effect it strikes its hand into the
purse of every taxpayer for money to pension
those who were the most active participants in hose who were the most active participants in the Rebellion.

Mr. Keyes spoke to a large audience in the

Opera-House at Geneva. on the evening of the 29th, and speaks at Elkhorn this evening. FOND DU LAC.

Special Correspondence of The Tritoune.

FOND DU LAC.

Special Correspondence of The Tritoune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Hon. F. N.

Foster has been nominated by the Republicans of this Assembly District for Assemblyman, in place of Ware, declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE. Wis., Nov. 2.—The joint disassion to-day between the notorious Gen. Sam. Cary and the Hon. Thomas Nichol, of Kansas, sulted in almost a complete walk-away for the latter. Nichol opened with a brief history of the circumstances attending the several issues of bonds, and presented his arguments in a concise, logical manner. Substantiating his statements by frequent reference to the Supreme Court derisions and Congressional Records, he showed the sophistry with which the so-called Greenback party has deluded its adherents, and the force of his argument was repeatedly attended by applause. Gen. Cary then started out on the same stereotyped patent-right speech which he has so frequently produced in this State, except that in the presence of rebutting evidence he was compelled to abandon his choicest misstate-ments, and the result of his efforts is the general verdict thathe was fairly beaten.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 2.—Nomination an Assemblyman to represent the First District of Jefferson County were made here to-day as follows: Republican, Gen. L. A. Call; Democratic, H. Flinn; Greenbacker, Frank Smith.

CRIME.

RIOTER CONVICTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Induse.
Privilege, Pa., Nov. 2.—The second of the indicted for malicious mischief and arson, was concluded to-day. The jury retired about halfpast 11, and came into Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon with a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted. The evidence against him was very strong. He was seen in the neighborhood of the Duquesne Depot on Sunday evening, July 23, and made threats that he would burn that building. In fact, the testimony went to show that he sectually borrowed matches for that purpose. Upon the announcement of the verdict, counsel for prisoner made a motion in arrest of judgment, which will be argued tomorrow afternoon. It is believed that all charged with similar offenses, of whom there are at least twenty, will be convicted. Those who are charged with riot only will probably escape, as did McFétrick a few days ago. him was very strong. He was seen in the neigh-

VIRTUE EXULTANT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Nov. 2.—This afternoon the suit of the Government against William McKee on account of his complicity in the whisky-ring conspiracy came up for final and formal disposition before Judge Treat in the United States District Court. Judgment was rendered for de-fendant, the costs being taxed against the Gov-ernment, and the good Deacon McKee congratu-lates himself that he can no longer be menaced with suits, civil or criminal, growing out of the late and lamented ring.

BURNED THEIR VICTIM. COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 2.—Owen Wright (colored) who brutally outraged a white married lady a month ago, near Crawford, Ala., was today taken from jail by a party of 100 citizens who carried him to the woods, and, it is said, burnt him. His victim fully identified him.

SHARPERS CAUGHT. SHARPERS CAUGHT.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 2.—Three stock operators from New York—John Leighton, C.
H. Bernard, and William J. Potter—were ar-

rested yesterday on complaint of Henry 8. Tib-bey, charged with conspiracy in obtaining from Tibbey a large sum of money by fraudulent misrepresentations and the formation of a pool of the stock of the Exchequer Mining Company. In default of \$20,000 bail each, they were locked

ILLEGITIMACY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 2.—A fine boy was born to
Miss Annie McDowell last night, and both
mother and child are doing well. Miss Mc-Dowell a short time ago caused the arrest of A. B. Cornell, of Chicago, for bastardy, and he is now under \$1,000 bonds to appear at next term

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—Last night Frank Harker, who was serving a life term (?) at the Detroit House of Correction for robbing a mail train in Utah two years ago, effected his escape by the roof and is still at large.

HANGED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.-Tom Stoner was hung at Benton, Saline County, to-day for the murder of his aunt and another lady last winter. He made a full confession GUILTY OF MURDER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Van Vandyke has been found guilty of the murder of his wife near Ogdensburg in June last, and sentenced to be hanged Dec. 21.

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The Rising Sun was brought in from Long Point last night by the tugs Crowl and Nolton.

A heavy gale has been blowing here all day. The water in the harbor came up even with the docks.

The prop City of Dunlieth cleared last night and put back after making about sixty miles up the

The prop Fletcher arrived from Green Bay this evening, and reported having lost her consort, the schr Ironton, and there was consequent anxiety regarding her fate until her arrival about halfpast 5 o'clock. She presented a dilapidated appearance. The crew were all wet, worn out, and hardly able to secure a line from the tug. Her foresail was gone, the fore-boom lay prone on the deck, and the bulwarks were all knocked out. The props Vanderbit and B. W. Blanchard arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., boats and cargoes apparently all right.

A schooner is now in sight making for the har-

The barge Rocket, at anchor under the onter breakwater, has drifted on the sandy beach above the lighthouse. It is thought she will not receive serious damage.

The Anchor Line are about contracting for the

construction of a 2, 000-ton propeller like the Avon for the Chicago trade.

To the Western Associated Press. BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—A violent gale set in during the forenoon which had the effect of raising the water in the harbor to a level with the dock at the foot of Main street, and flooding some tenements in the lower portion of the city. Charters—Miami Belle, salt to Toledo on private

Charters—Miami Selle, salt to Toledo on private terms; steam barge D. W. Powers, coal to Marquette at \$1.25, ore thence to Cleveland at \$1.80; sehrs Negaunee, J. W. Doane, F. C. Leighton, D. E. Balley, E. C. Hutchinson, Brightie, S. L. Watson, Marengo, Ellen Spry, and bark L. C. Woodruff, coal to Chicago at 75c; schrs N. C. West, coal to Cleveland at 30c; Swallow and H. M. Scove, coal to Mitwaukee at 75c; E. R. Williams, salt to Toledo for ballast; G. W. Hoit, salt to Cleveland at 4c per bri. M. Stalker, coal to Detroit at 25c; prop Fred Kelly and consort, schr Warner, grain from Green Bay to Buffaio on private terms to go up light. Clearances—Props Jay Gould, Idaho, W. H. Barnum. Nebraska, Chicago, Paciác, Hancock, schr Sellen Spry, 1,000 tons coal; Camden, 1,000 tons, D. Stewart, 150 tons coal; Camden, 1,000 tons coal, Pensaukee; John Burt, Chicago; T. W. Ferry, Duluth; Saveland, 1,200 tons coal, Milwankee; H. D. Root, Tawas, Barriet Ross, 29 tona coal; Fallmouth. Detroit: E. G. Benedict, Miama Belle. 700 bris salt; 50 tons coal, Toledo; Mary, Cleveland: Elma, Superior, Saginaw; barge W. L. Peck, Saginaw.

NAUTICAL HAPS AND MISHAPS. The Captain of the Oswego Belle reported at Brockville that on his way down he had sighted the prop Lowell, of the Northern Transportation Line, almost high and dry on a shaol near John-son's Light, a short distance above Alexandria

Upon placing the schr Comanche in dry-dock at Oswego a hole was found in her starboard bow, where the plank had been worn through by ruboing in the Welland Canal.

The schr Glad Tidings in endeavoring to make he pier at White Lake, on Tuesday night, got ashore, but was released on .Thursday. She was

The body of Capt. Gil Hearns, of the schr Eliza The body of Capt. Gil Hearns, of the schr Eliza R. Turner, was found on Long Point, nine miles below the wreck of his vessel, on Friday last.

The schr Arabia collided wath the scow Wellandport in the Welland Canal on Wednesday, and the latter craft was badly damaged.

The schr H. P. Baldwin got afoul of the stern of the schr John M. Hutchinson yesterday at the foot of North Franklin street, and had her mizzen rigging damaged.

The steam-barge Bismarck became diaabled in her machinery, and also got a line in her wheel yesterday just as she was leaving the river with hor tows, and had to call the assistance of a tug to take her up to Millers' dry-dock for repairs.

The schr Orkney Lass arrived here from Milwan-

The schr Orkney Lass arrived here from Milwan kee yesterday minus some of her canvas, lost in

blow.

The body of William Rees, a sailor who is supposed to have fallen off the dock accidentally, was was found in the river at Milwaukee, Thursday. His parents reside at Erie. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DEONTO, Nov. 2.—A terrific gale is blowing

from the southeast to-day, and great damage to lake craft is reported.

The schrs Lamb and Lady Dufferin ran into Port Colborne for shelter disabled,
A large three-masted vessel, supposed to be the

J. C. Woodruff, is ashore east of Port Colborne The schr Eliza White, in making Port Hope harbor this morning, struck the piers. Both masts went by the board, and she was otherwise dam-aged. The schr Alms struck the bar off Port Hope, unshipped her rudder, and sunk. She will prove a total loss.

The schr Almeda, of Buffalo, 18 ashore at Port Glasgow, and is breaking up.

The steam barge Swallow, of Detroit, is ashore at Port Stanley.

The schrs New Hampshire and Suffeit, and the scows Starlight and Helen, are ashore at Leaming-

on. So far, no lives are reported lost. PORT COLBORNE. BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Vessels passed Port Col-borne lock for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Nov. 1: Eastward—Barks Sam Cook, Mystic Star. Jennie Matthews, Milwaukee, to Oswego; Van Strauben-see to Kingston; Watertown, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Cecilia, Muskegon to Kings-

Ogdensburg; Cecilia, Muskegon to Kingston: Emeraid, Chicago to do; Myosotis, Milwaukee to Sackett's Harbor; schr Montauk and Amaranth. Chicago to Ogdensburg; Mediterraneau, Alpena to do; Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Sackett's Harbor; Correspondent, Rlack River to Brockville.

Westward—Prop Swallow, Ogdensburg to Detroit; bark Lady Dufferin. Fair Haven to Detroit; schr Waconta, Welland to Cleveland. barge Dashing Wave, Ogdensburg to Detroit.

Vessel discharging at elevator—Schr Ella Martin, Chicago to Cleveland.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
POET HUNON, Mich., Nov. 2.—Down—Props
Avon, Wissahickon, Abercorn, Egyptian and consort and Bahama, Ketcham and consort, Superior sort and Bahams, Ketcham and consort, Superior and consort and Russian, W. B. Phelps, Vulcan and raft; schrs B. Barwick, C. K. Nims, Carlingford, Porter. J. B. Wilber.
Up-Props Portage, St. Joseph, Bertschy, R. Holland, Sovereign, Canton, T. W. Snook, Vander. bilt, China, P. C. Chamberlin and barges; schrs G. S. Hazard, Delaware, Mary Hattie, H. A. Kent, M. W. Page, Asia, Childs, Melvin S. Bacon, C. H. Johnson.
Wind northwest, brisk. Weather cloudy.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, Nov. 2.—Cleared—Hercules, La-Salle, 87, 409 ft lumber; Shamrock, Henry, 89, 735 ft lumber; John Carter, LaSalle, 84, 732 ft lumber, 5,000 ft siding.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 2. -9 p. m. -Arrived-D. T.

Wright, Morris, 4,500 bu rye, 16,800 lbs seed.
Cleared—Mayflower, Joliet, 81,600 ft lumber,
150,000 shingles; Sunshine, Ottawa, 4,176 posts;
W. J. Roeback, Joliet, 46,500 ft lumber, 100,000
shingles, 45,000 staves and heading: First National,
Bird's Bridge and Joliet, 88,513 ft lumber. LAKE FREIGHTS.

MILWAUKER.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Owners firm at 4½e on wheat to Buffalo; shippers offering 4c.

Charters—Schrs Alice B. Norris, wheat on private terms, Buffalo to Erie; prop Japan, wheat, through rate; to Oswego, schr Florida, wheat on owner's account; to Ogadensburg, prop City of Toledo, wheat, through rate; aggregate, 104,000 bu.

AN IMMENSE CARGO. AN IMMENSE CARGO.

The steamship Faraday, loaded by Henderson Brothers, for London sailed on Thursday with over 4,000 tons cargo, consisting of 93,084 bir wheat, 24,600 bir corn. 3,820 bris flour, 400 tons oil-cake. 25 hids tobacco, 800 bales nops, 605 bris resin. 100 bales sarsaparilla roots, 4,000 staves, and 50 live cattle, being the largest that ever left the port of. New York in lone ship excepting the Great Eastern.—New York Shipping List.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 2.—Arrived—Prop Selah Chamberlain, sehr John Martin, Escanaba;

Alva_Bradley, J. F. Card, southwest.

Cleared—Props Fayette, Vienna, schr Verona.

Passed down—Prop Peerless.

Wind northwest, with snow. Weather cold.

NAVIGATION NOTES. on the lumber market last evening The wind blew a gale from the northwest last night eral skippers whose vessels were loaded with grain wisely remained in port yesterday....Masters of old craft avoid east-shore trips during northwest gales....Schrs Maggie McRes and Maria Martinare

old craft avoid east-shore trips during northwest gales....Schr Magrie McRea and Maria Martinare being overnauled... The steam-yacht Florence and the canal prop Cashier are to be sold by the United States Marshai on the 20th inst... Sailors receive \$2 per day at this port. .D. H. Lincoin, President of the Board of Trade, has absorbed Capt. A. L. McGraw's interest in the schrs Evaline and Crosthwaite by virtue of overdue mortgages... A private letter received yesterday stated that the schrs West Side and Oliver Mitchell had obtained \$1.20 per ton for coal from Fair Haven to Milwaukee, and \$1.25 could be had from that port to Chicago... The Providence Washington Insurance Company has libeled the scow Moses Gaze to recover \$137... A large fleet was reported yesterday as coming up the lake for this port... A number of grain-carriers sailed yesterday... The deckloads of lumber vessels that arrived yesterday were covered with snow, a flurry of which prevailed outside for a short time ... The stmrsPeerless and Joseph L. Hurd will each make one more trip to Lake Superior ports before laying up ... It was reported yesterday that the new insurance rates had been cut under.

Other Ports.—A th Detroit, Mr. Hewitt's friends think Capt. Coyne's appointment as Local Inspector was improperly influenced... The ex-Cleveland stmr R. N. Rice passed Detroit on Tuesday on her first trip as a barge, with a cargo of 75,000 ft of lumber... Capt. John Davis, an old lake Captain, died at his farm, near Scriba, Oswego County, N. Y., on Tuesday last... A vessel drawing four feet had better not try the Eastern Gap, at Toronto... There was quite a large fleet of iron-ore vessels arrived at Cleveland Wednesday. Several of them have been taken up for coal to Chicago, and others will undoubtedly be chartered as fast as they can be unloaded... The Toronto Globe has received a letter from R. D. Anderson complaining of Capt. Clifford, of the prop Europe, in deserting the schr G. M. Neelon, when having her in tow on Lake

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stim Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries: prope obio, Buffalo, coal: Java, Buffalo, condicted Mary Grob, White Lake, iumber; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; R. C. Britain, Sangatuck, sundries; M. Grob, Manistee, lumber; schrs Scotia, Buffalo, coal; H. D. Moore, Ludington, lumber; Gity of Grand Rapida, Grand Haven, lumber; City of Grand Haven, lumber; Banner, Holland, lumber; Grand Haven, lumber; Banner, Holland, lumber; Gard, William Smith, South Haven, lumber; Gellia, Muskegon, lumber; Minera, Fort Sher, Grand, Grand, Maskegon, lumber; Minera, Fort Sher, Grand, Grand, Muskegon, lumber; Minera, Fort Sher, Brown, Muskegon, lumber; Minera, Fort Sher, Brown, Muskegon, lumber, May, N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; E. L. Goyne, Bay City, lumber; Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber; G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber; Gumber, G. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber; Geriton, ties; Ficetwing, Muskegon, lumber; J. P. Wood, White Lake, lumber; G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber; George Barber, White Lake, lumber; Otker, White Lake, lumber; Otker, White Lake, lumber; Otter, White Lake, lumber; Otter, White Lake, lumber; G. M. Bond, Muskegon, lumber; Frank Crawford, Menekaunce, lumber; Winder, Sardinia, White Lake, lumber; Coral, Duck Lake, lumber; Perry Hannah, Ludlugton, Hes; Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber; G. G. Mixer, Muskegon, lumber; Frank Crawford, Menekaunce, lumber; White White, Lake, lumber; G. Calmeron, Milwaukee, South Haven, South Haven, lumber; Magic, White Lake, Lumber; Scows South Haven, South Haven, lumber; Miltou, White Lake, Lumber, South Haven, lumber; South Haven, South Haven, Lumber, Soush South Haven, Lumber, Soush South Haven, South Haven, Lumber, Soush South Haven, South Haven, Lumber, Soush South Haven, South Haven, Lumber; Magic, White Lake, Lumber; Soush South Haven, South Haven, Lu

ties; Sophis J. Luff. Food River, lumber; Marie, White Lake, lumber; Solidor, Manistee, lumber, Scows South Haven, South Haven, lumber; Milton, White Lake, lumber; Salina, Muskegon, lumber; CLRABANCES-Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 10 tons coal, 100 bris salt, and sundries; schr Driver, Carlton's Pier, 2 bris beef. 2 bris pork, and sundries; schr Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 47,000 bu corn; sehr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 22, 100 bu wheat; schr Bangaiore, Kineston, 22, 685 bu barier; prop Colorado, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats, 100 bris four, 3,000 bu rye, 2, 810 bags timothy seed; schr Maria Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat; schr Walta, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat; schr Walta, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat; schr Wollin, Holland, 80 bris salt; schr T. C. Street, Toronto, 19, 489 bu corn; schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, 38,000 bu corn, brop Moutgomer, Port Huron, 17,800 bu corn, 16,342 bu cats, 380 bris figur, 6,400 bs lard; scow William Smith, South-Haven, 20 bris sugar.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 2,—The Hon. Edrard Pier, the first settler upon the site where Fond du Lac now stands, died here this morn ing. He had filled many responsible offices in

ing. He had filled many responsible offices in the State and county. He was universally respected for his public spirit, probity, and benevolence. His age was 70.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, III., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Mattie Barns, wife of W. E. Barns, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, of St. Louis, died there last night. She was the niece of Mrs. E. C. Hyde, of Bloomington, her maiden name being Roe, and was for years a prominent member of society in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., Nov. 2.—Nathan Miller, a prominent citizen, committed suicide about 4 o'clock this evening by hanging. He was suf-fering from mental depression caused by busi-ness troubles.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Steamship Pereire, from New York, has arrived out. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.-Arrived, steamer Rus-

164 WEST CHESTER PARK, BOSTON.

CULLEGIATE EDUCATION for Four YOUNG LA DIES of any age above 17, E.R.HUMPHREYS, LL. D. (Formerly of Cambridge University, England,)
Author of "Lyra Helienica," "Manual of Greek and
Latin Composition." "Civil Law," "Lessons on the
Liturgy," and other work continues to read with young
men for the Universities, Mrs. Humphreys and he have
men for the Universities, Mrs. Humphreys and he have
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Dorchester.

"As a Classical Scholar. Dr. Humphreys has no superior in this country."—Home Journal.

"As a Greek and Latin Scholar, and especially as an accurate and fuent writer of those languages, he certainly has no superior, if he has any equal, in this country "—Prop. (Greek) Goodwix. Harvard University.

Admission at any time before Dec. 5. Allen Academy and Polytechnic Institute Nos. 144 and 145, Twenty second st., near Michigan-av.

A most elegant and thoroughly equipped Boys and
Giris School. Five departments. Able Faculty of
fifteen instructors. New pupils received at any time.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., President.
663 Michigan-av., Chicago.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

AURORA, ILL. A school for both sexes: 344 pays for board, room rent, and suition in common English for winter term of 13 weeks, beginning Bec. 5, 1877. Address the Principal, MARTIN E. CADY.

M. MR. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADPORD'S (LATR.
M. Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, Frence, and German Boarding and Day-School for young isdies and children, with calishenica, No. 17 W. Shides, N. Y. reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by lester or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton

PAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR particulars address L. HAND, Genera Lake, Wis.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH SELOS, \$225 per year; aperuras. Send for circular.

20,000 bu corn. Charters: To Buffalo-Schrs Charles Foster, M. J. Cummings, Kate L. Bruce, Lem Ellsworth, J. Maria Scott, Bolivia, and stmr Roanoke, wheat at 4½c. To Toronto-Schr Magellan, corn on private terms.

Lumber charters were slow, Carriers offered \$1.75 from White Lake to Chicago.

Schr U. S. Grant was chartered for lumber from Ludington to Chicago at \$1.62% per m.

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M'CORMICK HALL.

ONE WERK, commencing MONDAY EVENING,

Swedish Lady Vocal Quartet from the Royal Conservators of Music, Stockholm. These artists arrived in this country in September, 1876, and the press and the public have united in declaring the singing of the Vocal Quartet to be "the Perfection of Quartet Singing," Miss Amanda Carison, Soprano; Miss Ingeborg Lodgren, Mezzo-Soprano; Miss Berths Brixon, Contaito; Miss Inga Ekstrom, Alto. The unequaled VoCAL OUARTET sing German, Swedish, and English Songs, Polkas, Marches, Galops, and Waltzes, AND at each of their Concerts the world-renowned Harp Soloist (engaged at great expense for these Concerts), will appear. Prices—50: 75c, and St. Seats reserved at Lyon & Healy's Music Store. Concert at 8 o'clock. Carriagos may be ordered at 9.50.

FARWELL HALL.

BENEFIT OF THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

pectacular Exhibition Lecture, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 6, By Rev. J. S. OSTRANDER. of New York. Given before immense audiences at New York and Brooklyn, etc. Subject: "Scenes in the Orient," or representations of the Manners, Customs. Rites, and Mourning Scenes, illustrative of Bible times, given in full Oriental and gorgeous costumes, assisted by thrip young people of prominent churches of this city. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at Jansen. McClurg & Co. %, 117 State-st., 57 Washington-st., and Revell's, 150 Madison-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MATINEE Overwhelming success of Rice's Extravaganza Combination. TO-DAY,
SATURDAY,
SATURDAY,
SATURDAY,
FATURDAY,
BY EXTRAVAGABLINE!
HAVE
A BALLOON And all the Favorites in the Cast.
WITH ME?
EVANGELINE! day and Saturday
Monday, Nor, 5-Second and last week of Rice's Extravaganza Combination, and first production in this city of the great Musical Sensation, "LE PRTIT CORSAIR."

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Patronized by the elite. A Play of the Period. Thursday, Nov. 1, 1877. first production here of Bart-ey Campbell's Farcical Comedy. MY FOOLISH WIFE. With all the favorites of the Campbell Comedy Company in the cast.

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"I have here a little book." "The Pet of Peoria."
Niagara by Moonight. "Pull of a musing situations and witty disigges."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Novelites in preparation. HAVERLY'S THEATRE

DOMINICK MURRAY n the original and stirring sensational drama in 5 acta. in the original and stirring sensational drama in 5 sets.

ESCAPED FHOM SING SING.
Fall from the Balcony. Fearful Leap. Defeat of the Gang. Brought to Bay. Truth Stranger than Fiction. The Cheapest Popular Theatre in the World.

Monday—KATE FISHER in MAZEPPA. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE PINK DOMINOS A Positive Success. Two Hours of Mirth.

Saturday---Pink Domino Matinee.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. The Leading Novelty Theatre of the West. TO-NIGHT BOY DETECTIVE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION SUNDAY AFTERNOON and evening and during the week, and at our popular matinees Tuesday and Friday. All lady nights.

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"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."
WINTER SEASON—Pedagogic Gymnastics. Hygienic Gymnastica, Medical Gymnastics. Light Gymnastics with accompaniment of music. Dancing Department, etc., now open and in full activity. Classes for young ladies, classes for married ladies, social classes (ladies' and gentlemen), classes for little girls and for boys, new classes forming every day. Physicians, teachers, and parents respectfully invited to inspection. Apply for our circular. Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

HERSHEY HALL. DR. JOHN LAD,
MONDAY, at 3, on DANTE. Tickets for the remaining lectures, \$3.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. General Transatiantic Company. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or an in England:
First Cabin, \$65 to \$100, according to accommodation: Second Caoln, \$65: Third Cabin \$35; Steerage, \$27, including everything as above.

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST. AND LONDONDERRY. STATE OF VIGIGINA. Thursday, Nov. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday, Nov. First cabin \$70 and \$55. according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. See ond Cabin. \$40. Return tickets are reduced rates, currency. See ond Cabin. \$40. Return tickets are reduced rates. Steer age, \$29. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN \$200., General Agents. 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will and every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hoboken, Rates of bassge-from New York to Sonthampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$20 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, Oct. 27, 9a. m. | BOLIVIA. Nov. 10, 2 p. m.
CALIF'NIA. Nov. 3, 2 p. m. | ETHIOPIA. Nov. 17, 2 p. m.
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
New York to London direct every Wednesday.
ALSATIA. Nov. 10, 9a. m. | ELYSIA. Nov. 21. 4 p. m.
Cabina, \$55 to \$70. Second cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$28.
Excursion Tickets at reduced raises.
Drafts issued for any amount at currency rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 96. Washington-st. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Erin, Nov. 2, 214 p. m Helvetta, Nov. 17, 114 p. m.
Egypt, Nov. 10, 8 a. m. England, Nov. 23, 734 a.m.

To London.

Italy....Nov. 7, 7 a. m. | Holland...Nov. 17, 2p, m. Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireiand. Apply to F. B. LaitSON, 4 South Clark-st. Great Western Steamship Line.

BiRDS. BIRDS We open the season with more and finer imported German Causer Birds than ever. If you want Birds, Flath, Aduatiums of Cages send for Catalogue, free. FIND KANP. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

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Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. "Memory Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago, and Kinzie-sta, d-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta, b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. ricket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Denoi

Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Under third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Exandoph-st.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Rx *13:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Rx ... * 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. 8t. Louis Springfield & Texas \$ 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express \$ 9:00 a. m. \$ 5:40 p. m. Peoria Receuts & Burlington * 9:00 a. m. \$ 5:00 p. m. 8:00 p. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY;

Leave, Arrive.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILBOAD-Depote foot of Lake-s., Indiama-ay, and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Officea, 59 Clark-st., and at depots. | Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran loiph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. * 8:00 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. | 5:13 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. | 9:10 p. m. | 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Cilnion and Caroli-sta. West Side.

Depot Corner of Cilnion and Caroli-sta. West Side.

Depar Arrive.

Columbus & gast Day Ex...... 8:40 a. m. * 5:10 p. m. Columbus & East Night Ex.... 8:00 p. m. * 7:30 a. m. THICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD

Omaha Leaven "th & Alch Ex "10:15 a.m. " 4:00 p. m. reru Accommodation. "5:009 m. 9:35 k. m. Night Express. (10:00 p. m. t. 8:30 s. q. LAKE NATIGATION.

MISCELLANEOUS. Por Sale by Drnggists Everywhere.

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remedy which cures Without additional means. PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of nergy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy sitend nis. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. AQUES & CO., 120 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio FINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Grand Jury about completed its labor esterday, and will report to-day and be dis

he members of the Senior Class of Chicago lical College met last evening and unani-ally elected Mr. M. S. Wylie, of Paxton, ill., eliver the valedictory address at the close

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE, Sullding), was, at 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 9; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 39; 7 p. m., 36. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29.46; 7 p. m., 29.78.

Moday is the regular sentence-day in the riminal Court. No sentences will be proounced, however, the time being necessary to lear up the calendar for the term. The trials for. Earle for abortion, and Theophile tephens for manslaughter, are set for to-day, he sentences will be made early in the coming eak,—in time for those bound for Joliet to ke the train Thursday morning.

the the train Thursday morning.

The Cook County Sunday-School Association fid a social reunion at Moody's Church Thursday evening, and there were about 100 Supertendents present. Tea was served at 60'clock the teachers of the church, and the meal as an excellent one. After listening to a few marks by the Ray. J. S. Ostrander, of New York, on the importance of Sabbath-school work, hour or two was spent in getting acquainted d relating experiences. The Association, inch has been in existence for some time, has rectofore held its meetings at hotels. It is opposed now to go the round of the churches.

posed now to go the round of the churches, hursday evening Companies A and B of the organization, lately assigned the Sixth Baton, were sworn into the service of the State Capt. Williams, of the First Regiment. Both panies stepped out manfully and raised right hands, vowing to do their duty as liers to the State for five years, after which W. Poweil was elected Major of the battal-Both companies are well officered, as fols: Company A—Captain, B. R. De Young; ond-Lieutenant, J. Barstow Company B—tain, A. H. Waggouer; First-Lieutenant, R. Parker; Second-Lieutenant, D. M. King. s battalion was created by the late riot, and start to be one of the most prominent millorganizations of the State.

Last evening a number of gentlemen interested in horsefiesh gathered in the club-room of the Sherman House for the purpose of taking pre-liminary steps towards organizing the National Horse-Fair Association. The object of the Association, as its name implies, is to encourage the breeding of fine horses, and to hold a fair every year, about the middle of April, commencing with next spring. It is the intention to organize and form an association under the general laws of the State, with ample capital, and to make it a success by subscribing liberally. For the first exhibition it is understood that the Exposition Building can be procured, and in its for the first exhibition it is understood that the Exposition Building can be procured, and in its atterior it is proposed to put a quarter-mile rack to test the speed of horses. The meeting ast night was wholly of an informal character, and among those present were Messrs. Welch, H. Goodrich, S. K. Dow, and others. Col. alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House, prediced. After talking over matters, the meeting atourned until next Saturday evening at Selock.

Commissioner Senne, at the last meeting of the County Board, sent a resolution to the clerk's desk which it was found impossible to have read, and the reporters have since been unable to see it. The nature of the suppressed matter was learned yesterday, and its suppression is readily accounted for. The resolution set forth that Gen. Lieb, while holding the office of County Clerk, had entered into a contract with the "Ring" to print the Board proceedings: that he had overcharged, and subsequently the matter had been investigated by "experts," who had been paid \$50 each; that the Committee on Printing had never taken any action in the matter, and calling on the Board to dispose of the question at once. The resolution also set forth that the expenses of the County Clerk for labor had greatly increased the past year, while his expenses for stationery had been much less,—which was a strange condition of affairs, inasmuch as the increase of labor would necessarily increase the consumption of stationery,—and called for an investigation. The clerk being an employe of Lieb's, and the "Ring" being in sympathy with him, the resolution was not allowed to see daylight.

The remains of Miss Mary L. O'Connor were

allowed to see daylight.

MISS MARY L. O'CONNOR.

The remains of Miss Mary L. O'Connor were deposited yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. High Mass was celebrated by Father Egan in the Cathedral of the Holy Name at 11 o'clock. The imposing ceremony was attended by a vast concourse of people, and the funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, was beautiful and touching in the extreme. He was never known to speak with more feeling and genuine eloquence. Miss O'Connor's associates in th tuition of the public schools showed their appre ciation of her merits by presenting a mag-nificent floral tribute, upon which her name was artistically worked. A very large procession attended the remains to Calvary procession attended the remains to Calvary Cemetery, where they were temporarily deposited in the wault. Messrs. Patrick liennessey, James E. Bourke, Patrick Neil, Luke Agnew. William Fogarty, and John F. Finerty officiated as pall-bearers. No higher testimonial could be borne to the amiable character of Miss O'Connor than the splendid cortege which attended her testing. ded her loved remains to their last resting TEMPERANCE.

tended her loved remains to their last restingplace.

TEMPERANCE.

A regular monthly meeting of the Woman's
Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday lorenoon at No. 148 Madisun street, Mrs. T.
B. Carse presiding. Mrs. L. S. Rounds. Corresponding Secretary, reported that a number of
new members had been received into the fold.

An invitation from one Georgé Ilugo to get
up, in conjunction with him, a series of concerts by the Tennessee Jublice Singers, was declined. Various contributors were thanked as
per precedent.

Mrs. Rounds reported that fifty-four persons
had signed the pledge, and 100 had requested
prayers during the last month. The daily
meetings in Lower Farwell Hall were well attended. At the Bethel Home Friday night
meetings in Lower Farwell Hall were well attended. At the Bethel Home Friday night
meetings wild persons had attended, thirty-seven
of whom signed the pledge. The Forty-seventh
street mission reported an encouraging success
during 410 persons had attended, thirty-seven
of whom signed the pledge. Treasurer, reported receipts during October \$10: balance on hand at
beginning of the month, \$231.68. The expenditures were \$129.50, leaving a balance of \$112.18
on hand. Several other small reports were
handed in, and the meeting adjourned.

W. S. Hinkley, Receiver of the Chicago Sayinga Institution, has as yet made little progress
in his work of investigation other than to clear
away an immense amount of rubbish, papers,
etc., preparatory to getting at the roots of the
thing. He says that so far as he can see thus
far the business of the bank was conducted
honestly and in order. He has found uo discrepancies as yet. However, he does not feel
like saying anything to either encourage or
discourage the depositors. He counted the
cash over yesterday, but refuses to tell the
amount, which is probably very small.

Dr. Turpin, of the Fidelity, stated that he
would this morning file in Judge Moore's Court
am "omnibus," or a petition to be allowed to
transact business of all kin

reday.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The residents of the Town of Lake View, adoining the city on the north, are determined to nave some accommodation in the matter of logomotion, and, as a result of many meetings and deliberations on the subject, appointed a lelegation consisting of G. A. Bohman, C. J. Linderberg, J. Howie, George Lucke, Adolph Heile, and S. T. King to wait upon Mr. V. Turner, President of the North Side Street Railway Company, and present a petitition signed by over two hundred persons residing north of Diversey average, asking for additional accommodation on North Clark street to Belmont avenue. Mr. Turner received the delegation very kindly, and with evident interest listened to the remarks of the committeemen. He produced the produced the street of the parts of Philadelphia, and stated that all road repairs were now seeing made in a very substantia.

Chek street has two sides, Dearborn has one. Clark street is wide, Dearborn is harrow. There is the difference between a trunk line and a mere side-track. I think the front of a great public building should be upon a great public street, and that the public who use it should not go out of their way to do so.

their way to do so.

EMERT A. STORRS.

CRICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the United States Treasury. Washington, D. C. : Justice to public interest here and to the large majority of our citizens demands that the main entrance of the new Government Building should be on Clark street, that street being the leading contral thoroughtare extending a long distance both ways from the building, having streetar facilities and a bridge over the river, and such location being more accessible for all lawyers (our new City-Hall being on Clark street), and three-quarters of the area and population being west of Clark street, and that street being much wider than Dearborn, and for many other reasons.

Mayor of Chicago.

C. B. Farwell; Henry Booth, Judge Circuit.

Mayor of Chicago.

C. B. Farwell; Henry Booth, Judge Circuit Court; Wilhiam W. Farwell, Judge Circuit Court; R. S. Tuthill. City Attorney; Joseph F. Bonnield. Corporation Counsel; John G. Kogers, Judge Circuit Court; John V. Farwell & Co., Charles Kern. Sheriff Cook County; Charles G. Ayars, County Judge, E. B. Sherman, member Thritteth Asembly; Leonard Swett, Emery A. Storrs; Luther Laflin Mills, State's Attorney.

OUR MILK SUPPLY. A POOR SHOWING FOR THE CONSUMER.

Dr. Sawyer, Medical Inspector of the South Division, has submitted to Dr. DeWolf, Comner of Health, the following interesting eport on the purity of the milk-supply of this

report on the purity of the milk-supply of this city:

To Oscar C. DeWolf, M. D., Commissioner of Health, Chicago—Sin: In compliance with your instructions, I have begun the examination of the milk-supply of this city, and herewith submit the results of my investigation.

There are many considerations which have a bearing upon the purity of the milk supplied to the consumer: as, for instance, the feeding and surroundings of the herd, and the health of the animais that furnish the milk. The resources of the supply, and the fluctuations in the demand for milk, are also important: considerations. It has been oiserved, in other cities, that the extent of sophistication of milk is in a direct relation to the demand for the product at different seasons.

My investigations have not included these considerations, but have been conducted solely with reference to the quality of the milk furnished the consumers of this city.

It is commonly known that milk is a compound liquia, containing, besides salts, several organic ingredients in solution and suspension. The natural proportion of these ingredients known to be held in milk constitute a standard with which all milk of unknown purity may be compared. The great sophistication of milk most commonly employed consists in robbing the product of its cream and the addition of water. Exceptionally, substances are added to the milk to conceal the fraud. To detect these latter, a special search is made in a manner well known to the chemist.

It is true that the natural ingredients of the milk are subject to some degree of variation in different localities and in different cows. Thus, the cows in Switzerland give milk containing more cream than other cows. But it is none the less true that milk from a large heard, of the same breed, in ca ertain district, varies but little in the proportion of its ingredients. Any marked falling off from the standard of that locality indicates a

breed, in ca ertain district, varies but little in the proportion of its ingredients. Any marked failing off from the standard of that locality indicates a sophistication of the product.

For the purpose of learning the composition of milk from cows in this locality. I requested Milk-Officer Merkt to supply me with samples of known purity. Effort was made to procure milk from the average cow; and so-called extra milk was not included in the series. Special instruction was given that the milk should be from grass and grain-fed cows, and milk from brewery-fed cows was rejected. This last injunction was for the purpose of affording me a standard with which I could, in a subsequent examination, compare the milk from so-called swill-fed cows.

Six samples were accepted as average milk, known to be pure. An average of these samples would show the following composition: woning snow the following composition of the compos Water in 1,000 parts, of weight, or mixture seed, 33
I have thought that this average could partly be accepted as a standard, and in my examinations I have compared the sample in question with it.

The following analyses are of five specimens of milk offered for sale in this city:

Sample A, sold at a shop on Cottage Grove ave-

Specific gravity.

Sample B, sold at a market on Thirty-seventh Specific gravity... Cream... Solida Deprived of 75 per cent of its cream, and watered.

Sugar Ash... Water ample 2.—Specific gravity... Cream... Solids... Sugar... Ash... Water... Skimmed and watered. Approximate composition-

This sample was probably genuine, of a quality little below the average. mple 4. - Specific gravity. Cream.....

This sample has the benefit of the doubt, and may be called genuine of an inferior quality. A microscopical examination was also made of these specimens, with negative results, except to show the deficiency of the butter-globule in the skimmed milk. these specimens, with negative results, except to show the deficiency of the butter-globule in the skimmed milk.

One fact applied to all these samples, viz.: that the milk was old and became rapidly sour; while the standard specimens remained sweet a much longer time under the same conditions. If these ten samples examined fairly represent the quality of the milk supplied to this community, it is shown that, of all the product sold as milk. 23 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, is added water; second, that the milk has been deprived of 46.7 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, is added water; second, that the milk has been deprived of 46.7 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, is added water; second, that the milk has been deprived of 46.7 per cent, or nearly one-fit of its cream; third, that only 20 per cent, or one-fifth of the sapply, is gennine milk.

The enormity of the crime which is daily being practiced by the milk-seller upon the people is only partially apparent from an examination of these figures, which only show the degree of sophistication. But the effects of this fraud, which make up the darkest side of the picture, cannot so easily be shown to the world. You, sir, the public-hymenist, and the physiciam in daily communion with disease, appreciate the fact of the terrible rate of death among infants who depend for their sustenance upon this impoverished and adulterated milk. For will reflect that the fraud, in furnishing the people with sophisticated milk, is a two-fold one. Not only is the consumer deprived of the cream which he pays for, but he is forced to pay for added water, at a rate, it is true, a little higher than that charged by our Water Board. It will be an interesting inquiry for the future: What is the annual cost to the public of this stup EDWARD WARREN SAWYER, M. D., Medical Inspector of the South Division

THE BLACK HILLS.

"Black Hillers," Capt. D. C. Nichol and J. H. S. Coleman are at the Palmer House. They are interested with three others in three claims near Central,—the Golden Gate, Belcher, and Father De Smet, only the latter of which, owever, they are at present working. This one yields \$2,000 a week in gold, a ten-stamp mill being used. Capt. Nichols comes to Chi-cago to buy a twenty-stamp mill, and when this cago to buy a twenty-stamp mill, and when this is in position he expects a yield of \$8,000 a week. A reporter found him yesterday, and inquired about things in the Hills.

"They are lively," said the Cantain.

"How many people are there now!"

"From 6,000 to 10,000 in the vicinity of Deadwood."

"Are any out of employment?"
"None that want to work."

"Are any out of employments"

"Not very many?"

"Not very many?"

"On one still find ground for a claim?"

"The claims are about all taken up. One might find a vacant spot, but I guess everything is located on that mineral belt."

"Are many of the claims paying?"

"Yes, the Hidden Treasure, Keats, Alpha, Golden Terry, Golden Star. Homestake, and others are paying well. About 400 stamps are running with success. Some yield more and some less."

"How much is turned out in a week!"

"Well, to give you an idea, one of the banking houses ships out \$50,000 a week in retort gold. That's pretty good, isn't it, for a camp not six months old?"

"You speck of the gold belt being pre-empt-

gold. That's pretty good, isn't it, for a camp not six months old?"
"You spoke of the gold belt being pre-empted. Are there no gulch claims left!"
"All the gulches run down toward Deadwood, and this gold belt runs across them. The gulch claims have not done much, on account of there not being sufficient water."
"Have any of them been abandoned?"
"No. We had to have one for dumping purposes, and it cost us \$2,000."
"How much gold does a ton of ore yield?"
"About \$20, and there is any quantity of ore."

ore."
The Captain further stated that everybody in the Hills had plenty to eat and drink, and was happy, and that all of those who were working their claims in the belt were making lots of money.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Athenseum Library Society meets this vening at 65 Washington street. Bishop Charles E. Cheney will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall to-day. Lesson, Acts xxiv.; 10-25. The Philosophical Society will be addressed his evening by V. B. Denslow, LL. D. Sub-ect: "The Influence of Religious Enthusiasm

A public meeting to further consider the sub-ject of selling liquor to minors will be held this evening in Temperance Hall, 2II West Madi-son street. David Ward Wood and other prom-inent speakers will take part. The Rev. J. Stewart Smith, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Evanston, has called a meeting of the gentlemen of his congregation, to assemble at the church at 3:30 this evening, to consider the music question, which has been a subject of interest for some time past.

THE CITY-HALL.

There are now 2,731 licensed saloons in the City of Chicago. Three names were added yesterday to the week.

The Comptroller issued revenue warrant mounting to \$650 yesterday and redeemed popnlar loan certificates amounting to \$20,000. Mr. M. T. Rambo took out a permit yester day to build a two-story basement and attic dwelling, twenty-one by fifty-six feet, Lake avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, to cost \$4,000.

Building Superintendent Cleaveland has written to John R. Walsh, the owner of the recently free-damaged building known as Wood's Museum, that the north eighty-eight feet of the west wall of the building should be 'aken down to the sills of the second-story windows. The other walls he does not conside During October the Building Departmen

During October the Building Department issued permits for 122 buildings, aggregating a street-frontage of 3,748 feet; ninety were of brick and thirty-two of stone, and their aggregate estimated cost is \$561,500. Permits were also issued for additions, etc., costing \$48,400. Since Jan. 1, 1,209 permits have been issued for buildings of 31,711 feet of frontage and costing \$5,970,300. The expenses of the Department in from permits \$343.50, and from builders' water-tax (collected by the Water Department) \$495.05.

tax (collected by the Water Department) \$495.05.

The Committee on Gas Lights met yesterday afternoon. Prof. Colbert was present with a new time-table for the lighting and extinguishing of street-lamps. The Professor explained that it was based upon the same general plan as was that in use last year, and that he had made calculation for more hours of lighting, so that each lamp would be lighted 12 to 14 hours more per year than by last year's table. The Professor's calculations will be presented to the Council at its next meeting and in all probability adopted then. It goes into force on the first day of January, before which time it will be advisable to have the schedule in the hands of the visable to have the schedule in the hands of the The Committee on Buildings and the Mayor

The Committee on Buildings and the Mayor met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of superintendence of the laying of the foundation of the new Court-House. Some weeks ago the Committee requested proposals stipulating the price per day for which the man making the proposal would serve as Superintendent. Nearly a dozen of these proposals have been received. They were before the Committee yesterday and remained unopened, the members agreeing that the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. Cleaveland, should have all the powers of superintendence necessary. The Committee consider the fact that there are but a few more weeks during which the work at present under contract can be continued, and the well-known reliability of the contractors. The Committee known reliability of the contractors. The Com-mittee will individually continue to exercise

mittee will individually continue to exercise that degree of supervision which they have since the work commenced. Ald, Lawler was the only member of the Committee who voted against the placing of the work in the hands of Mr. Cleaveland, and he argued that the Superintendent of Buildings had to do in the matter of guarding against violations of the fire ordinance all that could reasonably be expected of him, and that making him Court-House Superintendent would double his already exact ng duties. The Committee decided that Mr Cleaveland is perhaps the most competent man to act as Superintendent because he made the plans of the foundations, and would be best able to judge as to the faithfulness with which the specifications were being followed. The Committee have all expressed a great deal of satisfaction with the work of Messrs. Mortimer & Tapper, and say that the concrete is as good & Tapper, and say that the concrete is as good as any ever laid in this city.

CRIMINAL.

The horse and buggy recently stolen from Junker & Lenzen, of No. 164 Michigan street, was yesterday found, minus the harness, in the rear of No. 172 West Thirteenth street. Some days ago, Simon Adler, attorney, was

held in \$1,200 bail by Justice C. F. DeWolf, charged with the embezziement of an \$800 court judgment. Yesterday Adler had Albert Heymann and Goltfried Strauss locked up in the Madison Street Station charged with perjury and conspiracy.

Minor arrests: Thomas B. Reed, making a false conveyance of property to Alfred McCloud; John Casey, larceny of shoes from Mary Kuhls: Henry Barry and Bill Wall, suspected of the burglary of the residence of James F. Small, 36 Pierce street: Martin Hansen, larceny of a watch from William Coleman, No. 259 West Indiana street.

George H. Price, the express messenger charged by the Adams Express Company with the theft of about \$1,000 in money, extracted from packages intrusted to his car and care, was to have been examined yesterday before Justice Meech. The Grand Jury having found an indictinent against him he lies in jail awaiting trial in the Criminal Court. For some time South Water street merchants have suffered from the depredations of the sneak-thief. Last night Officers Treulieb and Smith laid for the sneak, and succeeded in capturing two of them, Peter Oleson, alias Charles Nelson, and Edward Cuthbert. Neither

charles Neison, and Edward Cutabert. Neither does anything for a living, but in the possession of the former were found \$135, which, to say the least, looks surpicious.

Constable Frederick Leibrandt, of Justice Meech's court, served a writ of attachment upon the property of Mrs. Anna Purcell, who lives somewhere in Bridgeport, and levied upon

\$16 in cash. Of it he made no return upon the writ. In the suit which ensued Mrs. Purcell was victorious, and then she demanded of Leibrandt the \$16. He said that he had spent the money, but would return it "next week." Therefore he was arrested for larceny as ballee, and he gave ball for examination hereafter.

Frank Harris, a rough-looking young thief, last evening sneaked into the saloon of Martin Coyne, corner of Halsted and Jackson streets, and helped himself to the contents of the till. When the proprietor came upon him, Harris leveled a revolver at his head, whereupon Coyne turned to and beat him most severely, until a policeman arrived upon the scene and interrupted the mill.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held George

rupted the mili.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held George Graham, Edward Robinson, and John Martin in \$2,000 each to the Criminal burglary of clothing and S. H. Tuillon, of No. 1923 Dearborn street. John M. Binckley, of Tope-Binckley duel notoriety, was fined \$3 for being intoxicated, and the fine was at once suspended. Binckley was found by Officer Shea on the corner of Clark and Jackson streets at an early hour yesterday morning. A crowd of young loafers were just about to hold him up, and ran off upon the approach of the officer.

Not many days ago Mrs. Julia Patten exhibited her bill of complaint praying for a divorce from her husband, Burdett E. Patten. She alleged cruelty, and drunkenness, and neglect. Then the husband filed a cross-bill setting forth that Julia, his beloved spouse, had been guilty of adutery with Sergeant Gerbing, of the Lake street squad; that Gerbing had transferred him (then a policeman) to a beat far distant from his home, etc., etc. Julia appeared yesterday before Justice Pollak and swore that Burdett did, on the 28th day of October, 1877, and on divers other days during said month, in said county and State, commit the crime of adultery with a woman by the name of Eliza Roberts, and with divers other women of ill-repute in said city. Burdett was arrested, and gave \$1,000 bonds for a hearing one week hence. It is now the husband's turn to drag deeper the pool of marital nastiness and see what other interesting family characteristic he can bring to light.

A ROBBERT FRUSTRATED.

An accident early yesterday morning prevented the carrying off of \$7,000 worth of silks, which had been stolen from the Boston Store. About half-past 4 o'clock Roundsman Anderson, of Pinkerton's force, entered the door of the Wilde Building, on the corner of State and Madison streets. He had rubbers on because of the rainy weather. In going up-stairs his footsteps were hardly audible. When near the first landing he heard some one say, "Is that you. George?" Thinking the question was directed to him, and suspecting that thieves were at work somewhere, he answered "Yes." Then he turned to go down-stairs to call his partner. Before he had gone two yards the voice said: "Stop, or I'll shoot you." Anderson, however,

work somewhere, he answered "Yes." Then he turned to go down-stairs to call his partner. Before he had gone two yards the voice said: "Stop, or I'll shoot you." Anderson, however, continued on and when he reached the side-walk signalied his fellow officer, and as they returned into the building they heard footsteps retreating in the distance. The man ran west in the hallway, and down the stairs leading to Madison street, and so escaped. The first thing that the policemen's buil's-eyethrew light upon when they began their search was a lot of silks under the stairway. These were taken care of, and then an effort was made to learn whence they came. Going up to the too floor, Anderson found the scuttle open. He got out on the roof, crossed one building, and found the scuttle of the store occupied by Rand, McNally & Co. and the Boston'store also open, a ladder making access to the fifth floor very easy. This ladder nad been used to get to the third floor through the elevator, whence the second, where the silks were stored, could be reached by a stairway. The robbery had been well planned, and was evidently the work of skillful hands. Two men had been seen near the corner of Washington and State, streets early in the morning by a city policeman. One pretended to be very drubk, and the other to be waiting for a car to take him to the Stock-Yards. These were undoubtedly the outside One pretended to be very drunk, and the other to be waiting for a car to take him to the Stock-Yards. These were undoubtedly the outside men or watchers one of whom was "George," who had probably been sent after a hack to carry off the goods just before Anderson entered the Wilde Building. The police, of course, have no idea who the thieves are. The Roston-Store man got his silks back and is

Boston-Store man got his silks back, and is satisfied. And that will be the end of the The people of Chicago will be troubled much The people of chicago will be troubled much with burglars this winter. There are a score of first-class house-men in the city to-day, and they expect to remain here and work. A few of them are known to the city detectives; the others are not. Supt. Hickey can prevent a score or more of house-breakings this winter by giving orders to run in all the crooks who are to be seen on the streets any day. Thieving can be kept down to a minimum by persistent warfare; but when Eastern, and Western, and Southern bnrglars, pickpockets, and sneaks are allowed to make Chicago their headquarters, it is not to be wondered at that thousands of dollars' worth of property is stolen every year.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Decisive Defeat of the Bonapartists, Or leanists, Bishops, and Priests.

London Times, Oct. 18. The more closely the French electoral re-

urns are scanned the more crushing seems the defeat of Marshal MacMahon and his Ministers. They put forward no fewer than 500 official candidates, and the country rejected 307. Such a multitude of reverses would appear an overwhelming condemnation even if the Government had held aloof from the contest and invited the electors to vote as they pleased. But M. de Fourtou has taken the most elaborate pains to make the defeat personal, compre hensive, and final. Marshal, Ministers Prefects, magistrates, schoolmasters, policenen, Bishops, and priests have all been made electioneering agents, and they have all been rudely pushed aside. Marshal himself has been personally condemned; his Ministers have been personally condemned: their whole system has been condemned; and the one thing they have brought to light is the thing they most dislike-the determination of the country to abide by the Republic and Parliamentary Government. The allies of the Ministers have also been roughly

public and Parliamentary Government. The allies of the Ministers have also been roughly treated, and none more so than the Imperialists. That party said that the battle lay between it; self and the Republicans. The Legitimists were disdainfully told that they were as uperannuated faction. The Orleanists were reminded that they had ceased to exist as a party from the moment when the Comte de Paris saluted the Comte de Chambord as the legitimate heir of the throne, and thus did penance for the treason of Louis Philippe. Marshal MacMahon was given to understand that he was very much mistaken if he fancied that a soldier who had lost the battle of Worth and led the way to Sedan could speak to the nation or the army with the authority of a Napoleon. The Government was warned that if it would escape defeat it must lean on M. Rouher; and that is what the Marshal did when he intrusted the Ministry of the Interior to M. de Fourtou. The Cabinet was made more than half Bongaratist. Imperialist Prefects and Sub-Prefects took the place of Republicans. The electoral machinery of the Empire was again set up in every arrondissement. A crowd of Imperialists were put on the list of the official candidates, and among them were men who had let's sinister memories of their activity, as well as others who were made formulable by their shillst their promis-

ment. A crowd of Imperialists were put on the list of the official candidates, and among them were men who had left sinister memories of their activity, as well as others who were made formidable by their shility, their prominence, and their frank determination to destroy the Republic. Many of the Royalists were startled to find that they must keep company with M. de Maupas; and we shall do M. de Broglie the justice of supposing that he was rejuctant to lend the support of his Ministry to a man covered with the guilt of the coup d'etat. The Cassagnacs were also strange allies of a Republican Government, for the one is the eulogistic historian of the coup d'etat, and the other daily invites the Marshal to repeat it. But official cynicism did not reach its height until the President of the Republic invited the electors to put their trust in "the Vice-Emperor," M. Rouher.

Still, the Government was compelled to depend on these then from the moment of its quarrel with the Republican party. They were essential, and they knew it. But how far have they fulfilled their own anticipations? The answer is given in the rejection of more than 300 official candidates. The Imperialists have gained, it is true, about a dozen seats more than they held in the last Chamber, and they will now muster about ninety votes. But that is a poor return for all the labors of the last five months. To say that the Imperialists are the rivals of the Republicans when the one party counts but ninety votes and the other at least 325 is to make a boast which will scarcely deceive Marshal MacMahon himself. He will see that the Bonapartists, although aided by the whole force of the Administration, have been defeated in almost every corner of France. The chief guilt of the present Government lies in its deliberate choice of the weapons, and the arguments, and the appeals, and the men befitting a military despotism. It is no wonder that Orleanists like M. de Montalivet, once the servants of the Constitutional Monarchy, should be indgmant and astonishe

Cierical as by its Imperialist allies. Few things have done it more harm than the addresses of its episcopal and priestly supporters. The French are not less religious than they used to be; but most of them display a growing determination to confine the priest to his own functions, and, above all things, to prevent him from meddling with politics. Partiy, that jealousy of clerical dictation is a remnant of the old days when the Church was the servant of an indescribably oppressive Court. But it also comes from the new political activity of Catholicism itself. The village priests are no longer the same easy-going and tolerant persons as they were while Gallicanism was still an active force. The spirit of Ultramontanism has transformed them into an active, aggressive, displined army. They seek to regain their induence over schools and colleges, the army, and the National Assembly, because they believe that in no other way can they hold their ground amid the changes of modert society. The clergy think that the Republicans would push them out of the village schools, prevent the accumulation of ecclesiastical property, and disendow the Church. Hence the Bishops and the priests have passionately cast themselves on the side of the Monarchical parties, and the alliance of the Church has been accepted alike by Royalists and Imperialists. But it has done them more harm than good. M. de Fourton was obliged to declare with some vehemence that he did not belong to the Clerical party, and the Marshal was also forced to say that he was not the servant of his priestly allies. How little the Catholic Church could help the Government may be seen from the elections in Brittany, which is still incomparably the most How little the Catholic Church could help the Government may be seen from the elections in Brittany, which is still incomparably the most Clerical part of France. There, if anywhere, should we look for that devotion to the altar which contributed imperishable chapters to the Listory of France during the tempest of the Revolution. But even Brittany is drifting far away from political tatholicism. Finisterre has Revolution. But even Brittany is drifting far away from political Catholicism. Finisterre has returned no fewer than five Republicans, and only two supporters of Marshal MacMahon. The Cotes du Nord is equally divided between the two parties, and even Morbihan, the very citadel of priestly power, has elected one Republican. Bishop Dupanloup, the leader of the political Catholic, has joined his appeal to that of Marshal MacMahon, and both share in the condemnation which has been propounced by

A CORK CARPETING

nation which has been pronounce

Linoleum is warm, carpet-like in appearance, and of extraordinary durability. It is peculiarly soft and elastic to the tread, handsome in appearance, and is never cold like ordinary olicioth. Kept by all first-class carpet dealers. A MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT.

It has become superfluous to dwell upon the ad-rantages the Mathushek plano possesses over all others in the market. Wherever music is known, that instrument is the acknowledged superior o every other presented to the purchaser. A large number of so-called excellent pianos have wor number of so-cariou excellent planes and a sporadic popularity by dint of energetic advertising,—a means of impressing itself which the Mathushek Company strenuously and modestly declines to enter upon. Its manufacture depends upon its own merits, and does not need the precarious puff to urge it upon the public. own merits, and does not need the precarious puff to urge it upon the public. Those who have examined tha piano and thoroughly tested it proclaim its durability and tone to far exceed those of any other manifacture. By a peculiar, but simple, arrangement of the strings, the tension is evenly distributed, and the introduction of the linear bridge affords it an advantage to which musicians bow in deference, and against which other instruments contend in vain. In several competitions with other pianos, some of them from the establishments of those who had been formerly considered the best makers, the Mathushek has always been unanimously pronounced the superior of all, without parallel, and lacking a rival. It will hold its tone longer, needs less funng, is more agreeable in volume, and sweeter of expression than any aspiring rival, and stands to-day beyond competition in every element that serves to make up the pipular piano.

pipular piano.

A thousand testimonials of the excellence of this instrument might be cited, but one will suffice.

Mr. Samuel C. Plummer, of Rock Island, writes to a friend in this city: Mr. Samuel C. Filmmer, of rock island, writes to a friend in this city:

Rock ISLAND, Aug. 31, 1877.—Yours of yesterday come to hand this morning In reply, will say the No. 10 Mathushek piano you saw at my house in 1871. which I purchased from Mr. Wilkins, of Davenport. In 1898, stands in my pacior just where you saw it. It keeps in tune better than any instrument I ever saw or heard of—has only been taned four times since I have owned it,—nine years,—and at no time has it really required it. Its tone is as good as when I purchased it. Four yearsago the daughter you mention in your letter was married. I made her a wedding present of a Mathushek piano No. 11 orchestral. It is more elaborately finished, more work on the case, just as good as the one you saw, and its quality of keeping in tune the same. good as the one row epping in tone the same. If I was going to purchase a piano to-day I would ske the Mathushek in preference to any I know A. With kind regards, I am very traily yours, SAMUEL C. PLURMER, M. D.

Further information concerning this celebrated mano can be had of Pelton & Pomeroy, 152 State THE HAZELTON PIANO The introduction of unright pianos brought out the Hazelton, which has been pronounced by experts to be the best instrument of its kind now a grand piano, and for small rooms is the most popular of any now offered for sale. There is a harm about the Hazelton upright that commend it to every lover of music, and application at the varerooms of Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy, 152 State street, will satisfy the visitor of the super

MILLIONS
of bottles of Burnett's Cocoaine have been sold during the last twenty years in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair-dressing in the

ority of the instrument.

People of comparatively small means are often perplexed as to what present they shall make their wives, which shall at once be cheap and acceptable. If nothing else they can send for that admirable household and fashion magazine, Andrews' Bazar. This is full of articles contributed by excellent writers and correspondents, stories, sketches, criticisms, facetize and poetry. Its household hints and fashion department are simply ansurpassed, the latter being illustrated in the most varied manner with plates. Patterns are furnished at small cost when desired. This periodical is published by W. R. Andrews, at Cincinnati.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture to a simple

DEATHS.

RICHMOND—Sriday afternoon, Nov. 2, of paralysis, Olive Y, wife of the Hon. Thomas Richmond, aged 78 years.
Funeral from her late residence. 155 Park-av., Sunday, at 1:30 p. m.
WRIGHT—Nov. 2, at No. 23 Tompkins-st., of consumption. S. Decatur, son of the late William Wright. aged 23 years and 20 days.
Funeral notice in Sunday's paper.
KELLEY—Friday, Nov. 2, at 8a, m., of brain fever. Robert Kelley, son of Catharine Kelley, aged 19 years and 10 months.
Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, Sunday, at 1:30 p.m., to Graceland Cemetery.
McRAE—Nov. 2, at 4a, m., Mary M. McRae, danghter of William and Catharine M.Rae, aged 17 years 5 months 3nd 2 days.
Funeral Sunday, the 4th, at 1 p. m., from 725 West VanBuren-st., by carriages to Rosehill. HOSWELL-Friday morning, at 211 Ashland-v. Helen M., wife of William B. Hoswell, in her

33d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATERHOUSE-Nov. 2, at No. 3903 Prairieav., Mrs. Mary Waterhouse, wife of the late Ezekiel Waterhouse, ased 73 years and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence, 3903 Prairie-av.,

Sunday, at 10 a. m.

Mary Maine papers please copy.

HALLOCK—The remains of Dr. Edward Hallock, whose sudden death was noticed a few days
since, has been taken to his family in New York.

JAMESON—Nov. 2. Mrs. Mary Jameson, bea.

JAMESON—Nov. 2. Mrs. Mary Jameson, bea.

JAMESON-Nov. 2, Mrs. Mary Jameson, be-oved wife of Alexander Jameson, in the 35th year of her age.
Funeral Sunday, Nov. 4, from her late residence,
129 Gurley-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence
by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

A FEW OF MARTIN'S PRICES IN LADIES' FURS. The Immense Stock Now Open.

BLACK LYNX. Astrachan, or French Scal.

PRENCH SEAL, MARTEN, AND LYNX.

FINE QUALITY LYNX MUFF AND BOA. FINE QUALITY LYXX MUFF AND BOA.

ONIT \$12 a Set.
ONIT \$12 a Set.
ONIT \$12 a Set.
ONIT \$15 a Set. FINE MINE MUFF WITH BOA OR OOLLAR.
Only \$25 a Set. GENUINE ALASKA SEALSKIN.

GENUINE ALASKA SEALSKIN.

CHILDREN'S SACQUES,—Lamb's Wool and Coney,—
Children's Muffs and Boas, 756 4.50 to 87.50.

Children's Muffs and Boas, 756 to 88.

EASTERN MINK—GENUINE SHETLAND SEAL.

RICH SEAL SACQUES

Will send goods C. O. D. to nature examination,
Out of the city, sliowing examination,

Out of the city, sliowing examination,

Original and Standard Manufactures. OFFICE AND FACTORY Bos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., M. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP. The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laun-dry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP Made from the purest vegetable offs. Unrivaled to the Tollet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery is has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER

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BABBITT'S SALERATUS

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR. Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of ommon potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 THE PROPRIETOR will give as o

For Sale by all Dealers. NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMPS. NON-EXPLOSIVE TUBULAR ARGAND

Best for the Price in use. Perfect Com-bustion. NO GASES, CANNOT EXPLODE Equal to the No. 2 German Student for Light. More convenient for use, and at half the cost. Can be used on any Bracket, Stand Chandelier or Gas Fixture, and can be transferred from one to the other. For sale by

83 and 85 State-st.

POLITICAL AN NOUNCEMENTS.

evening:

Second Ward—Crutcher's saloon, 139 Fourth
avenue, Speakers: R. M. Mitchell, J. L. Campbell, John Stephens, E. F. C. Klokke, S. F. Hanchett, H. C. Ballard, and A. B. Hall.

Ninth Ward—Parker's Hall, corner of Madison
and Halsted streets. Speakers: M. B. Loomis,
Albert G. Lane, S. H. McCrea, E. F. C. Klokke,
S. F. Hanchett, John S tephens, Col. J. H. Roberts, and Frank Lumbard's Glee Club.

Eleventh Ward—Martine's Hall, Ada street, near
Madison. Speakers: Col. J. H. Roberts, A.
Meyer, A. G. Lane, E. A. Storrs, Gen. Mann, W.
T. Underwood, and J. C. Polly.

T. Underwood, and J. C. Polly.
Fifth Ward—Corner Twenty-sixth street and
Wentworth avenue. Speakers: W. T. Underwood and Samuel Parker.
Eighth Ward—351 South Canal. corner of Mather
street. Speakers: George W, Spofford, Albert
G. Lane, W. Hesing, A. Meyer, and E. F. C.
Klokke. Klokke.
Eighth Ward—323 South May street, near Polk.
Speakers: George W. Spofford, Albert G. Lane,
W. Hesing, A. Meyer, and E. F. C. Klokke.
Eighth Ward—74 DeKoven street, corner of
Desplaines. Speakers: J. C. Knickerbocker, G.
W. Spofford, M. B. Loomis, A. G. Lane, and John
Manning.

L. Manning.

Eighth Ward—50 Blue Island avenue. Speakers:
A. Meyer, A. G. Lane, W. Hesing, and E. F. C. A. Meyer, A. W. Galler, M. Meyer, A. W. Galler, W. T. Under-Wood, and Col. W. S. Scribner, W. T. Under-wood, and Col. W. S. Scribner, First Ward—Grand Pacific Hotel Club-Room, Regular Republican Club meeting. Speakers: S. H. McCrea, John Stephens, W. Hesing, and H. C. Ralland. H. McCrea, John Stephens, W. Hesing, and H. C. Ballard.

Tenth Ward—258 West Lake street. Speakers:
L. L. Mills, George W. Spofford, John Stephens,
E. Burling, A. Boese, and Col. John Bennett.
Eleventh Ward—Corner of Tweifth and Loomis
streets. Speakers: Henry Lincoln and others.
Seventh Ward—Hammill's Hait, corner of Fourteenth and Union streets. Speakers: E. F. C.
Klokke, M. H. Naber, and others.
Fifteenth Ward—Corner of Willow and Dayton
streets. Speakers: Richard Bradley and Ben H.
Seligman.

Fitteenth Ward—Corner of Willow and Dayton streets. Speakers: Richard Bradley and Ben H. Seligman.

Sixteenth Ward—114 Clyburn avenue, near Larrabee street. Speakers: Richard Bradley and Ben H. Seligman.

Fourth Ward—Falkenbergs' Hall. corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets. Speakers: Ald. Stewart, W. D. Bishop, and Philo G. Dodge.
Fourth Ward—Corner of Thirty-seventh and Butterfield streets. Speakers: Aln. Stewart, W. D. Bishop, and Philo G. Dodge.
Eighteenth Ward—Lower Turner Hall (North Side). Speakers: Senator Riddle, Charles Gier, Gen. Mann. and S. K. Dow.
Sixth Ward—408 West Eighteenth street. corner of May Speakers: A. L. Morrison, E. F. Cook, and C. C. Kohlsast.
Sixth Ward—619 Blue Island avenue. near Eighteenth street. Speakers: A. L. Morrison, E. F. Cook, and C. C. Kohlsast.
Sixth Ward—675 South Halsted street. Speakers: D. J. Lyon, C. H. Willetto, and W. E. Day.
Twelfth Ward—Mass-meeting in Amity Church, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street. Speakers. B. A. Storts, S. H., McCrea, and others.
Blue Island Town Hall—Blue Island, Ill. Speakers. E. A. Storts, S. H., McCrea, and others.
Blue Island Town Hall—Blue Island, Ill. Speakers. Peter Hanson, F. H. Herring, W. E. Wheeler, and the Hon. E. B. Sherman.

[\$Clecro—Krouse's Hall, Northwestern car-shops. Speakers. A. N. Linscott and R. S. Tuthill. Republican Judges of Election are requested to call at beadquarters Saturday at 2 p. m.

INDUSTRIAL-GREENBACKERS

INDUSTRIAL-GREENBACKERS. The Workingmen's Industrial and Greenback party will hold meetings at the following places tonight Fifth Ward-1006 Halsted street, corner
Archer avenue. 289 Thirty-first street, between
Michigan and Wabash avenues. Campbell Hall,
corner van Buren street and Campbell avenue.
Every man who repudiates the Globe Hall sell-out
attend.

VETERANS. VETERANS.

The Union North Side Veteran Club will hold their last meeting before election at Klare's Hail, 70 North Clark-st., Sunday evening, Nov. 4, at. 70 clock sharp. All soldiers and sailors in the city cordinally invited. POLITICAL.

GRAND MASS-MEETINGS Of the Workingmen's Industrial Party will be held SATURDAY EVENING at O'Malley's Ball Court, corner Chicago-av, and Franklin-st.: Finucan's Hait, corner Archer-av, and Deering-at, cold Aurora Turner Hail, 113 Milwaukee-av. Good speakers will be in attendance. DOLLAR STORE.

STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE, 106 East Madison-st.

WINTER RESORT. Royal Victoria Hotel,

NABSAU, N. P.,

N. Y. Office, International Propria

N. Y. Off

MEDICAL HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAR

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. On Saturday, Nov. 3, at 9:80 o'clock

Household Furniture.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auette Regular Trade Sale DRY GOODS Tuesday, Nov. 6, 9:80 a. m.

AN IMPORTANT SHOWING In Regular Seasonable Goods, PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Arctics, and

AT AUCTION. Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 9:30 a, m, share NOTHING TO EQUAL this sale has been offered in this city this season. Full line of the above goods will be sold, and the stock is all first quality. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Nov. 5.

G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wababer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS. GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Saturday, Nov. 3, at 8% o'clock a. m. at our sale 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

MUST BE SOLD. AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, on lot corner
of Michigan-av. and Madison-st., rear of our
store, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Two-Seat
Concord Wagon, Harness, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctra

BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF Stoves, Hardware, Tin Ware, &c., At Store 397 Archer-av., MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, The stock consists of Cooking Stoves, Store Office, and Parlor Stoves, Shelf and Builders Hardware, Carpenters' and Builders Tools, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c.
Terms Cash.
By order of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers.

FRAME DWELLING AND LOT

NO. 95 JEFFERSON-ST., AT AUCTION, On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell without reserve Dwelling 95 South
Jefferson-st., with Lot. Title perfect. One-third
cash, balance 1 and 2 years; interest at 10 per cont.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

PEREMPTORY SALE FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, We will sell the entire stock of Stables Nos. 635 and 627 West Madison-st., with lease and custom, Carriaga Phaetons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. aplendid opportunity for investors to acquire a polyting business. Buyers can now inspect the stock. Terms cash.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS, At auction. Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, at 9% o'clock, splendid line of Kip and Split Boots, etc. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

At 9:30 o'clock this a. m. WE SHALL SELL New Parlor Furniture, New Chamber Furniture, New Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, fine line of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Cook and cating Stoves. 25 doz Coal-Scuttles will be sold in lots suit. We shall also sell a large lot of

Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.
This lot includes a full variety, and the goods are new
and perfect. Also, a large lot of Second-hand Boushold Goods. By RADDIN & CLAPP, AUCTION SALE EXTRAORDINARY! 2,500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

CROCKERY:

TUESDAY. lov. 6, 1877, at 10 o'clock sharp. For full particulars see Sunday's advertisement.
RADDIN & CLAPP. 83 & 85 Wabash-87.

HAIR GOODS. HARD Windowsle and Retail. Send for prior many control of the prior many control of the prior many control of the prior of SORRENTO Wood-Carving Co., 35 A HARR Ladies who experience ground with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should west cost. Sound to LLY at Mits. Thompson's 210 Wabash-av

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully Dyes of CLEANED and REPAIDED, at briffing ear-point, a McLAIN W Bearborn and 2011 West Maddies and 2011 West Maddies and Clothes Stationary, St. Lauke, 186 N. B.—Ladies Dress N. B.—Ladies Dress N. B.—Ladies Dress And Cleaned.

CONFECTIONERY.

LITERATU

Van Laun's History Literature

The Great Pyramid Autobiography-S Mrs. Burne

History of the Otto Artist-Biographie mentary Persp Art Journals --- The A

Shakspeare's Plays stance of Dute

The Wood-Rat_Cocs About Chicago: Th Wood and He Families. LITERATUE

FRENCH LITERA HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERS
HENRI VAN LAUN. Vol.
REIGN OF LOUIS FULLIFFE.
Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Ja
Co. Svo., pp. 467. Proc. \$2.
The present forms the third
volume of Prof. Van La History of French new can the read in which the task has been ndest works an author can ntance with the prince his judgment, thoroughly in a plete knowledge of the of the other principal this is requiring too much with fewer qualifications quately performed. The I quately performed. The lifer contains and reflects all th people's inner as well as on can deceive; different and con sious can be drawn from the trents; but in a nation's lifer truthfully be seen the great m race, its mode and degree of the part it will play in future. Literary development is not are three principal stages in a nal growth: first, the initiat second, the creative, or investhe critical, or reflective age, period, the language is crystal and the only products of interesther lyric, like the balladpand Spain, or semi-historical, chronicles of Rome and North diction is rude, similes and forms of expression subordination lax and inharmonious, ence has as yet made steelif felgenius develops in all fts After this, a season of stages trogression, follows; as with tween Homer and Herodot

or turns to cario talent to surpass ger comparisons, petty c It is not a chance th Italy, of Gongora in

the highest literary developments the highest literary developments; but in accordance with intellectual growth.

In the third period, reason the induence of classic literathere is a tendency to work rules, and to condemn any urenius. So much the hist Rome teaches. The critical followed by decay. But Enmany, and Italy, after the the Seventeenth and Eightee burst out in a new and wider growth. How great that will last; what will be iting times; what even it tance to the preceding tell. We live in it, much blinded by its brillian Some contend that the proriginality; that its literature of the preceding tell. We live in it, much blinded by its brillian Some contend that the proriginality; that its literature of the preceding tell. We live in it, much blinded by its brillian Some contend that the proriginality; that its literature of the preceding that the properties of the preceding that the province of the preceding that the province of the preceding that the province of the preceding the properties of the preceding that the province of the preceding the province of the province of the province of the preceding the province of the province of the province of the province of the preceding the province of t

embraces Amyot, l'Hopi taigue, Malherbe, Voiture, third era—the Sevententh gustan age of French litting greatest names. The tionary period, extending Eighteenth Century. The all subsequent and up to the The history of French in many respects. Unlikerace, it had a kind of eld vencal.—which flourished? for two centuries, and the however, lived, and did mi ius of French poetry. Fred the advantage of Italias acquaintance with classical acquaintance, a Prof. Van Lafton et al. Front van Laston et al. Front van

tesquieu, conservationed fuel for works of Holbach, fanned it into a conservation of all governand of all go

Holman's Liver

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prejudice, and stop subing vile drugs that inficit grave and lasting
liquiny. Ask your drugs
are soft them, or algrave for them or alare for them.

E& LIVER PAD

SALES.

GORE & CO. 8, at 9:30 o'clock. Furniture.

stock of Furniture to the its in great variety, Cham-hairs and patent Rockers, ledsteads and Bureaus, Ma-nan Plate Mirrors, Carpets, 130 E. B. A. Walnut Chairs reaus in white, 100 Walnus ORE & CO., Auctioneers. Trade Sale GOODS. v. 6, 9:30 a. m.

ANT SHOWING TO-MORROW.

Slippers. rs, Arctics, and Rubber Boots. UCTION.

at 9:30 a. m. sharp. QUAL this sale has been this season. Full lines will be sold, and the nality. Catalogues and section Nov. 5. TTERS & CO.

ATURDAY SALE. TOVES, CARPETS. ERCHANDISE. TTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BE SOLD. at 11 o'clock, on lot corner Madison-st., rear of our agries, Phaetons, Two-Seat ages, &c. Ar BUTTERS & CO., Auctra.

UPT SALE. OCK OF are, Tin Ware, &c., 397 Archer-av., ING, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock.

of Cooking Stoves, Store, Of-ss, Shelf and Builders' Hard-and Butchers' Tools, Show living, &c., &c. enkins, Assignee. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ELLING AND LOT,

UCTION. noon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, IR PREMISES. t reserve Dwelling 95 South ot. Title perfect. One-third years; interest at 10 percent. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1 140 Wabash-av. PTORY SALE LIVERY STABLE NING, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock,

ICNAMARA & CO.,

stock of Stables Nos. 625 and with lease and custom, Carriages, leighs, Harness, Robes, &c. A for investors to acquire a good ers can now inspect the stock. NAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. TTRACTIVE STOCK S, AND RUBBERS,

Morning, Nov. 6, at 914 o'clock, Kip and Split Boots, etc. DREHOUSE & CO., 4 and Si Randolph-st. clock this a. m.

Furniture, amber Furniture, and Kitchen Furniture and Ingrain Carpets. Cook and Coal-Scuttles will be sold in lots sell a large lot of

IN & CLAPP. E EXTRAORDINARY! CASES ES & RUBBERS, SDAY,

'clock sharp. culars see Sunday's

R GOODS. coale and Retail. Send for price lies a sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-ing latest styles 50 cas. Wigs made der and secranted.

E. BURNHAM.

201 W. Manison St., Cancara. "SARATOGA WAVE." dies who experience trouble th unbecoming hair, or hair at won't crimp, should wear one found ONLY at MRS. THOMP-N'S. 210 Wabash-av

Can be beautifulty DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense for the present of the pres

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and apward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Coafee-tioner, Chicago.

LITERATURE.

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Art Journals --- The Authorship of Shakspeare's Plays --- An Instance of Dutch Obstinacy.

The Wood-Rat-Coca-Flora Bound About Chicago: The Sandal Wood and Hornwort Families.

LITERATURE.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By HENRY VAN LAUN. VOI HI FROM THE RIGHT OF LOUIS XIV. TILL THE END OF THE REIGH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo. pp. 467. Price \$2.50. Co. 8vo., pp. 467. Price, \$2.50.

The present forms the third and concluding volume of Prof. Van Lauv's work on the History of Franch Literature, and only now can the reader form a fair and adequate conception of the manner in which the task has been performed. The history of a nation's literature is one of the grandest works an author can undertake; and it demands correspondingly great powers. To a thorough and accurate knowledge of the country whose literature. political history of the country whose literature he attempts to review, he must add a minute acquaintance with the principal works of its authors. He must be catholic and generous in authors. He must be catholic and generous in his judgment, thoroughly in sympathy with the genius of the people, and possessed of a complete knowledge of the literary history of the other principal contemporary nations. It may be objected that this is requiring too much of any man; but not

of the other principal contemporary nations. It may be objected that this is requiring too much of any man; but not with fewer qualifications can the task be adequately performed. The literature of a people contains and reflects all that is best in that people's inner as well as outer life. History can deceive; different and contradictory conclusions can be drawn from the same series of events; but in a nation's literature can always truthfully be seen the great moving ideas of the race, its mode and degree of development, and the part it will play in future human progress.

Literary development is not accidental. There are three principal stages in a nation's intellectual growth: first, the initiative, or formative; second, the creative, or inventive; and third, the critical, or reflective age. In the initiative period, the language is crystallizing into forms, and the only products of Interature are poetic, either lyric, like the ballad-poetry of England and Spain, or semi-historical, like the rhyming droutless of Rome and Northern France. The diction is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few, forms of expression subordinate, and versification is rude, similes and metaphors few forms of the first purchased the firms of the first purchased the first

this; but in accordance with a law of national intellectual growth.

In the third period, reason is pre-eminent. The influence of classic literature predominates; there is a tendency to work according to fixed riles, and to condemn any unfettered flights of remins. So much the history of Greece and home teaches. The critical age in them was followed by decay. But England, France, Germany, and Italy, after the classical period of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, have turst out in a new and wider, a fuller and richer growth. How great that will be; how long it

mans. So much the history of Greece and Moved by Greecy. But England, Frames, Green any, and Italy, after the classical period of believements and Electronic Fermitre, have a proper to the control of t

ty-four works of various kinds were the fruit of his literary industry. Only his Autobiography has survived to the present day, and this, for its historical value, is well worth preservation. The life of Mr. Elwood extended from 1639 to 1713, and the memory of it is fragrant with lovely virtues.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

MIRACLE IN STONE; on, THE GREAT PYRAMID OF EGYPT. By JOSEPH A. Sciss, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Anthor of "Lost Times," etc. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 250.

Those who are not already familiar with the extraordinary theories concerning the origin and

extraordinary theories concerning the origin and intention of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, which

various learned and scientific men have of late years brought forward, will be curiously inter-

ested in this little monogram on the subject by Dr. Scisa. It presents, in the first chapter, a synopsis of the history of the monument so far as it is known; of the discoveries of the various

explorers who have hunted in different ages,

and particularly in our own, for the key to its mystery; and of the startling interpretation

NOVEL BY MRS. CORBIN.

REBECCA; OR, THE WOMAN'S SECRET. By Mrs.
CAROLINE FAIRFIELD CORBIN. Chicago: Janeen,
McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 380. Price, \$1.50.

A novel with a moral—obvious and searching,

yet not offensive—is this which we have from Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin. Its title suggests

rightly that it deals with questions directly af-

acted on to the extent of their logical consequences, and the result was anarchy.

Proc. Van Laum appears to be most successful in his treatment of the earlier period of the history of French literature. Here he has made the wilderness of medieval history to bloom like the rose. The old Chroniclers, the gay Troubadours, and wandering Trouveres pass before us clothed with life; and we wonder that this period was ever called the Dark Agea. His introduction, too, is a masterplece in its way. Though showing numerous and distinct traces of the influence of Henri Taine, the author elegantly sums up what the scope and object of a literary history should be, it is particularly in his treatment of the period from the beginning of the Eighteenth Century down that he seems less strong. He does not clearly grasp all the moral causes which were at work; nor does he sympathize with the sufferings of the tiers each, which were so fearfully avenged. This same lack of power to comprehend the whole tendency and drift of an age or an epoch is seen at times throughout the whole work, and constitutes its chief defect. He is content to give a rapid, even though it must be a superficial, review; to ignore some of the vital forces at work in molding society, in order to give a neat or epigrammatic turn of expression to a sentence, or to make a more complete and attractive picture. And yet the merits of the work are such that these defects will pass with only occasional notice. The pictures are colored so brightly on the canyas, each individual is drawn so lifelike, that we forget that the perspective of the whole picture is faulty. Graceful and scholarly at all times, the author is never dull,—never crowds his subject with too many details to distract the attention. He has the gift of being able to summarize his criticism on an author or a book in a few words, and yet give a clear idea of his meaning; though this is evidently often due to the fact that he paraphrases the opinions of the French crities he has read. The style is rapid a STORIES BY MRS. BURNETT.

SURLY TIM: AND OTHER STORIES. By PRANCES
HODSSON BURNEYT. New York: Scribner,
Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.
16mo., pp. 270.

The work which Bret Harts has done in commemorating in fiction the strange, rough life
of the pioneer settlers on the Pacific Coast,
Mrs. Burnett is repeating in behalf of the coalminers and the coarse, ignorant, hard-working
laborers of England. There is not much similarity in the style of the two authors; and yet
the characters with which they prefer to deal, the characters with which they prefer to deal, and the vivid power they show in portraying the

and the vivid power they show in portraying the passions, the joys, and the sorrows, which contend within the breast of the meanest, the rudest, the most graceless and reckless of the race of humanity, irresistibly associate the writers together, and institute likenesses between them.

The stories collected in the present volume are uncommonly vigorous and truthful stories of human nature. They are all the more effective that they reveal the depths of feeling existing in hearts closed and dumb for the most part to the world above them, for lack of culture in the arts of speech and of communication. The grief that barrowed the soul of "Surly Tim" when at last it breaks over the long, risorous habit of repression, tonches us with infinitely greater force from the surprise it creates that so much pain has been patiently and silently borne. Nothing is so pathetic as a sorrow that makes no moan, though the life wastes day by day by its ceaseless grawing. There is scarcely in all our literature's more moving tale than this which gives its name to the collection under notice. Yet there are several following it which are almost equally affecting. The "Swethurstes," "One Day at Arle," and "Seth" are examples that may be cited. Indeed, the collection is very peculiar in not holding a single feeble or uninteresting story.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

A DIGEST OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By SIT JAMES FITZ-JAMES STEPHEN. Q. C., K. C. S. I. From the Third English Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the Author. With Notes and Additional Illustrations, Chiefly from American Cases, by John Wilden, Anthor of 'The Law of Insurance," etc. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: E. B. Myers. Sm. Svo., pp. IIz. and 257.

8vo., pp. lix. and 257.

The great and well-deserved success which
this work has had in England has induced Mr. May to prepare an edition of it for American readers. The author says that his object has been to make such a statement of the Law of Evidence as will enable not only students of been to make such a statement of the Law of Evidence as will enable not only students of law, but general readers, to obtain such a comprehensive and exact knowledge of the law as would enable them to follow in an intelligent manner the proceedings of courts of justice. More than this, that it would give any one who has mastered the principles here expounded, a full and accurate knowledge of the leading principles and rules of evidence which occur in actual practice, and enable even old practitiopers to acquire a more competent knowledge of the different parts of the subject, and their relations, than they could in any other way. The treatment of the subject is very concise and methodical; and the work is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the relevancy of evidence, the mode of proof, and the production and effect of evidence. Copious references are made to the larger treatises of Phillips and Greenlear of the same subjects, for those who wish to examine further, and to English and American authorities. The typographical executes of the book is excellent, and Messrs. Little, Frown & Co. advertise that they are prepring a series of elementary treatises on difference transches of law, of which the present volume is the first.

THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

THE OTTOMAN TURKS. THE OTTOMAN TURKS.

HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS, PROM
THE BEGINNING OF THEIR EMPIRE TO
THE PRESENT TIME. By SIT EDWARD S.
CRASSEY, M. A. (late Chief-Justice of Ceylon),
Emeritus Professor of History in University
College, London; Author of "The Fifteen
Decisive Battles of the World," etc. First
American Edition from the New Revised English Edition. New York: Henry Hoit & Co.
Chicago: Jansen. McCiurg & Co. 12mo., pp.
558. Price, \$2,50.

The publishers have performed a grateful
service for the American public by reprinting

The put issues have performed a gracult service for the American public by reprinting this important work from the author's new revised edition. It has from its first publication been the standard English History of the Ottoman Empire, but has for some years been al-lowed to remain out of print. The present war between Russia and Turkey revived the call for the book, and it has again appeared, with amendments and a supplement bringing the amendments and a supplement bringing the record down to the current date.

The work is mainly founded on Yon Hammer's voluminous "History of the Ottoman Empire," which embodies the results of thirty years' severe research among the annals of the Turkish race. Yon Hammer's book has never been translated into English, and, in fact, is so bulky that few could find the leisure to peruse it. Sir Edward Creasey has rendered a translation unnecessary, by drawing from the vast mass of materials accumulated by the German author, and incorporating his selections with other and original stores, in a volume whose dimensions are adapted to the general inquirer. He is a clear and animated narrator, and has the skill to reproduce historical facts in an attractive fashion. fecting women. In truth, the chief topics of the hour in which the welfare of wives and mothers; is concerned, are here freely, and calmly, and sensibly discussed. They do not subordinate the interest of the story, but min-

ARTIST-RIOGRAPHIES.
TITIAN. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18mo., pp. 160.
Price, 50 cents.
The popular interest in Artrecently awakened in America has created a demand for Artificenture, which is below promptly mat. by differenture, which is below promptly mat. by differenture, which is below promptly mat. by differenture.

literature, which is being promptly met by dif-ferent publishers. Among the many works provided to answer the growing requirement, none are more happily planned than the series of "Artist-Biographies," to be issued by Messrs. Osgood & Co. The first number, containing the biography of Titian, now ready for distribu-tion, exhibits the scheme and mode of execu-tion of the series. The style of publication is the same as that of the favorite "Little-Classic" edition, of the beauty and convenience

Classic" edition, of the beauty and convenience of which it is superfluous to speak. The books will be published at the rate of one or two a month, and, offered at the low price of 50 cents each, are placed within reach of the multitude.

The materials for the initial volume have been carefully compiled from the different larger biographies of Titian, chief of which is the late exhaustive work of Crowe and Cavalcaselle. By judicious compression, all the known facts of importance connected with the life of the great master have been brought within the limits of the little book, and arranged in a skillful manner. The valuable list of Titian's paintings now in existence, with their date and present location, which is appended to the biographical sketch, completes a stock of information regarding the painter which is full enough to satisfy the wants of the great majority of readers.

PERSPECTIVE.

ELEMENTARY PERSPECTIVE EXPLAINED AND APPLIED TO FAMILIAR OBJECTS: FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND BEGINNERS IN THE ART OF DRAWING. By M. J. KELLER, School of Design. University of Cincinnati. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 12mo., pp. 47. Price, \$1.

This little volume is the result of practical labor in the Art-Schools of Cincinnati, and is simple and clear without being diffuse. It treats only of Lineal Perspective, and illustrates its three divisions of Parallel, Angular, and Oblique Perspective with seventeen plates. By study of the manual, any Art-student can ground himself in this department of his pursuit.

A knowledge of Perspective is absolutely necessary to any extended practice or judgment of Painting and Architecture. It is true that many great artists have violated its laws,—not often on account of ignorance, but rather because they chose to sacrifice truth to effect. In these days it is a disgrace to an artist not to know the simple rules of Perspective, though, knowing them, he may sometimes find it best to ignore them, just as the person of most elegant manners may find it best at times to defy the rules of right etiquette. As far as Art can be founded on strict laws, those foundations should be carefully laid, though involving much dry and laborious study,—not to confine the genius that creates, but to give it something sure to stand on,—a bit of solid earth from which to soar.

POEMS.

WESTERN WINDOWS; AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN JAKES PIATT. Anthor of "The Lost Parm," etc. 12mo., pp. 231. LANDMARKS; THE LOST PARS, AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN JAKES PIATT, AUthor of "Western Windows," etc. 12mo., pp. 116. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Among American poets. Mr. Piatt certainly holds a place of his own. This place, which he fills, may not be the highest or the broadest; but into it only noble and lofty spirits are admitted. Parkana many a Lander and manly

surprising or moving; yet not many have the facility to express, or the industry to produce collected volumes; and, when a rood heart and pleasant fancy offer modestly label best creations to others natures, we accept them courteously, ghad that familiar things may be the themes of song, and wish on the so-called common event of life. Some of these verses rise quite above the common-place, in herousm and love of trith and right; and others are dainty things, rue flowers of sentiment. Here is a pretty a man. I think this summet-bough with erim on fare. And, touched with subtle pangs of dreamy pale, Through the dark wood a torch i seem to bear in Autumn's funeral-traim.

The poems which portray hour life and happiness will be read with pleasur. "Riding the Horse to Market" is an amual of little satire upon the hopes of the youthful poet.

JUVENILES.

HAPPY DAYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS One Hundred and Thirty-six Hillustra ons. Contributions by Louise M. Alcorr, Alice and Phixes Cant. C. A. Sysvens, etc., etc. Philadelphia: Porter & Coales. Chicago: Jusen, McClurg. & Co. Syo., pp. 599, Price. C. 25.

DOINGS OF THE BODLEY FAI ILY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By the Aut or of "Stories from My Attic," etc. With Swenty-seven Illustrations. New York: Hun & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Syo., pp. 250. Price. \$2.

The attractions of these happeness supersite.

Chicago: Jansen, acclurg & Co. Svo., pp. 250. Price, \$2.

The attractions of these handsome juveniles are such as to make young ever sparkle with delight. The one first mentioned comprises tales, sketches, and poems, from a number of popular suthers, among whom are Louise Alcott, Mary M. Prescott, C. A. Stevens, Sara Cohant, and others. "The Doings of the Bodley Family" became famons sat season, and will be one of the prettiest gift books the coming holiday-term. Both volumes are embellished with a multitude of pictures, and with ornamented covers.

MAN AND NATURE MAN AND NATURE.

THE EARTH AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION: A NEW EDITION OF MAN AND NATURE.

By GEORGE P. MARSH. A New and Revised Edition. New York: Scribner. Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 870., pp. 674. Price. \$3.

During the three years since this work was first given to the public, it has been treated with signal favor. In order to keep its data abreast with the science of the times the annearous of the times.

with the science of the times, the appearance of a new edition has been made the opportunity a new edition has been made the opportunity for thoroughly revising the boel. Besides ad-ditions to the body of the work, an appendix of thirteen pages has been supplied. The book has also been educed in size so as to be uniform with the other works of Mr. Marsh.

LOSS OF CHILDREN.

TEARS FOR THE LITTLE ONES. A COLLECTION OF POEMS AND PASSAGES INSPIRED BY THE LOSS OF CHILDREN. Edited by HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON. Boston: James R. Osecon's Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Sq. 16mc, pp. 190.

The gentle office of this volume is to soothe hearts which are suffering from the bereavement of little children. It embraces a collection of rocems and process passages which convertiges of rocems and process passages which convertiges of rocems and process passages which convertiges of

ment of little cuidren. It embraces a collec-tion of poems and prose passages which convey in their feeling lines the comforts that hope, courage, fortitude, and religion can afford in days when anguish for the loss of beloved little ones weighs heaviest on the soul. The selec-tion has been judiciously made and is presented by the publishers in an elegant garb.

VEST-POCKET SERIES.

SHAKSPEARE'S SONGS. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT. Pp. 94.
FAVORITE ODES AND POEES. By COLLINS.
DRYDES. and MARVELL. Illustrated. Pp. 95.
FAVORITE POEMS. By FRIETIA HENARS. Illustrated. Pp. 104.
These three volumes make up a full hundred of the dainty little "Vest-Pockets." The whole constitute a charming library. Himutian in constitute a charming library, illiputian in dimensions, yet containing a goodly amount of the choicest reading. Could anything be more chaste and appropriate for a holiday-gift than a complete copy of the edition?

BOOKS RECEIVED. BESSIE'S SIX LOVERS: A SUMMED DYL. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bris. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE; A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLES OF LAW IN AFFILED TO THE LIQUOR-TRAFFIC. By ROBERTC. PTMAR, LL. D., ASSOCIATE Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetta. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication Office. 12mo., pp. 406, Price, \$1.50.

THE BOOK OF JOB, WITH NOTES, CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY, AND PRACTICAL: DESIGNED FOR BOTH PASTORS AND PROPLE. WITH A NEW TRANSLATION APPRADED. By the Rev. HENRY COWLES, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 298, DICK'S RECITATIONS AND READINGS, No. 5. Edited by WILLIAM B. DICK. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Chicago: Hadley Bros & Co. 16 mo., pp. 180.

& Fitzgerald. Chicago: Hadley Bros & Co. 16 mo., pp. 180.

A SONG AND A SIGH. By Rose Porter. Author of "Summer-Dritwood for the Winter-Fire," etc. 12mo., pp. 283. Price, \$1.25. New York: Anson D. F. Raudolph & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.

EAST LYNNE. By Mrs. Herry Wood. Complete and Unabridged. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 598.

LI., "FAIR, FAIR, WITH GOLDEN HAIR": or, Kilcoran. By the Hon. Mrs. Fervier aroxaug. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 298. Price, \$1.

COLLECTION OF FOREIGN AUTHORS NO. IV. TOWER OF PERCEMONT. By Guddes Sand. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents PEGASUS RESADDLED. By H. CHOLMONDELLY PENNELL, Author of "Puck on Pegasus." With Ten Illustrations by Dr. Marrier. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 98 No., pp. 120. Price, \$2.50. DIANA. By Susan Wauner. Author of "Wide, Wide World." etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 460. Price, \$1.75.

LEISURE-HOUR SERIES. PAILLINE. By L. B. Wallford, A. R. ECELIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. ANITARIAN for November (A. N. Bell, New York).
BARNES' EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY for November (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chi-Cago).
LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers
(Littell & Gay, Boston).

FAMILIAR TALK.

APPLETONS' ART JOURNAL.

Appletons' Art Journal for November appears with its usual elegance of paper and type. Its three steel engravings are interesting and instructive. The first, "On the Hillside," after Holman Hunt, is a pastoral English scene, in which the great rocky hillside, partly bare and partly clothed with verdure, is subordinated to the flock of sheep which are feeding upon it. The glimpas of the distant was, the far and near The glimpse of the distant sea, the far and near-masses of rock and regetation, the fine-wooled sheep, and the briars and flowers of the fore-ground, are treated with the careful imitation ground, are treated with the careful imitation of Nature which shows the pre-Raphaelite, but with due attention to the massing of light and shade. The second steel engraving is "The Dog and the Shadow," from an early painting by Edwin Landseer, in which a picturesque landscape is carefully treated, while the dog, holding a piece of meat in his mouth, and absorbed in looking at his own reflection in the water, gives life to the picture. The third is of Meissonier's "Student," and has the usual charm of this artist's works: the natural attitude, expressive ince, and finish of detail. The pretty head-pieces on the first page of the recent Art Journals, especially the conventionalized floral arrangements, are charming specimens of decorative art. The fully-illustrated articles on "Norway," on "Ancient Irish Art," and on "Use of Animal Forms in Ornamental Art," are carefully written. "Some New-York Interiors," with five fine illustrations, gives us friendly introduction to the beautiful homes of several wealthy Americans. "Some New Philadelphia Uhubbes" shows four careful representations of handsome structures, accompanied by architectural descriptions. Other articles and illustrations in variety, with very interesting art-notes from Paris, Antwerp, and various American cities, are contained in this excellent number. Students of the Art Journal are much inconvenienced by the lack of proper dates upon the cover. In arranging or examining them, it is always necessary to turn a page to ascertain the year and month, and much valuable time is thus wasted. Nature which shows the pre-Raphaelite, but tude, expressive face, and finish of detail. The pretty head-pieces on the first page of the recent Art Journals, especially the conventionalized foral arrangements, are charming speciamens of decorative art. The fully-illustrated articles on "Norway," on "Ancient Irish Art," and on "Use of Animal Forms in Ornamental Art," are carefully written. "Some New York Interiors," with five fine illustrations, gives us friendly introduction to the beautiful homes of several wealthy Americans. "Some New Philadelphia Chumèbes" shows four careful representations of handsome structures, accompanied by architectural descriptions. Other articles and illustrations in variety, with very interesting art-notes from Paris, Antwerp, and various American citics, are contained in this excellent number. Students of the Art Journal are much inconvenienced by the lack of proper dates upon the cover. In arranging or examining them, it is always necessary to turn a page to ascertain the year and month, and much valuable time is thus wasted.

LITERARY NOTES.

Hurd & Houghton will issue, early this month, a poem entitled "Angels," by the author using the nome de plane of "Stuart Sterne."

The Weed-Rst (Neotoma) of the Pacific Coast is a most uncomfortable neighbor, being possessed of inveterate thieving propensities. To settlers who live in log-cabins it is an esnecial unisance, as it domesticates itself under the sod covering the roof, whence it sallies forth on frequent raids, purloining every article if can request the sold covering the roof, whence it sallies forth on frequent raids, purloining every article if can remain and in the sense of covering the roof, whence it sallies forth on frequent raids, purloining every article if can remain and every interesting article if can remain and interesting article if can remain and articles and interesting article if can remain and six or eight feet in diameter. Openings in the mass lead to the centre, where is found the office of the Roof of the States west of the Rocky Mountains to the Ameri

manhood.

The Tauchnitz collection of English authors now comprises 1,669 volumes. Of these, 1,597 are by British authors, and the remaining seventy by American authors.

ty by American authors.

Dr. Schleimann's account of his excavations will have an introduction by Mr. Gladaone, who, we are told, "consented to become spousor for the book only after careful examination of its contents, and consultation with the authorities of the British Museum." The book will be published in this country by Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Sir Edmond Barry gave an account of the literary resources of Australia, at the late Congress of Librarians,—stating, among other things, that Melbourne has four libraries established in the year 1853. Of these, the Public Library of Victoria has 90,000 volumes; the University Library, 16,000 volumes; and the Supreme Court, 17,000 volumes. There are 180 other libraries in Victoria, with 174,103 volumes.

Mr. McCoon the culture of A. M. McCoon the supreme Court, 17,000 volumes.

Mr. McCoan, the author of h Egypt as It Is," was recently the editor of the Levant Herald, a paper which had a considerable circulation in Western Europe. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, intelligence of the progress of affairs was published in the Herald, —a proceeding contrary to the rules of the Turkish War Department. The paper was consequently suppressed for six months, and Mr. McCoan was thus luckily afforded the leisure for preparing his valuable book.

ART GOSSIP. Bierstadt is throwing still another Rocky-Mountain scene upon his rivid canvas. The portrait of Gumbetta lately arecuted by and is nearly tife-size. An engraving of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Butter's famous work, "The Roti-Call," is rap-

Mr. A. B. Durant, the venerable painte although now in his 83d year, still works busnly in his studio. He has been sketching the scen-ery about Lake George this season.

Herr Ferdinand Becker, a distinguished German artist, recently died at Mavence, at the age of 31. The premature close of his promising career is greatly deplored by all who knew of his rare talents. his rare talents.

Prof. Moritz Thausing has secured the rough sketch of Michael Angelo's competitive design of "Soldiers Surprised Bathing." The drawing is of undoubted authenticity,—the name of Michael Angelo being written by himself several times on the sheet which contains this and also two or three other slight sketches.

also two or three other slight sketches.

The art of Engraving is making good progress in Austria, the "Societe de Gravure de Vienne" doing much to advance it. The works of Unger have achieved a European reputation, but little is known outside of their native land of other Austrian etchers and engravers. Jacoby, one of the founders of the Society, has been at work eight years on a large plate from Raphael's "School of Athens."

eight years on a large plate from Kaphael's "School of Athens."

The Gazette des Beans Arts contains an article by M. Louis Courajod, in which the theory is advanced that Leonardo du Vinci was the sculptor of the bust of Beatrice d'Bute which stands in the Louvre. The work was for many years attributed to Desiderio da Settignano, but Milanesi proved that Settignano died twelve years before Princess Beatrice was born. The interesting suggestion that Da Vinci was the author of the beautiful marble is supported by ingenious arguments, yet, with our present knowledge, is incapable of demonstration.

THE PORTFOLIO. THE PORTFOLIO.

The Portfolio for November opens with a careful etching by Mongin of Sir Joshua Reynolds' famons "Age of Innocence." The original is in the Vernon Collection, having been bought by Mr. Vernon in 1844 for 1,520 guineas. It is on canvas, two feet six inches by two feet one inch. The scholarly and valuable Duerer articles are here continued in the tenth number, which treats of the two Little Masters, the brothers. Sebald and Barthel Beham, and is flustrated by five exquisite little steel engravings and three on wood. A photogravure after G. H. Boughton's "Divided Attention" represents very well the pleasing forest-scene, but falls in good reproduction of the figures. It is accompanied by a biography of the artist. of the artist.

Two etchings of Mr. Wyld's Sketches in Italy, accompanied by the continued Art-history of the artist, with reviews of new Art-books, make

SHAKSPEARE AND BACON. Mr. Furnivali regards the theory of Bacon's authorship of Shakspeare with very slight refollowing few and irreverent sentences: "The speare's plays can be entertained only by folk who know nothing whatever of either writer, or are crackt, or who enjoy the paradox or joke. Poor Miss Delia Bacon, who started the notion, was no doubt then mad, as she was afterwards proved to be when shut up in an asylum. Lord Palmerston, with his Irish humor, naturally took to the theory, as he would have done to the angestion that Benjamin Disraeli wrote the Gospel of St. John. If Judge Holmes' book is not meant as a practical joke, like Archbishop Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' or proof that Napoleon never lived, then he must be set down as characteristic-blind, like some men are color-hlind. I doubt whether any so idiotic suggestion as this authorship of Shakspeare's works by Racon had ever been made before, or will ever be unade again, with regard to either Bacon or Shakspeare. The tomfoolery of it is infinite." Poor Miss Delia Bacon, who started the notion

DUTCH OBSTINACY. M. Narjoux relates, in his work lately published on the architecture of Northwestern Europe, the following anecdote illustrating the unrelenting obstinacy of the Dutch: "One evening, at Amsterdam, in the Dam Square, an omnibus contained one passenger too many. They were going to a kind of promenade-con-They were going to a kind of promenade-coucert which closed at 10 o'clock. It was aiready
8; the conductor refused to start, the passenger
to get out. The conveyance drove once, twice,
three times round the square, and then returned
to the starting-point. A crowd gathered round;
there were no shouts, no augry words; they
discussed seriously the rights of passengers and
the duty of the conductor. At 10 o'clock the
coschman took out his horses and went home:
they had lost their evening's entertainment,
but they had not yielded the disputed point.
It is worthy of notice that the police had no occasion to interfere, and that no one even thought
of them."

A late book of travel in Australia gives a brief description of the Australian bush,—a

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

divided fibres of the hemp-packing. Interisced with the spikes we found the following: About three dozen knives, forks, and spoons, all the butcher-knives, three in number, a large carving-knife, fork, and steel, several large plugs of tobacco: the outer chaing of a aliver watch was disposed in one part of the oile, the glass of the same watch in another, and the works in atill another, an oild purse, containing some silver, matches, and tobacco: nearly all the small tools from the tool-closets, among them several large angers. Altogether it was a carious mixture of different articles, all of which must have been transported some distance, as they were originally stored in different parts of the house."

The articles of value woven into the structure of this nest were believed to have been stolen from the men who had broken into the house for temporary louging. Another incident illustrating the thiering habits of the animal is related by the author of the above as it was told him by a miner. The latter had at the time obtained employment in a mining-camp where the men all slept in the same cabin. "Shortly after his arrival, small articles commenced to disappear; if a whole plug of tobacco were left on the table, it would be gone in the morning. Finally, a bug, containing \$100 or more in gold-dust, was taken from a small table at the head of a bunk in which one of the proprietors of the claim slept. Snapicion fell on the new-comer, and he would perhaps have larged hardly,—for, with these rough men, punishment is short and sharp,—but, just in time, a large rate' nest was discovered in the grarret of the cabin, and in it was found the missing money, as well as the tobacco and other articles supposed to be stolen."

The value of Coca as a stimulant and tonic has been pretty well tested during the past year by members of the Toronto Lacrosse Club. Au interesting history of the experiment is given by Dr. E. B. Shuttleworth in the Canadian Pharmacontical Journal. In the spring of 1876, several gentlemen belonging to the Club began taking Coca for the sake of its support while incurring the fatigue of a game which occasions violent exercise. "At the commencement of every match," says Dr. Shuttleworth, "about a drachin to a drachin and

willout caerase. "At the commencement of every match," says Dr. Shuttleworth, "about a drachm to a drachm and a half of the leaves was served out to each man. This was chewed in small portions during the game,—the saliva being, of course, swaliowed. On first taking the leaves, a sensation of heat and dryness was produced in the throat. This was relieved by washing out the mouth or garg, ling with water, after which the desire to water was no greater than usual. Soon after, a sensible augmentation of muscular force and a general feeling of invigoration were realized, and continued to be feit throughout the game, so the fatigue was wholly, or in great oart, resisted. The pulse was observed to increase in frequency, perspiration was augmented, but no mental effect was noticed, save the exhibitation of spirits always attendant on the exercise of well-strung muscles and on the exercise of well-strung muscles and on the exercise of well-strung muscles and on the exercise of the Club, save two or three on whom is seemed to have no sensible effect, were enhancer of the Club, save two or three on whom is seemed to have no sensible effect, were enhusiassic in its praise. The ments of the drug were signally exhibited by the Club in a particular instance, which is cited. "The day was exceedingly hot, the thermometer marking 110 deg. F. In the sun. The antagonists of the Club were men of sturdy build, of good physique, well trained in the game, and connected with the mechanical trades or with out-door avocations. In the latter particular they were in strong and apparently unfavorable contrast with the players of the Toronto Club, whose occupations were ail of a sedentary character. However, at the close of the day, during a short interval of rest between the games, I remarked that the men of the rival Club were so thoroughly exhibitated that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be roused by their Field-Capian to take part in the concluding game, while the Coca-chewers were as elastic, and apparently as free from fat

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. THE SANDAL-WOOD FAMILY AND THE HORN-WORT FAMILY. In May or June, in dry grounds at Glencoe, Riverside, and Hyde Park, the Bas-tard Food-Flex, Comandra umbellata, is in blos-som. It is a small, obscure plant, reaching only eight or teo inches above ground, and bearing

greenish-white flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. The inch-long, alternate, oblong leaves are very thick-set; and the rather woody

leaves are very thick-set; and the rather woody roots have a habit of forming parasite attachments to the roots of trees.

This is the plant through which we, in this vicinity, are made acquainted with the Santalaces, or Sandal-Wood Family. The only species of the Order found in North America or in Europe are insignificant weeds, but, in New Holland, the East Indies, and the islands of the South Seas, they rise to the dignity of shrubs and small trees. The cutire tribe numbers not many more than a hundred. The most important are comprised in the genus Santaium, and afford the well-known Sandal-Wood, so much prized for its fine grain and aromatic fragrance. The dotr of this wood is owning to an essential oil secreted by the plant. A small, much-branched tree, growing in the mountains in Southern India and in the Indian Archipelago, yields the white Sandal-Wood, S. album, which is the most common kind in use. The trunk of the tree seldom measures more than a foot in diameter. The yellow Sandal-Wood is produced by other species indigenous to the Indian Archipelago, yields the wood in their religious cerumonies,—burning it on the altars erected to their gods, in their temples and private houses. The wood for this purpose is reduced to saw dust, and the mixed with paste before burning. In New Holland, the Fusanus scumidatus produces - fruit called the Quandang Nut, which is as sweet and as serviceable as the Almond. A shrub growing in Tasamania, Leptomeria Billaidieri, resembling the European Broom in its habit of growth, it said in almost every part, and, when chewed, silays thirst. The fruit of the Oil-Nut, Pyrularia oleifers, of the Southern States, which is pear-shaped and about one inch long, yielda an acrid oil that is of southern States, which is pear-shaped and about one inch long, yielda an acrid oil that is of southern States, which is pear-shaped and about one inch long, yielda an acrid oil that is of southern States, which is pear-shaped and about one inch long, yielda an acrid oil that is of southern St

about one inch long, yields an acrid oil that is of some importance.

The Hornwort Family, ceratophyllaceæ, contains but one genus, and, according to Dr. Asa Gray, probably but one species, the ceratophyllum demersam. This is an aquatic plant, common in ponds and slow streams. The finely-dissected leaves are whorled, the flowers are axillary, and the whole plant is usually submerged. Neither this nor any of the varieties of the plant have any known use. VEGETABLE HAIRS.

Suicide is said to be more prevalent in Denmark than in any other country in Europe; and, singularly enough, the victims of the crime are chiefly unmarried persons and widows.

Dr. Garlick, who has had long experience in hatching the country of the crime are chiefly unmarried persons and widows.

Dr. Gartick, who has had long experience in hatching and rearing trout, states, in Forms and Strains, that the yearling trout are never over three inches long. Unlike many other species, this fish grows slowly during the first two years. Sir Allan Young is contemplating the dispatch of the Pandora to the Arctic regions again, next spring. The vessel will be refitted for the purpose, and its owner will probably try the Spitzbeigen route, instead of that by Smith's Sound. Preparations for Prof. Nordenskjold's voyage along the north coast of Europe and Asis, by way of Behring's Straits, are being rapidly forwarded. Mr. Dickson, of Gothenberg, defrays the greater part of the cost of the enterprise, and King Oscar, of Sweden, contributes a considerable amount in aid of it.

siderable amount in aid of it.

Herr H. L. Zeitteles read a paper on the ancestry of the common house-dog, at a late meeting of the Dresden Naturalists' Society. The author has been studying the subject for eleven years, and concludes that the dog, Canis familiaris, does not descend from either wolves or foxes, but from the jackal and the so-called Indian wolf, Canis pailipes.

One of the attractions of the Paris Exposition of 1878 will be a Bench-Show. Dogs will be exhibited under six categories,—the first comprising animals used for protecting human beings and guarding flocks, the second, huntings dogs; the third, those used to shoot over; the fourth, graybounds; the fifth, fancy breed and housedogs, and the sixth, miscellaneous varieties not included in the other classes.

Two bundred and forty-eight species of birds

Two bundred and forty eight species of birds have been found in Madagascar and the adjacent islands. Of these, 230 belong to Madagascar, and 104 are restricted to the island. Ont of these 104, not less than ninety are referred to peculiar genera. The Comoro Islands contain about forty four species of birds; Mauritius, about sixty. Bourbon, about the same; and Rodriguez, about twenty five only.

CURRENT OPINION.

The new party has appeared in the person of United States Senator David Davis, who is his own caucus. And it is a very able, respectable parts.—Memphis (Tenn.) Acutanche (Ind.).

We have made great apostles of abstinence out of gigantic drunkards; and I am not without hope that the demons who once animated primary meetings may yet become apoetles of Civil-Service

It is pretty certain that the proposed auti-Administration party has not vet been formed, and it is probable that the President does not intend to give any new provocation for the organization of such a party.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

If the colored people of North Carolina want to get along well, they must quit politics.
The less they shall have in the fature to do with
politics and politicians, the better for them in a
mental, moral, and material point of view.— If the Republican party ever expects to build up power in the South, it must essent its war on the Southern people, and prove that fact by making a clean sweep of the old fay-ends, and by boildy building for sopport among white non of standing and influence.—Vicksbury (Miss.) Herald.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis has a laser in the November number of the Southern Advanced Papers in reference to certain statements made by the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter in regard to the Peace. Commission in 1855. Mr. Davis is evidently still a sufferer from dyspecsis, and writes in a bad temper. We think it would have been better for him to have remaines silent and "left it to time and other persons" to defend him from any niquest imputations that may be cast upon him.—Bickmond (Va.) Who (Conservaires).

It is already evident that the present Congress is far superior it, point of ability and legisla-

Letter to Boston Journal (Rep.).

If the Republicans do not carry Massachusetts nexs week, it will not be on account or party dissensions. Gov. Bice has the support of all factions and can be defeated only by the stay-athome vote. His frank indorsement of the President's course has won to his support the Adams faction, which calls itself independent, but which neutrally does its best to aid the Democratic nicket. This is not a large clement, but it is important in a close fight, and it seems to be supporting Mr. Rice with unusual succeity.—New York Trabuss (Rep.).

The Democratic papers of the South are rejoicing became the color line, to which they so

the Lorend (Rep.).

The East and the North together have received from the General Government, in round numbers, 150,000,000 scree of land and \$100,000,000 in bonds or money to be used it works of internal improvement, while the West proper and the South have received for the same objects 37,000,000 acres of land and \$7,000,000 in bonds or money. The disparity and injustice of such treatment should be made the basis this winter of some very wholesome reformatory legislation.—St. Losts Times.—Which meaneth that, as the Republican party permitted the Railroad Kings of the East and North to thus plunder the country, therefore the Democratic party must "get even" with the steal by permitting the Wess and South (?) Railroad King, Tom Scott, of Pennsylvana, to perpetrate a similar steal. The Illinois Member of Congress who votes directly for indirectly for the plunder basicity (Dem.).

The vigorous fight that Gen. Walker has

of the plant have any known use.

VEGETABLE HAIRS.

The Journal of Microscopy contains a description, with illustrations, of a kind of vegetable hairs revealed by the microscope in the tissue of different species of water-lilies. They were first observed in Andubon's Lily, Nymphæn flava, lately discovered by Mrs. Mary Treat in Florida. In this loint they were imbedded in the cellular walls of the fubes, their star-shaped rays extending far out into the vessels. In the White Water-Lily, Numbra advana, they were found in every vascular part,—pestuncle, petiole, sepals, and the veins of the leaf. Those in the latter plant were much longer and coarser than in the White Water-Lily. The hairs proved to be hollow, and roughlened as though sortinkled with crystals. It is suggested by the discoverer that the object of these stellate hairs may be to strengthen the long steam of the plant, or that they may be possibly absorbent glands. They can be seen through an objective or seventy or 100 diameters, and are very beautiful subjects for examination.

CURIOUS PLACE FOR A NEST.

Some time ago we gave a few interesting notes regarding the curious places is which birds have been known to build their nests. The London Times surpasses all stories of the kind to the following account written from East Cosham, Hants. "It may be interesting to some of your readers"—so runs the paragraph—"to be informed that, in a small piece of framework underneath a thirt-class smok uncertainty of four. The train runs regularly from Cosbam to Havant five times a day, in all about forty miles; and the Station-Master informs me that, during the absence of the train, the maje boilt deeps close to the sood, waiting with manifest interest and anxiety the return of his family from their periodical tours."

BRIEF NOTES.

Oysters are scarces and of inferior quality in the content of a train of the tasks of the second of the content of the train of the famile bird keeps close to the sood, waiting with manifest interest and anxiety the return of his family is the change of attitude assumed by the former supporters of high daties. It amounts, to course, to some degree of help towards reform but it is not to be taken as a measure of what the water they are unusually abundant.

The boa-constrictor in the New York Aquarium lately gave birth to fifty young ones.

THE HOME.

The First Home Social to Be Held Next Friday Evening.

Puzzles, Charades, Enigmas, Etc., for the Little Ones.

Fern-Leaf Appeals for Peace in The Home.

A Contributor Puts Some Plain Ques-

tions to Mrs. Hale.

Together with a Large Variety of Interesting Letters on All Sorts of Subjects.

THE SATURDAY "TRIBUNE." THE SATURDAY
In reply to a number of inquires. Tak TRIBUNE
desires to announce to present and intending members of The Home that it is not pressary, as
some persons seem to thunk, to subscribe for THE
DAILY TRIBUNE in order to get The Home. It is Dally Tribunk in order to get the Boths.

only necessary to send \$2 (og a year's subscription to Tex Saturday Tribunks, being careful to state that this edition is wanted. The payment of \$2 will insure the prompt mailing of The Home and the remainder of Saturday's TRIBUNE for one year.

HOME SOCIABLE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Crucago, Nov. 2. — The Tribune Bome Club will hold its first social at the Sherman House on the evening of Friday, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. This is to be a free entertainment, and an interesting programme has been orepared. All are invited who feel interested in "Our Home." By order of the Committee on Entertainment. ommittee on Entertainment. MABEL, SCHWESS,

THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons iving out of the city will be forwarded by mail ipon receipt of address. Residents can call of end to Room 24 TRIBUNE Building and get their

Miss Myrtie Thorne, Mrs. Jane G. S., Claude C., Aunt Lou, Hyacuthe,

MY TWENTIETH To those that have left, shall we drive thom away or shall we in kindness, all soldshness spurning,

sk them to be seated and bid them to say! Because, if we should, I would ask you in kindner o cheer up my heart, though you ne'er did before

For nineteen effusions, the pride of my fancy, Have ne'er been allowed the "Home" reade charm; should this not follow, I'll thank necromancy

hat must have worked to preserve it from

Trouble—
'Mone thousands of others in sujet they rest:
True preschers, they tell us that tame is a bubble,
Which looks fair to see, yet off burss when 'tis

I'm elmost discouraged, but will not cry Quarter I'll I' have done all that a mortal can do; But still, jogging on, i more paper will stanghter Until I've attained the great object in view.

are never use to sit up the best part of the night ake a word rhyme—then to find each endeavo

ink that my pieces, all done on d orthodox too, though perhaps not profound nich might, I am sure, have become universal, eet end so vile as at three cents a pound

Begone from me, spirit that tempts me to madness

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[New that the long winter evenings are at hand,
The Trisune will give place in its columns to a
few puzzles, charades, enigmas, etc., for the benefit of the little ones, although those of older
growth may often find amusement and profit studying the complications. Original contributions only
are solicited. Correspondents will please end
their real names with their noms de plume, as a
guarantee of good faith, and the answers must actompany each puzzle. The answers will be pubhabed the following week.]

He rewarded me adequately.
The man is really on board the boat.
Do you know how Ardrahan as defended?
He's nothing but a roaring, ranting actor.
He was Burns' ideal Scotchman,
Order is said to be Heaven's first law/
A rolling stone manages to have no mossy appendages.
The "Pleasures of Memory" was written by
Rocers.
ENGLEWOOD, III.

GODFREY. THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

OUNTRIES ENIONATICALLY EXPRESSED—NO. 2.

A boy's nickname and sounds of derision.

A bird and a kitchen utensil.

A conjunction and a passage.

A guil, wrongful act, a pronoun, and as ar A retreat and a token.
Part of a cask and a letter,
A month and a song.
A kind of wine, a pronoun, and a provincialfor a daughter.

ilst.

A character in "Our Mutual Priend"; a fruit;
. character in Shakapeare; a city in England; a
more famous singer; a fish; a tuneful god; a girl's
tame, a famous citizen of Athens; a Saxon King.

Evanston, Ill.

HELEN'S BADY.

cause for complaint in the space devoted to our last Home. I am sure they will justly find cause for complaint if you write nothing but lectures, because everything you write is not inserted therein. Then give our indulgent editors a rest, and let us have a season of peace. I have so many letters before me asking how the writers may become members of our llome. Let me, therefore, say once more, it is not necessary to write to Tun Tunguns to be a member; in fact, this does not make you a member. We are now an organized body, and our object will soon be made known to you. You may send your name and 50 cents to Maine, No. 60 Twenty-third street, Chicago, and you will receive a ticket of membership. (Please inclose a stamp for the return of said ticket.) Your letters during the past week have been particularly cheering, and if all who sent for Madeira builds do not receive them, it was because no stamps accompanied the order. I am only too glad to serve you, but I find it would consume a small fortune to send to all and furnish stamps. I have many more yet to spare to any who wished to join our Home. I will say that on the 8th of November many more yet to spare to any who wish them.

In reply to those in Chicago who wished to join our Home, I will say that on the 8th of November we hold our next regular monthly meeting, and you can then join us, and as we have important business to transact, you will please be punctual. The hour to convene is at 2 o'clock p. m. at the Sherman House club-rooms, and this means that hour, and not half-past 2. You who wish to find a seat will find it to your advantage to be punctual. seat will find it to your advantage to be punctual, for some of you found that chairs were not to be secured on a previous occasion. Yes, Adam, you will be welcome; but you will not be able to be the first male member, for we have many already, and first male member, for we have many already, and several applications. Certainly no one will be silowed to vote or hold office unless a member. We have plenty in one club to fill all offices and to spare, as there seems to be no rivalry for office. All seem to be more than satisfied, and there is the greatest good feeling existing among all. Officers and privates vie with each other in endeavoring to make it an instructive, harmonious, and happy flome.

Glory McWirk. I fear your ivy is too dry. I Glory McWirk, I lear your by a too ay. I never had one drop its leaves otherwise. Black and Blue Sheep, will you please write to me? there is one waiting to assist you, and make life less sad, if it lies in her power. Aunt Saille, plants are always giadly received, for I have greater calls than you can imagine without seeing the immense piles of letters before me. I know you have some which I should like, and should prize it because it came from you. And S, of Peoria, yours will be most acceptable, and I would like to retarn something to you. If Zeni and Sea-shell will come to our meeting at the Sherman House, and come direct to me, I shall be happy to see

yours will be most acceptable, and I would like to retarn something to you. If Zen1 and Sea-Shell will come to our meeting at the Sherman House, and come direct to me. I shall be happy to see them on business.

Teacher, come and join our Home, for you can matricl, and we are all both ready and willing to be innight; but you can teach is without patting it in the columns of The Thibune. I have had applications from several teachers who wish to join us, and if we can lighten your burdens and make one moment pass more pleasantly come and tell us how. We are ready and waiting to do some good for just such toil worn plightins, and to the weary one who wrote me this week of her trials and enduavors to hattle with a cold world I would say. "Be of good cheer." You are wall, and if you do not succeed in one way try another. I will doall in my power for you, and if I can ind anything for you to do will surely remember you; out you know. Good helps him who helps arinself." and, therefore, staye for the assistance which comes from above. If you feel that you can resign the music-stool for the dish pain let me know, for there are many homes opens to you. You know there is more demand for a well coucked meal than a sine piece of music, Both are enjoyable, but one is quite necessary to craving himmanity, and it is or no means disgraceful to be able to satisfy this craving.

R. F., you are kithing your plants with water, I fear; you should only give it to them when the earth seems dry. Put in sand to lighten the soil. The clay hardens and bakes if not mixed with something. I will try soon to tell you more in regard to the preparation of soil. Just now everyone moment is devoted to packing Maderia bulbs, and I wish i could send to all. A frend asks me if I did not regret saying I had so many. No, I reply; if I have anything that I ran give to some one who has not, and I do not care for it. I am not doing an act of kindness, for its nothing to me, and may be of great pleasure to them. May they all grow, and leading your hearts e

entertainment for us, attended. Although appointed late in the day to conduct this entertainment, she labored with a real and enthusiasm which told the noble cause for which she worked was a most deserving one. feel that she was not thanked as she should be; but, the labore has was not working for thanks. which she worked was a most deserving one. I feel that she was not thanked as she should be; but, hike all others, she was not working for thanks, but for the good of our cause. In making gifts for these nnfortunate ones,—I cannot say poor, for some of them are rich in possessing a cheerful heart and noble purpose, of which many of us who possess more means are lacking,—be sure and remember the comforts of life, for many little hands and feet feel the keen frost, and the icy pavements are not very comfortable for thinly-clad feet. Then there are little hoods and scarfs; nice thick sacks which are easily made from some cast-away garment of your own, or which your little ones have outgrown. There are others who prefer to make something to please the eye, and are none the less acceptable. The older portion can get along without; but if you have a warm scarf or dressing gown to spare for them, they, too, will remember that out in the busy world one heart still remember that out in the busy world one heart still remember that out in the busy world one heart still remember that out in the busy world one heart still remember that out in the busy world one heart still remember that you for easing sown to spare for them, they, too, will remember that out in the busy world one heart still remembers them, and it will case hours of pain of which you will never know. Oh! it is hard to bear pain and sickness when surrounded by our loved ones, who strive to make it less painful, but these poor ones who are taken from their dear ones, and he alone the long night through, thinking only "It might have been," are not to be forgotten.

L. B., I thank you for suggesting it to others; it has long been a pleasure to se to work for them, and I wish I might express my joy on receiving your letter. It shall be answered when time is not so fully occupied. How I wash you would attend our meetings. They are so pleasant, and we have made so many delightful accuaintances that I am sure you would also. Now, kind friends, in closing, let me su

HOW TO SIMPLIFY HOUSEKEEP-

HOW TO SIMPLIFY HOUSEKEEPING?

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Oct. 31.—This question was offered at the Woman's Congress and found no takers. It is a most difficult question; no wonder the ladies fear to touch it, and that this particular subject has gone begging for an advocate. And yet it seems a pity that some one does not grapple with it. I am going to do it, with the hope that my failure may point the way to success for some wiser person, though ringing in my ears is the old saying, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and I occupy the position graally assigned to Mrs. Partington, that of standing by the sea-shore, vainly endeavoring to sweep back the tide with one poor, solitary broom. Now custom is the tide in this case, and one broom ean do nothing, but a consolidation of brooms might prove a very valuable breakwater, and secure a very safe and quiet harbor inside.

Time was when bousekeeping was a simple of

consolidation of brooms might prove a very valuable breakwater, and secare a very safe and quiet harbor inside.

Time was when bousekeeping was a simple affair enough, but lately the cry of "Oliver Twist" is heard in the land: "More! More! Give us more!"—more ruffles, more tucks, more pudings, consequently more washing, more ironing,—these Molochs of housekeeding, the household Juggernauts under the wheels of which the health of so many of our women are crushed out. The sewing machine, from which so much was expected as a means of saving labor to women, has almost proved an injury to the sex, for now, instead of one or two tucks, or ruffles, or puffs, as it used to be, ladies' clothing has come to be a mass of trimming on a very slight foundation of cloth, and the amount of expense or work it involves in the laundrying sums up into something terrific as a whole, and proves a very nightmare of terror to the woman who does her own work or the husband who pays the laundry bill. It causes half the dissensions between mistrees and maid, and the fear of the terrible washing deters many an intelligent girl sho has not the strength of a gnait from entering upon household service where her services otherwise would be actually valuable. Consequently, only the roughest and strongest of the sex, as a rule, will engage in domestic work, and the evil consequences of this fact are widespread, particularly in its effect npon children. It is impossible to prevent children from imitating the people with whom they associate, and the careful mother will realize the necessity of having intelligent and well-behaved domestics, even though they are not able to pase through an enormous washing and froning. And remember this?

If women would only be satisfied with plain thothes and plenty of them, made of good, substantial material, a stock of which once made would last two me much more usefully her tupe might be spent than in laying these useless and never-ending turks and ruffies, which once made would have much more usefully her tupe

as many do, clothes of the cheapest material todaed with a mass of trimming, which, by its excess,
is simply vuigar; and how often is the virtue of
cleanliness even sacrificed because of the enormous
expense of money or labor made necessary by frequent changes. I have heard ladies say, "My
clothes are so hard to do up that I can't afford to
change them as often as I would like. "Ladies,
did you sver ask vourselves who set this fashion
of sigh elaborately-trimmed anderwear? from
whence did it originated with the Parisian denimonde; designed as a hait for the capture of their
victims, and continued and uphele by them as a
part of their stock in trade. And I would ask you,
is it meet, is it seemly, is our pure-minded American ladies to follow a fashion set by such unworthy
patrons, -to sacrifice purity, health, and comfort at
such an unworthy shrine? Think of this, and practice moderation in this respect, and you will soon
see the tide of custom commence to eob, in this
regard, much to our dignity and self-respect.
Ladies, did you ever think how little real work is
necessary to health and comfort? Toil only berins
when the superfluities are attempted. The washing of a week for one person should not monopoinze more than one hour in the economy of time;
the washing of a family of six persons, a half a
day. So with the ironing, it is possible to wash
nicely three suits of underclothes with the usual
additions of handkerchiefs and collars in an
hour. I know it, for I have tried it. When this
part of the housekeeping takes up more time than
itself, and I want so hint for my sisters here that, as
an aid to beauty, nothing can excel the use of the
washboard, one hour at a time, mind you. Don't
overdo it. There is nothing that brings the blood
to the cheek, or develops the form, or improves
the circuitoring generally, like an hour in the hot
suds, and you should do this if only for the sake of
your complexion. Washerwomen as a class, notwithstanding their excess of labor, are strangers
to the complaints so

simple clothes, and moderate exercise, which should take the form of work, we might throw physic to the dogs.

There has been a very great improvement in the food of our homes of late years. It is no longer thought necessary or profitable to spend two days of the week over a hot stove baking every kind of indigestible pie and cake, and then spending a day or two every little while in bed suffering from the effects of oliue pills, taken to clear the system of the clogging effect of such diet. Mest, vegetables, fruit, and grain as nearly as possible in their natural state, or cooked simply,—that is, not rendered indigestible with fat or unwholesome mixtures, is all that intelligentifluman beings require, and are very little trouble to orepare. Elaborate superfluittice are what we must guard against. At our table as well as with our clothes health goes hand in hand with moderation and simplicity in all the details of domestic life. There has been a little book lately circulated on cheap and simple food for the boor, telling them how to live on a very small sum per day. I took up this little book eagerly, hoping at was a move in the right direction, but on reading it I found that the author, after giving a number of recipes which might be prepared at a moderate expense, coolly remarks that she would advise them not to use such dishes often unless they wish to develop into first class dyseptics. Now, what folly is this, to destroy the influence the book might otherwise have. I hold it criminal to aid or abet by tongue or pen the ignorant folines of our people, to add to the builk of indigestible recipes whose name already is "legion,"—this, too, coming under the cover of a book called, or said to be, the "poor than's friend," Those beautiful lines of Thomas Hood's recur to me very frequently when i see the sudering gaused by thoughtlessness:

Oh! the sorrowy that I might have healed!

Oh! the human borrow and smart!

And yet it was never in my mind to play so Ill a part; But sorrow is wronged in a part of thought.

As well as want of heart.

The simplification of housekeeping, my friends, will obtain when we have passed this age of shoddy, when outside show will be vetoed as vulgar by an enlightened society; when reason, not money, rules,—when not what we own or wear, but what we know, will be our massport. This will come with education, with a discrimination of our best people to set the fusion, with a strict adherence to principle of circumstants.

A WONDERFUL CHILD. To the Editor of The Tribune.
MILTON, Wis., Oct. 29. - Several people in The Milron, Wis., Oct. 29.—Several people in The Home are desirous that more should be written about children. They don't think the subject has been sufficiently aired in "Helen's Babies," and "Other People's Children," and the other numerous publications which have treated the Innocents worse than Herod did. Now, I have always believed and preached that children should be "seen not heard,"—nor heard of more than was necessary,—but if they are to be brought to the front, of coarse I don't wish mine neglected, and I should oarse I don't wish mine neglected, and I should like to give a little of my experience. If there is a subject upon which I feel competent to instruct this is the one. Everything else I will surrender to the accomplished sisterhood of The Home, but on this one theme 'I know whereof I speak." To begin with, there is my little Freddle. He is a re-

dulgence. He is the youngest of four brothers, but, though his bine eyes have only reflected the sunshine of five summers, he knows that age is not measured by years, and feels older than big itarry of its, the very oldest of all the brotherhood. I have a high opinion of the Kindergarten system and of object-teaching, but as neither of these are obtainable in a small own like this. I have been obliged to drive him the benefit of such objects as most readily presented themselves, and were at the same time best calculated to attract the attention of an observing child. Prominent among these is the traveling circus, which may be called our fashionable amusement during our summer months. We take it in place of the Thomas concerts. While it amuses the old it instructs the young, and Freddie has profited by it to such a degree that there is no feat in gymnastics too difficult for him to attempt. It is true that these attempts usually terminate like a nightmare, in a vision of something falling, in which the objective point is a pair of little legs pointing somewhere in the direction of the north star; but before the amassed spectator has recovered his breath, there is Freddie again, right side up, good as new, and ready for another trial. If regret to say that objects as represented by the letters of the alphabet have not as ye attracted him sufficiently in the place of the appropriate of the alphabet have not as yet attracted him as permanent manner. To obvaste this difficult I have had recourse to the system of "association of objects," and i have endeavored to establish an association in his mind between each letter and some familiar object or idea. The result of this is that he spells dog in this original manner: Uncle Davis D. To the age, which, as the newspapers tell us every day, is a fast one. It remninds one of the philosophers of Laputa, who carried around their household goods and thrust forth what they had to say in that formaring sile to your present modes of speaking.—a system like most of man's inventi

THE HORRORS OF HOUSE-CLEANING

To the Editor of The Ivitums.

Hisswood, Oct. 22. -Ladies of Sumatra, Borneo, Beloochistan, and far Cathay, do you clean house twice a year! Is this volcanic overthrow of domestic concord an outgrowth of New England civilization, or does it pertain also to the heathen in his original biindness and Oriental caim? The past week in the house of Isaac has been a carnival of uproar, a warfare between inanimate forces to rob the world of rest. Pin-cushions in ambush, hairburshes, and all adjuncts of a Christian's toilet, as einsive as hope's fraition, -well-regulated meals, and the amenities of life, as dead as the lost arts, -no wonder that leach has lifted his voice in lamentation for a foregone bacnelorhood, and the in-ante have developed the barbaric habits of liftle gamlis.

As I sit here to-night, breathless from a teurnament with broom and window-brush. I wonder is it all necessary? Necessary that woman should shorten to rife and blight her bloom, plunge her home into chaos, and sacrifice husband and Dabies.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR POOR PEO-

NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR POOR PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

Chicaso, Oct. 31.—It is not surprising that so many are indignant at Miss Corson's bills of fare, for we all know that muscles must have nourisbing food as well as that the stomach should be filled at regular and frequent intervals for children to grow strong and for adults to keep so. It is cheating the system to give the digestive organs work to do and not pay them for it with the result of good blood and plenty of it, and we would be taking advantage, as the injured party cannot speak for itself and protest. Miss Corson's book will effect good in one way, if not in the direct manner intended. It will cause the subject of cheap food to be agitated and attract the attention of philanthropists and practical economists.

I would suggest that The Home contributors and others interested in the working portion, which too often embraces some of suffering humanity, should send their expeniences in preparing wholesome, nutritious, inexpensive food, ang get up a "Cook-Book" for that army of people who must needs make a little go a great way, and who many times have the least idea how to do it. In economizing we should not indeed forget that, however needy people are, they really require some things which are looked upon as luxuries; tes and cofee, the pipe, a little fruit eccasionally, etc. What sort of person is he who is astisfied with what barely sustains life and protects from the inclemency of the weather? Some are driven to this extreme, alsa! too many; but can there be happiness in life whan the wolf gets as close to the door as that?

A workingman's fare ought to be such that he will find that all of his vitaility is not expended in getting a scant supply of daily bread for his family, but such that he may feel that he has made them comfortable, and has still enough spirit left to enjoy the relationships of the family circle.

Good beef from cheap cuts may be made very palatable by stewing gently for two honrs, with people and all, taking out a

Half Graham nour an an write noar for yeastmade bread is healthier and cheaper than all white
flour.

Mush made with Graham flour or cracked-wheat
over night and fried for breakfast, eaten with
sirup, is not only of triffing cost, but exceedingly
paistable. Corn-meal mush prepared in the same
way makes a variety.
Plain boiled rice gaten with meat-gravy is a delicacy within the reach of all, and found upon the
best tables at the South, though at the North usually eaten with milis and sugar or made into puddings. Cold boiled rice cut into slices and fried is
also a delicioue breakfast dish (dipping in egg and
flour before frying is an improvement). To cook
the rice, wash well through two waters by ruboing
between the hands; one coffee-cup of rice to one
quart of boiling water; two teaspoonfais of sait
put in a two-quarters and set in steamer, and
steam for three-quarters of an hour, stirring once
or twice at first. The nutritive qualities of rice
are attested to by the pigeons, who fly a thousand
miles without stopping after a feast in the ricefields,

Coarse hominy, called samp, soaked over night.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Eureka! Thanks to you, Mr. Editor, I've found it! The land of freedom, and the land of rest for stomach, legs, and brain. Bless the Lord for the originator of The Home and—the system of advertising. Now, you call that book, don't you? Just wait till you hear something about it, for things look now as if you'd soon used just such a refuge as this yourself. By the way, there are several such angels in disguise here at present, and they are mightily well disguised too, as you may guess. But to business. This Hygtenic Institution is a very large, commodious wooden structure, one-half mile from the Village of Dansville, N. Y., and is located part way up a high mountain. The main approach to it is very beautiful, being a wide, graveled footpath, which winds its way through extensive grounds, made attractive for shade and rest, gradually leading to a relevety lawn ornamented with large fountains and rastic stands of lovely flowers, and tender creeping vines. Situated noon the nillside are several cottages occupied by patients of our Home, or summer-boarders. One of these was formerly the Brightside residence or home of our physician-in-chief and his family. It is an elegant little nouse, is also cozy and homelike, has no "mortgage" attached, but several bay windows, and covered porches upon which grow the sweet, old-fashioned honey-suckle. The view from any point looking south is very fine at all times, but in the October month is magnificent beyond description. Distant mountains, hills, and valleys, with the streets of the village lying allour feet, are now charmingly clad in brilliant, nameless colors, and the blue, misty haze overhanging all completes a picture that seems quite enough to inspire even an ox to get down on his knees in admiring worship. Then, too, there are grand old woods to the east of us, threaded with pleasant waiks, beside which are rough-hewn seats and stately trees that, while they give shade and shelter, stealthily drop chesinuts or black wainus at your feet. Or, if you please to walk a mile, or so farther on, your will come out upon open nigh fand, to view large orchards of apple-trees, with their lascions red and golden fruit half hidden among the branches. If you don't like apples, look to you call that bosh, don't you? Just wait till you hear something about it, for things look now as if you'd soon need just such a refuge as this yourself.

FROM AUNT LUCY.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—A man had seven sheep and three pens; he wanted to put an even number into each pen. How could he do it! Well, he wanted to but could not! Now, I want to say at least a thousand things, but can't. Why! Well, because I know you would not allow the room, so I will try and condense. I am not going to find fault with any one, not even our selitor. I think perhaps he knows his own business best; but at the same time we miss many of our old correspondents, and cannot but wonder where they are.

Cactus, I was more than pleased with your good sensible letter, and assure you that while one in a hundred may be against you, minety and nine will heartily indorse every word. We cannot be too eareful of the little tender buds.—"as the twir is

duce friends of The Home and strangers that may wash to join us.

In regard to the membership fee, 50 cents does seem a small amount in itself; but we must have charity for all, and the breaking of banks and hard times in general bids us all to be careful; and there are so many calls and taxes upon our purses that we must make the fee within the reach of all; and if we have more to give, there is a Committee on Charities that will willingly accept it. After our next monetary business meeting we will be better able to report in regard to the object of our Home. We wish it to be a permanent success, and call upon all friends at home and abroad to help us—enroll your names wherever you live—that we may know and welcome you to our happy home.

AUNT LUCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. ST. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—Dear friends and enemies: From this northern, frost-touched region, I send you greeting as warm and heartfelt as ever as might be imagined, for occasionally the sun bursts forth from behind fleece-woven pyramids of cloud-tissue as warm and dazzing as ever shone

down upon our own city.

Business of pressing importance hath drawn me hither, and unexpectedly. About a week ago, when one evening I was musing with pleasurable

hither, and unexpectedly. About a week ago, when one evening I was musing with pleasurable expectation upon meeting with the different committees of The Home on the following day, the summons leapt swiftly into my heart. "Go thou northward unto a city named St. Paul, and attend to the affairs which await thee there!" Therefore, early the following day, without farewell to chick or child, bundled up in winter attire, I took passage in a sleeping-car.

To the Committee upon which I had been placed I shall be obliged to say it grieves me deeply that I cannot come forward to consult with you; but we cannot always follow the inclinations of our hearts in this world,—and it is not without a serious pang of regret that I must confess my inability to meet except very seldom with the members of The Home. But should it be in my power to render service of an evening I would cheerfully comply, although day-time icisure know I none.

This Northern State, as you well know, possesses great variety of scenery, which naturally attracts observation. Were it not for this, I should feel genuinely homesick. I intend to gather some antumn-leaves, unless they are all gone, to bring back as souvenirs.

The Thinunk of Saturday last reached me today; gladly did i welcome the letters from Fern Leaf, Deronda, and Chat,—three of the stanchest thouse members. I was also inspired with delight by hearing—I mean seeing—the words of Nancy Spry, Hobgoblin, and Liline. To the latter I say: you are the lady! have sought in wain during the past year; my heart goes out toward you, and beats in 3-4 time of musical sympathy. Do you recall that delicate, fittle minor-key mazurks by Chopin, which sounds like a wail of sorrow from a breaking neart? Is it not beautiful? Chopin's waltzes sometimes that never may be known or lived over again,—except in memory. Write me in care of 'Home."

Music, of Mason City, I have found it of great benefit to pass raoidly over various pieces in order to become a rapid and accurate note-reader.

Music, of mason City, I have found it of great benefit to pass rapidly over various pieces in order to become a rapid and accurate note-reader. Bitter-Sweet, will you send me that pouch pat-tern! I will send stamps in return. Yiddie, accept my apologies for "that Tues-day"; I will write you immediately. MADGE MADGAP.

if you wish a bronze wase to hold your bouquet, take a hard crook-neck squash, saw off the end, leaving the bottom in the shape of a born of plenty, lay it in a dry place until the seeds and their envelope will pull out easily, take a piece of

To the Editor of The Tribune.

At Hows, Oct. 27.—To smuse the boys at home, "old-fashioned games" were proposed, seconded, and the motion carried. The "wickedest" bby (big) was blindfolded, turned around three times, and then inquired, "Ruth, where art thou?" Imagine my astonishment when the schoolmarm answered, "Here I be, "but of course the schoolmarm-"knows," and so to Sherry Cobbler's inquiry, "Where are the early contributors of The Home?" I respond, "Here I be, "as far as I go.

"knowa," and so to Sherry Cobbler's inquiry,
"Where are the early contributors of The Home?"
I respond, "Here I be," as far as I go.

Before The Home reached so tangible a form as
"Sherman-House parlors" and "officers," my
communications were always honored; afterward,
they were indiscriminately consigned to nothingness,—not even an editorial perusal i faif believe.
Too much hurt to protest, and too big a coward to
fight for rights, I have ever since stood on the outside and peeped through the window, very much
interested, but never once "raising my voice."
When the Convention was agreed upon I sent my
mite, through the courtery of Maine, with sincere
wishes for a grand success. Whether it was,
or no, we country folks are constrained to
believe it "one of those things," according to
Lord Dundresry. I have of been silent when
I knew something "which was good "to, say, but
now that my mouth is opened I mean to teil "all I
know." It will not take long. Quality Hill, an
Irishman owned that historical fles. If I meet
you to know you when I visit Peoris next month I
will tell you of a spiendid mustache which I know
sunappropriated. Wax Leaf, I found that artifcial heaf dulled the brilliancy of my autumn leaves.
Last year I took two books and changed my leaves
from one to the other nearly every day for a week.
The trouble was fully repaid, for in the winter they
were simply exquisite, and elicited much admiration. Mrs. B. O. Jennett, try a galvante
battery for goitre. A few shocks cured me. And
now, in conclusion,—how proper that sounds!—I
am sure you can soften "hubby's "that word
writes hard—heart, via his stomach, towards a
new fall suit with a bit of spoage-cake made after
the following recipe. I sent it once before for the
editor to snub. How could he? Beat well together
the yolks of eight eggs and a pint of powdered
sugar; having well beaten the white, add in small
quantities, alternating with a pint of sifted four;
flavor to taste. If sufficient care is paid to the
beating, it will be delicions.

I shal

him longer on account of her own illness. A wetnurse, or even to get pure cow's milk,
were out of the question, and in our
dilemma we were advised by an old
nurse to use Swiss condensed milk, which we did
with the best of results. It may contain less
nutriment than fresh milk, but, unlike cow's milk,
we could always depend upon it, as it was not l'able to get sour. He thrived on this diet, which we
fed him for several months, and to-day at the age
of a year and a half, he is as fine a specimen of
physical health and beauty as you may find should
you go a long distance from Vernon avenue and
Thirtieth street. He is a large child, but not so
'fat' as he is "solid."

REPLIES AND REQUESTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAKLAND, Oct. 27.—Aduum leaves preserved after the recipe given in The Home Oct. 20 will retain their beauty for years, and the turpentine enders the leaves so pliable that they never crack

lay it in a dry place until the seeds and their envelope will pull out easily, take a piece of smooth pine an inch thick and long enough to project a little beyond the squash when placed upon it perpendiculally, then, just where it touches the board, pierce the shell with a large darning needle and insert a nail of sufficient length to hold it fast; a drop of wax will help keep it in place. Now with a brush apply a coating of bronzim, and after a while another. If the bronzing is not handy a few cents worth of red aniline dissolved in alcohol will do just as well. This vase cannot be told from the real bronze without a close inspection. There are many ways to color and paint grasses. Coloring I do not like, as it soon fades, is so brittle, and at the same time stiff and ungraceful. As the grasses are gathered, they should be placed in an old pail or box of sand in a dark place, and stick the stems—a few in a place—in an upright position in the sand. In this way they do not dry too fast, and are more pliable and graceful. When ready for on ainting, procure five cents worth each of chrome green, Paris green, Chinese or California vermilion, yellow ochre; mix equal parts or linseed oil and turpentine, say one gill each, in a wide-mouth dish; make a little sieve of two thicknesses of tarlatan sewed on a piece of wire bent in a circular form, a little loose or bagging in the middle; take one or two pieces of grass, lay the parts to be painted on an old plate. Brush gently with the oil and turpentine, using a clean paint or varnish brush. Do not get too much on, but touch all. Then, with the little sieve, sitt on the desired color. Lay it on a paper while dusting the color on, so as to prevent waste. I presume all know the nature of Paris green, and that it must be used with care. Haye the sand ready again to stick the painted grasses and grain, and if you don't think them beautiful I shall think you are related to Margaret's Husqand.

If G. W. C. will save an egg-shell containing a little of the albumen and will app

WISCONSIN COMPLAINTS.

ticle on the above subject, but cannot say that I agree with him in his conclusions. When my Johnny (the same little fellow who has agitated the minds and pens of Kitchen Devotee, Experience, and others in reference to spunky children) was 7 months old, his mother was unable to nurse

you go a long distance from version avenue amount of the contract of the contr

FORM 91.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—I have been looking over
The Home again to-night, reading what I skipped
last night. Some letters look uninteresting, and
bear strange signatures, so I leave them and read
eagerly the Fern-Leaf, Amber, and Grandma Oldways letters, and others from oid "stand-bys."

I find the rest entertaining just as soon as I begin
them, but—old friends arst. I would like to thank
Amber for her "October Idyl." but she must Amber for her "October Idyl," but she must guess the thanks we all feel for the beautiful letter, Amber for her "October Idyl," but she must guess the thanks we all feel for the beautiful letter, Probation, I can talk to you plainly, because I, too, am a stranger. It seems to me you take much "for granted." You may not be so "welcome" as you think, if you come in lashing our favorites. If Chat will just say the word. I'll drive over to Decstur with a horsewhip and give the "ancient maiden" a "thrashing." It will be a fair battle, for I am an ancient maiden too, and I like Chat. She has been up our way visiting; from Boscobel, you remember, she wrote The Home, and I'll be her champion if she needs one, if her shot-gun is not long range, and if she thinks Probation worth noticing. I have not dared to call myself a member of The Home, but if it is so that to read is sufficient to life membership, as Aunt Pannys says used to be, then I am a member, and shall never desert The Home circle. I have stood aloof and and admired the workers, envied them their "business faculty," and wished I were one of them; have fumed over some of the exasperating letters from the "men-folks" and one-idead women; sighed loftly, pitying silly little Madge Madgap and others like her, forgetting I was one just such a "silly little thing." Have found a genuine regard for dear Fern-Leaf growing in my heart, admiration of Amber, and kind feeling and good-will toward so many others—sancy cutertaining, will-o'-the-wisp Chat foremost among them. I have felt like Myrtie Thorne (though I dare not liken myself to a Peri), have wished for a chance to "glide quietly into The Home," and now I feel duly installed. I hope to, "make friends," for I am peaceable. You must not think I am quarrelsome because I spoke so honestly at first of Probation. Her "fing" irritated me. Chat, where are you? Where you can see these blue hills and the gorgeous beauty of the foliage along this valley? I hope so. How do you suppose University Hill-looks now, this third week in October?

Miss Kathering.

DON'T FIB ABOUT YOUR AGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Oct. 28.—I have become
very much interested in The Home of you paper, and thought perhaps you might allow me, through its columns, to speak a few words in regard to that silly fashion of girls—women rather—clinging to their 'teens, and even telling deliberate falsehoods in regard to their age, as if womanhood were some-thing to be ashamed of 1 cannot help a secret feeling of disgust when I learn of such a transparthing to be ashamed of. Il cannot help a secret feeling of disgust when I learn of such a transparent deception being practiced, and yet I must confess it is sometimes done by young ladies who are in all other respects seemingly honest and truthful. Girls, I want to talk to you. My own schooldays are scarcely past, but I am thankful that my later years of study have brought to me at least a conception of the grandeur of a strong, earnest, self-poised womanhood. Somebody once wrote a pretty little poem which said, "Men are only boys grown tall; hearts don't grow much after all. Now, no one has ever been audacious enough to make a corresponding assertion. In regard to women. They are something more than girls "grown tall." The woman has attained that which the girl never dreamed of. What in the girl was only a vague wish becomes in the woman a fixed determination, a life-long purpose. A girl's sentimental folly is transformed into the poetry of a woman's life. The girl draws back haif amazed by the stern morshity of the perfect law, while through all a woman's mature rings the grand thought, "Better not be at all than not be noole." Then, girls, don't be afraid of becoming women. That stale joke about the census-laker and a woman's uncertain age has been long enough banded around through columns of "Witty and Wise" (?) paragraphs. Be true enough to yourselves to take this petty "reproach from your sex; for if, in the course of human events, your birthday had happened in the year l, I cannot see wherein the disgrace would lie. Learn to grow old gracefully. It is one of the most desirable of feminine accomplishments, and you can not begin to study too early. Enjoy your bright, careless girlhood while it lasts, but do not seek to substitute its childish happiness for the beauty and

To the Editor of The Tribune, Home Retreat, Oct. 25.—Can any of The Home sisters give me an idea how the wax medallions are HOME RETREAT, Oct. 25.—Can any of The Home sisters give me an idea how the wax medallions are made, or is it a secret only to be known by the presentation of the almighty dollar? I saw some lovely ones at the Centennial. Will B. W. C., from Kenosha, Wis., give the directions for photocoamel? Here is my recipe for rice-fritters: Save the boiled rice left from a meal, mix with it one egg well beaten, a little salt, a little angar, some milk and baking-powder, and flour enough to make a tolerably stiff batter; drop a tablespoonful at a time in hot lard; fry a rich brown, and set on the table smoking bot; this makes a nice breakfast dish. Where can a good fret or seroll saw be obtained, and also the wood, and what are the prices? Am glad to see the best of The Home writers hitting at the social evils of the day. Won't some of the ladies in writing to The Home speak of the books they are reading and are most interested in? It might be a heip to some of us. Have the lovers of Dickens read "Forster's Life of Dickens"? If not, they will find it very interesting. Fern-Leaf, I did so long to avail myself of your kind offer in the spring, but I had just commenced housekeeping and had nothing to offer in exchange. I live only twenty-five miles from you, and, if chance should ever throw me in your city, may I call and see your beautiful collection? The names of the sweet dowers were very familiar ones to me in The Home. I have a vase of pansies before me pow, and they remind me of you, and a dear friend, every time I look into their knowing, bright little faces. Do any of The Home sisters know of any poor and destitute German, 'swede, or colored woman withouth home, and who would be willing to go into the country on a farm and assist in the housework for these, and a good home and a good support to be the recommense for her services? I know where a good, reliable woman with willing, hands can have such a home. If any of you know of such a person, please address me through The Home. Many wishes for the success of The Home de

THE WIDDER SPEARS.

To the Eddor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—I want to say to Chat, I thought you knew all about the Convention; we had a splendid time; you were called for, but did not rise up in meetin', as you ought. There appeared to be a little flutter when we reorganized and elected permanent officers. I think people like to hold office here better than they did in our sewing society in Wiggleton; don't you? You must be sure to come to our next regular meetin', Nov. 8, and the dooins in the parlor on the 9th 'at the Sherman Hotel. We want all those who are interested to be on hand. The annual club tickets will be delivered then, all for 50 cents. I do hope all members will jine with A'nt Carne in believing that we work for St. Luke's. We're goin' to appoint a Treasurer that is not so much in need of the money as the Hospital, San Hedron, in answer to your first, A permanent one! To your second, No! To third, No, indeed! To the fourth, Yes, a permanent one: decidedly! Our money did not see a bank. Come to the next meeting next mouth. Y, C, S, —We git three cents a pound for waste paper here. Traveler—I have seen Mr. Editor. I guess he'll let you see the W. B. If the writers will write short letters, I guess they will put them all in. Dr. Hale is going to start a paper of her own, and may need the funds herself. Now, Mister Editor, if you will print this in your newspaper, I will give yon a good recipe of mine for a potato paddin' next time, and speak a good word for you when I git back to Sieb Town.

OAT-MEAL CAKES.

CHICAGO, NOV. 1.—Having read in one of your late issues the Indicrous and discouraging experience of A New Face in her attempt to make oatcakes, I felt that I would like to assist her towards success in the future (if you will kindly allow me space in your columns) by giving a genuine Scotch recipe, which, if carefully followed, will produce results that will delight the hearts of her Scotch friends, if she has any, and be not unfavorably received by Americans.

Take one large coffee-cup full of fine oatmeal, one-quarter of a feaspoonful of saleratus (dry, not dissolved), one large teaspoonful of lard. Mix thoroughly together. Then moisten with a little lukewarm water, and work with your hands into a ball. Have ready on the kneading-board a thick layer of dry meal, place the ball of moistened meal on it, sprinkle a plentiful supply of meal on the too, and knean it out flat with your closed hand, keeping it as much in a circle as possible. Be sure and have vienty of meal above and below. Then with a rolling-pin roll out till it is about the thickness of a soda cracker. Cut the circle

in geight pieces, forming triangles. Have griddle on the store and remove the pieces with a spaddle or a very broad-bladed knife, them remain till baked a light brown on the side, then again remove them to a baking-pa brown on the top in the oven. Have the grand oven moderately hot, so that they may thoroughly and got burn.

HOW TO WRITE CLEARLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Oct. 28.—The following few of the rules which grammarian tell a should observe if we would become good with we should write with such clearness that the me of the right word in the right place. We should prompous language, high-flown words. pompous language, high-flown words phrases; because they indicate an empty mit vulgar thate. Besides, instead of increasin size of small thoughts, they make them a still smaller. We should avoid an addition of that the sense does not require, and the report the same idea in different the sense to the same idea in different the sense to the same idea. of the same idea in different work
Forcible writing consists in trying the most instant words the most prominent places.

We should use good pure English; by this limit that we should avoid slang.

Long parentheses in the middle of a sense should also be avoided; and many other things to numerous to mention at present. Sheffled again of all those arts in which the wise excellent Nature's chief masterplece is writing well.

Let us not forget what the editor has stated.

Let us not forget what the editor has from time to time, and try at least to p practice. We are told to stop as soon after the second or third page, and not least to the second or third page, and not least he constant the second or third page.

UENCY.
Ladies, I told you so!
Has. Morrages.

MUSICAL.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 30.—The musical readers
of The Home who live at a distance from musical centres have often difficulty in music, the published catalogues information regarding the beauty, merits of a composition beyond the name of the composer impires. To wish it, I will send a list of choice wish it, I will send a list of choice music, el vocal, instrumental, or organ, suitable to trapacrity, if they can give me an idea of their vancement by naming one or twe well-implement by making one of twe well-implement by making one of the well-implement of the

CURE FOR COLD-SORES, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 28.—I have two recipes which I want to give to The Home readers: Camphorated oil is an excellent remedy for cold-scree, chapped hands and lips, mamps, conthroat and chest, and bruises, and sorrous in throat and chest, and bruises, and sorrous in the control of the present of the presen throat and chest, and bruises, and sorwest is general. It is prepared by putting into sweet all all the champhor gum it will dissolve.

Mustard plasters, mixed with sweet oil (or, bettle campborated oil), will not blister, and will give outek relief in case of cold on the lungs, plents, pain in the back, and for those suffering with consumption, white of an egg is also good tout the mustard with, but lacks the healing projection of the oil. Naomi, I have found a niche in a busince I wrote last, and am now trying to helps weary mother take care of her husband, home, and babies. I find there is wondrous comfort in the clasp of clinging arms and tiny fingers, evall they are "otter people's children," and if som of those suffering with heart-aches of various

OLLA-PODRIDA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Dalsy, don't appeal is as for information. I am positively unable to reader any in connection with The Home. I think that editor of this department is fully incumbered with letters enough already, and were it not that I am directly spoken to I do not think I would increase his labors by writing another letter for his persal.
Madge Madcap has said she wished a word with Madge Madeap has said she wished a word with me. Well, fire away. I have done nothing I an afraid to be scolded for. Yiddie, if you will chevrum please don't say anything about it. I see that Nancy S. has come forward once more. She was an old friend of mine,—mayhap I should say enemy.—bat, Nancy, don't be so virulent; you shek to your allierators and leave men alone. Theo. C. C. has gons away vexed; I am sorry to see so much discord among my sweet sisters, but it is mostly the old and disappointed ones that have faults to find with our copular Home. San H. has put some very pertinent and solid questions worthy of answers; let us have them. And lastly, sisters, sita to your knitting, and do not undertake to investigate and discuss subjects out of your line, whatever the strong-minded may say. There, that's all your brother has to say, waste-basket or no waste-basket.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis. Cot. 29.—In reply to Music I would say that I have found taking two or thee new exercises every day and playing them through but once has helped me greatly, and have no down the same play new assist her.

but once has belied me greatly, and have no doust the same plan may assist her.

Y. C. S., in case you succeed in securing the contents of The Home waste-basket, I would like to negotiate for the same after you are through. I imagine that we might find fally as much entertainment from the discarded letters as from those published.

Perhaps even my own may reach you in minn-script, instead of through the columns of Ta. Home.

Will the lady who advised castor oil and glycerine for cleaning photo-enamel pictures publish directions for painting them after they are transferred to the glass? Or, if she prefers, will she assist only address the same directions? My instructions, obtained while South, were never completed. I think her nom de plume was "khode laishd." I wish Chat would write to me, I would so much enjoy a correspondence with her. What has become of L. Bealah?

PRESERVED FLOWERS.

PRESERVED FLOWERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Baraboo, Wis., Oct. 29.—A vase of brillianthued dried flowers makes a pretty ornament for the sitting-room during the winter season, and the process of preserving them is very simple. Select a large-mouthed glass jar, or a paper box, and throw in it half an inch or more in depth whits river sand, well sifted. Insert in this the stems of the flowers taking care that they do not come within an inch of the top of the jar. Take a small sieve and sift the sand slowly over the flowers, taking care to keep their petals in their natural position, and to see that all the petals and stamens are covered, shaking jar during the process to make the sand closely penetrate into every part of the flowers and leaves. If the blossoms are moderately large, it will be sufficiently warm to place the juring the unil for one or two days; but if they heated oven and let it remain there four or favours. Now put the jars away in a dark, for place for a week, and then remove the sand. Will Holly and Joy please send me their patterns? If they will, I will send some in return.

P. S.—If Blue will send her address, I will send her some fern-leaves.

AN EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of The Triuna.

South Side, Oct. 29.—Would some kind friend of The Home exchange patterns with me! I was to get a good pattern of a long kitchen apren with waist. I have two, but after being washed have set like the famous "thirt on the pole." I have several patterns of different kinds for a little girl of 6 years which I should be happy to exchange. Perhaps some of the many readers at The Home would like my recipe for "single speaking which I think cannot be excelled: One can sugar, one cup molasses, one cup shortening, half butter and lard, one tablespoonful soda, one tablespoonful warm water, two tablespoons at ginger, a little sait, little less than a "barrel of flour"; roll thin; bake in a quick over.

PERSEVERING.

PERSEVERING.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Curcaso, Oct. 27.—Have just been reading the letters in The Home, and find that the editor has snubbed me for the second time, but I won't say snubbed. I wrote an article hat week which must have been in the office Friday morning,—no dott but what it was,—and introduced to that bottomic basket immediately. As I am a member of The Thomas Home Club I am bound to have my say. If so not printed shall continue to write until the itor tells me to hold up, and shall write even that. Hattie, let your tidy remain in sait and steen or afficeen minutes, then wash in two was soapsuds, after which rims in clear water tells.

A TRIBUTE OF OTTAWA, Oct. 31. - We be

pretensions in medicine,— and overcoming the many lady entering a profession. In closing, let me add a In closing, let me add a sores, or any abrasion of cylic acid used the same a gist can furnish it. The a ine by the addition of bork keep it, let him look up ti gists' circular of about a y

A BATCH OF

To the Editor of T

MINERAL POINT. Wis., Oct.
subscriber to The Home the
news agent. I know what is
a member of The Home, but I

Rat will you give me room to But will you give me roo tions in the last issue? Mittie May, P. M. Alm

FAIR PLAY FOR
To the Editor of '
Chicago, Oct. 30.—1 don'
See? But insist that "all
then is relished by the best
too. Now, we have in our
people, and hope to have me
young people are full of fu
their hearts, and must com
say. What's a home wi
island with the floater left c
out of ten, the young fol
search of fun, which has be
homes as undignified and a
No. no; let the young be
enough of us older ones
business. "The eye ca
hand. I have no ne
again, the head to
no need of you." Lat the fur
sisters, don't you think it is
sumptuous for us to dictate i
he shall or shall not put in
yon, not ours. I should fee
mented if I were be. If he
shall think that he wants
better. Nos FAIR PLAY FOR

PLAIN QUESTIONS P To the Editor of Chicaso, Nov. 2.—Anoth and we outsiders have rec regard to the net proceeds o as Orlena says, Mrs. Hale need it now, as the coil.
Another question we would if Mrs. Hale was President ganization, what is she doin supposed the Treasurer had until disposed of according Editor, I hope you will not the waste-paper basket, as myself, who spent our time terest of St. Luke's, feel to demand an occount of it, au quency lies on Amie Hale's we should think she would

CURES AND once, I come again, as I am to find relief among the kind My feet are the cause of all

As you all like recipes, lemon pie: The grated rind an one cup of water, one cup of two eggs, three tablespoonful gether, line your plate with caslow oven. When done, frosting on the top, put in the whites of two eggs, four beaten to a froth, When yo this he will say, "That's the

THE VELOCI
To the Editor of Ti
CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Will the
this far-famed institution g
question is propounded? Ti
in this family who has the
provided soothing-straps in
boy in the way of medicine as
length a velocipede is added boy in the way of medicine as length a velocipede is added the mamma gazing from the born as he rides to and fro, is joyment with every turn of bor enters upon the scone, says, shaking her head and p dow, "they are just the kill mother feels instantly the Pole on her back, and the h zone enfold her in the next ly, mothers can sympahize; anything derogatory to the a will she rise and explain. Sediy dumb if her experience mother's son.

THINGS W
To the Editor of
Waterico. Oct. 29.—To
satuma-leaves I would se
have been pressed and used
chey are good yet. I pu
singly between newspapers
them, changing the papers
Will Yiddie please send m
and crown and the floater?
Wax already colored for
tained in Chicago. I will
wax flowers with any one.
Will Dactyl-send me the
nel rabbit and the dog and c
Also tell me more about the
board.

A HOME INDUST A HOME INDUSTI
To the Editor of '
Geneva. Ill., Oct. 28.—
week's appeal for St. La
hardly be said that "The ir
and nothing but the truth,
and fearing that the matter;
Home, as is sometimes the
majority of workers, rather
make the matter plainer, as
ject." St. Lake's Hospital
copal church; its parents
able and willing to support
once in a while to make it a
enough, but if we have an e
ours, should it not be one w
people and world's people.

BUTLER, Ind., Oct. 22,—1 is inherent, not imitated or truly refined man or woman kindness of their hearts spea not willingly wound any or them in any way, not from as but from an inherited nobic can wantonly grieve any one. It should be not take any or the man inherited nobic can wantonly grieve any one takes. They will endeavor and cheer those in adversity

VRITE CLEARLY.

WRITE CLEARLY.

Ittor of The Tribung.

Oct. 28.—The following are a which grammarians tell us we would become good writers:
a such clearness that the readible doubt as to our meaning, a such clearness that the readible doubt as to our meaning, a such clearness that the readible doubt as to our meaning, a such place. We should avoid an addition of words and yindicate an empty mind and es, instead of increasing the ghits, they make them appear and avoid an addition of words out require, and the repetition dea in different words, instead of increasing the most imporsite prominent places. These intrings and end of sentences, in the middle of a sentence at prominent places. These in the middle of a sentence at present. Sheffield says:
in which the wise excel.
Instructioned the said to us and try at least to put it into dit to stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit to stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of stop as soon as possible wind the editor has said to us and try at least to put it into dit of the put the stop and the stop and try at least to put it into dit of the stop and try at least to put it into dit of the stop and try at least to put it into dit of the stop and try at least to put it into dit of the stop and try at least to out the stop and try at least to out the stop and try at least to out the stop and try at le VRITE CLEARLY.

USICAL.

USICAL,
for of The Tribuna.

t. 30.—The musical readers
we at a distance from musical
difficulty in obtaining choice
I catalogues giving them no
age the beauty, difficulty, or
tion beyond that which the
ser implies. To those who
is of choice music, either
or organ, enitable to their
give me an idea of their adser one or two well-known
they can play or sing corerstood that thrashy rubioish
these lists; neither will the
laps for the reason that players
matter grade know where
without any assistance,
siendelssehn, Schuman, Raff,
Gounod, Chopin, and many
gritten enough fascinating,
or music to safiafy the most
of music to safiafy the most
of music to safiafy the most
as is certainly desirable, and
good will and always a posmi
grand.

rand.

fr correspondent to exchange ers. Try me, Lillice, Mureading (playing) every page is or three times, and then is hour a day for four or six

OSCAR MATO. OLD-SORES, ETC.

L. 28.—I have two recipes of the Home readers: an excell in remedy for coldise and lips, mumps, sore ad bruises, and soreness in ad by putting into sweet oil it will dissolve.

Lixed with sweet oil (or, better il not blister, and will give cold on the lungs, pleurisy, and for those suffering with of an egg is also good to mix lacks the healing properties have founds niche in a home d am now trying to helps are of her husband, home, and its wondrous comfort in the ms and tiny fingers, even if olders children, "and if some outh heart-aches of various sy example, they would find, will be no time to grieve overs. Thanks, Lou, for your of the sad sisterhood I could of the sad sisterhood I could apattern? What has become recommended for the agency

-PODRIDA. -PODRIDA.

Dalsy, don't appeal to me
n positively unable to render
the Home. I think that
ent is fully incumbered with
y, and were it not that I am
n not think I would increase
nother letter for his perusal,
said she wished a word with Yiddie, if you will chew w. Yiddie, if you will chewy anything about it. I see some forward once noid friend of mine, uld say enemy,—but, elent; you stick to your allilone. Theo. C. C. has gone rry to see so much discord ra, but it is mostly the old that have faults to find with San H. has put some very sations worthy of answers; lastly, sisters, atick to your indertake to investigate and f your line, whatever the y. There, that's all your waste-basket or no waste-

ND QUERIES.
r of The Tribune.
ct. 29.—In reply to Music I
found taking two or three
and playing them through greatly, and have no doubt ther.
succeed in securing the waste-basket, I would like e after you are through. I find fully as much enter-rided letters as from those

may reach you in mannough the columns of The sed castor oil and glycerine sel pictures publish directater they are transferred prefers, will she send to rections? My instructions? My instructions of the instruction of the instruction of the jar. Take a small slowly over the flowers, in petals in their naturals that all the petals covered, shaking the cess to make the flow blossoms are moderately only in a large my in the flow put it in a moderately emain there-four or fire airs away in a dark, dry in cemove the sand. Dieseke send me their patill send some in return.

Wax Luzar, Rox 515.

d her address, I will send

HANGE. Would some kind friend patierns with me? I want to long kitchen apron with after being washed they airt on the pole." I have reent kinds for a little of the many readers of my recipe for "ginger inot be excelled: One cup shortening, half ablespoonful sods. one ter, two tablespoonsful less than a "barrel of a quick over.

KITCHEN APRON. ERING.

FRING.

The Tribune.

In the plant he editor has a time, but I won't stay the last week which must ready morning,—no doubt odneed to that bottomies mamment of Tux Tribut to have my say. If this ne to write until the edut shall write even after remain in sait and water hem wash in two warms in clear water twice,

and press on the wrong side with hot irons until dry; it will then look as nice as new. I know from experience. Moth, place your leaves in a book, having only two on the same page; change them every two or three days to let the moisture escape sooner; when dry varnish on the right side with two-thirds turpentine and one-third copal varnish mixed.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Ortawa, Oct. 31.—We have long wondered some one from the home of our dear Fern-Leaf did not appreciate her labors or feel free enough to write an acknowledgment of the honor that The Home Club have conferred on Ottawa.—an honor screely others may have been as restaurable.

seemed, that they should thrive and blossom as the rose.

I have been interested as well as profited by the letters of Dr. Hale and Physician, as I have some pretensions in medicine,—only a student at present, and overcoming the many dimculties uncident to a lady entering a profession.

In closing, let me add a prescription for cold-sores, or any abrasion of the skin—soluble salicytic acid used the same as glycerine. Any druggist can furnish it. The acid is dissolved in glycerine by the addition of boracic acid. If he does not keep it, let him look up the formula in the druggists' circular of about a year ago.

Conscientia.

A BATCH OF ANSWERS. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Oct. 29.—I have been a subscriber to The Home three months through a news agent. I know what is necessary to become a member of The Home, but I cannot comply now.

Mittle May, P. M. Almini & Co.. Chicago, advertise brown sheet wax for autumn leaves, fifteen per pack; also green and other colors. You had better send to them for catalogue.

Blue, I will send you a few fern leaves if you will send your address.

Joe, a watch-pocket, a pair of wristlets, a house-wife, or a pocket pin-ball are suitable.

Music, by all means practice one exercise many times rather than many exercises only once. Send your address and I will write to you more.

Quality Hill, I should be glad to exchange autumn leaves for Florida moss and grasses.

Rella, I will send pattern for quilt. Please send. "snow custard" and "chocolate Charlotte Russe."

nase."

Wanted—A good chocolate-cake recipe.

Will Mrs. Jop please send a description of her
hoe bag, and I will return something?

B. A. Y., Box 144.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE GIRLS.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cencaco, Cet. 30.—I don't agree with Nannie C. See! But insist that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," and women, too. Now, we have in our Home several young people, and hope to have many more. These same young people are full of fun; it is uppermost intheir hearts, and must come out. Let it come, I say. What's a home without fun? Floating island with the floater left out. and, in nine cases out of ten, the young folks will be "out" in search of fun, which has been banished from their homes as undignified and a foolish waste of time. No. no; let the young be young. There are enough of us older ones to do the "heavy" business. "The eye cannot say unto the hand. I have no need of thee. Nor again, the head to the fet, I have no need of you." Let the fun go on. And now, my sisters, don't you think it just the least bit presumptuous for us to dictars to the editor as to what he shall or shall not put in his paper—his, mind yon, not ours. I should feel anything but complimented if I were he. If he doesn't put this in, I shall think that he wants the room for something better.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR MRS. HALE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Another Saturday has passed, and we outsiders have received no satisfaction in regard to the net proceeds of the Convention. If, as Orlena says, Mrs. Hale has it, then why does as Oriena says, Mrs. Hale has it. then why does she not pay it over to St. Luke's? This is a plain question, and we wish it plainly answered. If it really is in, safe keeping, then let us know that, but we think if ever St. Luke's needed it, they need it now, as the cold weather is coming on. Another question we would like to have answered, if Mrs. Hale was President of the temporary organization, what is she doing with the money? We supposed the Treasurer had control of the funds until disposed of according to order Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will not consign this letter to the waste-paper basket, as several ladies besides myself, who spent our time and money in the interest of St. Luke's, feel that we have the right to demand an occount of it, and as the whole delinquency lies on Amie Hale's shoulders (or pocket) we should think she would be as anxious to report as we are to have her.

CURES AND RECIPES. To the Editor of The Tribune. Curcaso, Oct. 31.—As I have gained admission mee, I come again, as I am in trouble, and hope to find relief among the kind friends of The Home. It feet are the cause of all my trouble; or with orns, bunions, etc., but with the nails growing in the flesh. If any of you are troubled the same say you know how you suffer. I hope some one will please send me a good recipe as soon as possible, and at the same time a cure for pimples on the face.

As you all like recipes, here is a good one for ismon pie: The grated rind and juice of one lemon, one cup of water, one cup of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoorfuls of four; mix all together, line your plate with crust, nil, and bake in a slow oven. When done, spread the following frosting on the top, put in the oven, and bake a light brown. The frosting is made thus: Take the whites of two eggs, four tablespoons of sugar, beaten to a froth. When your hasband has tasted this he will say, "That's the boss lemon pie."

THE VELOCIPEDE.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Cincaso, Oct. 29. —Will the learned and wise of this far-famed institution give attention while a question is propounded? There is a fond mother in this family who has through seven long years provided soothing-sirups innumerable for her one boy in the way of medicine and entertainment. At length a velocipede is added to the list. Imagine the mamma gazing from the window on her first-bom as he rides to and fro, raining health and enjoyment with every turn of the wheels. A neithbor enters upon the scene. "Am so sorry," she says, shaking her head and pointing from the window, "they are just the killing of boys." Anxious mother feels instantly the touch of the North Pole on her back, and the heats from the torrid zone enfold her in the next second of time. Surely, mothers can sympathize; and, if any one knows anything derogatory to the use of a velocipede, will she rise and explain. She cannot sit content-edy dumb if her experience will benefit another acother's son.

THINGS WANTED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
ATBRLOO, Oct. 29. -To all who wish to press

Waterstoo. Oct. 29. —To all who wish to press sutums-leaves I would say that I have some that have been pressed and used for three years and they are good yet. I put them in bunches and singly between newspapers with a heavy weight on them, changing the papers as they get damp.

Will Yiddie please send me the patterns of cross and grown and the floater?

Watalready colored for fall leaves can be abtained in Chicago. I will exchange patterns of wat flowers with any one.

Will Dactyl send me the pattern of Canton flannel rabbit and the dog and elephant if she gets it? Also tall me more about the cross made of cardbard.

board.

As Caristmas is so near, will some one tell me of hexpensive little presents?

Sometimes plants can be forced to bloom during the winter by using liquid manure. I hope to hear from some of The Home friends.

Please address Ber 3, 636, New York.

A HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Genrya. Ill., Oct. 29.—In Aunt Carrie's last week's appeal for St. Luke's Hospital it can hardly be said that "The truth, the whole truth. and nothing but the truth," is made to appear, and fearing that the matter may be accided in The Home, as is sometimes the case in politics, by the majority of workers, rather than voters, I write to make the matter plainer, and also suggest an "object." St. Luke's Hospital is a child of the Episconal Church; its parents are undoubtedly both able and willing to support it. For The Home once in a while to make it a donation is all well enough, but if we have an enterprise distinctively ours, should it not be one where all, both church-people and world's people, can meet on common ground? My suggestion is a "Home Insustrial School for Giris." or a Home Refuge, or a board-ing-school for girls out of employment. Something that strikes at the roots of poverty and suffering, and will help to prevent the need of hospitals and jails, seems more suited to the dawning powers of The Tribune's Home. A HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

TRUE REFINEMENT.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

BUTLER, Ind., Oct. 22.—I think true refinement is inherent, not imitated or bought. I believe a traly resined man or woman is one who out of the kindness of their hearts speak and act. They will not willingly wound any one's feelings or wrong them in any way, not from an educated refinement, but from an inherited nobleness that will not nor can wantonly grieve any one. They will not lightly speak of others' this nor ecoff at others' mistakes. They will endeavor to lift up the fallen and cheer those in adversity. They are not al-

ways thinking of how they shall appear and what they shall say or do, but forget themselves in adding to others' happiness. The essence of true refinement is forgetfulness of self.

Mrs. Hattie M., I received your letter and will give your circulars to some one who may need it. I did not mean to convey the idea that I was gray-headed, although I gave a recipe for hair-dve. I hope to live many years before needing apything of that kind.

JOHNNY-CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Truly, as some sage mortal remarks, "Variety is the spice of life," A year ago our Home was noted for its wonderful recipes, which claimed to help the youthful housekeeper on her way to practical knowledge. Now we have lectures, wherein somebody is all the time trying to give somebody else a siy poke in the ribs to gently remind them that they are in the wrong. Now I think it is real fun to quarrel, but, being one of the "youthful," want occasionally a good reliable recipe to aid me in giving my household a change.

Dear sisters, don't hold up your hands in holy horror, nor close your eyes in despuir, while I dip into last year's "goodies," and give to those who want it a recipe for making—Johnny-Cake: Two cups Indian—meal; one-half cup four: two cups sour milk; one egg; one tablespoon melted butter; two teaspoonfuls sugar. Allow me to add that it came direct from my mother-in-law. Try it, and give her the praise. JOHNNY-CAKE.

LITTLE FOLKS' PRATTLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 29. —We are two cousins 9 years old. and live together. We always read The Home, and think it is very nice. We also have a big Jennie—Emma's sister and Jennie's cousin— who wishes to thank "Wax Lear" for telling us who wishes to thank "Wax Leaf" for telling us the way to press leaves. But we wrote to tell Aunt Carrie that we belonged to that class called little folks, and we say that we will be so glad to help St. Luke's if she will tell us what we had oetter make. We can make air-castles, picture-frames, card-receivers, and pencil-holders. Write always, Aunt Carrie, and big Jennie says she wishes Minnie would write more than she does. Now, Mr. Editor, there are so many letters from big folks that little folks read, so if you publish this perhaps big folks will read what little folks say.

LITTLE EMMA AND JENNIE.

GRAHAM BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribins.

Curcaso, Nov. 2.— "That young wife of mine" would like to find out how to make good Graham bread, with or without treacle, and without the use of leaven. She finds trouble in making it rise. use of leaven. She finds trouble in making it rise. Still. if possible, she wants to please her liege (her husband), who persists in saying that unboiled fibur is the only kind admissible for breadmaking, leaving the fine white "starch" flour for pastry and fancy baking. Perhaps there is some experienced housekeeper kind enough and willing to communicate her process. By the way, what became of the superlatively-fine "attrition" flour was not only palatable but more nutritions flour was not only palatable but more nutritions than any other form of the cereais. Where is it? Gluten,

LOOK TO THE ADDRESS.

Polo, Ill. Oct. 30.—There are frequent com-plaints that letters addressed to members of The Home by their noms de plume are not received. This is, doubtless, owing to a non-compliance with a law of the Post-Office Department, as folwith a law of the Post-Omce Department, as follows: "Letters addressed to initials or fictitious names are not deliverable unless the address contains a designated place of delivery, thus: A letter addressed A. B.. Station G. New York, is not deliverable; but a letter addressed A. B. (or Chat), stating street and number, or a box number, is deliverable. "See United States Official Postal Guide of October, 1877, page 9. Denonda.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mittie May, you can get very Chicaso, Oct. 28.—Mittie May, you can get very pretty wax for autumn leaves, ready for use, at any store where they sell wax-flower materials, but if you mold the leaves and then retint them with carmine or yellow, you will find there is a great improvement over those just made from the tinted wax alone. I have made a great deal of wax-work and will give you any information you desire. Moth, if you press your leaves in a book un'il dry, then iron with a waxed flat, they will not curl up. I will close this by giving a delicious recipe for puffs: Line some patty-pans with puffpaste, put in a tablespoonful of jam, jelly, or preserves, put on that a tablespoonful of pound or sponge cake batter, and bake in a quick oven.

RHODE ISLAND.

A QUESTION OF POSTAGE. A QUESTION OF POSTAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—You will confer a favor by calling the attention of those ladies who are interested in exchanging plants through the medium of Uncle Sam's mail, to the laws regulating the transmission of matter in this way. Small boxes may be sent at newspaper rates when they are unsealed and no writing inside. Parties are allowed, however, to place a number on each article. A corresponding number can be sent by letter fully describing the article or articles. In this way much extra and unnecessary postage can be saved. A little more care and pains would save considerable not only to the subscriber but also to many others interested in flowers. Wallflower's Hubby.

A FAIR OFFER.

To the Editor of The Tribune, YPSILANTI, Mich., Oct. 27.—Joe wishes a sultable present for a gentleman. Allow me to sugges a handkerchief-case, which is handsome, -patter and directions for which I will send upon receiving her address. S. M. M., Wildwood, and Trio. did you receive pattern and letter? Will Wax Leaf please send directions for straw letters? I have many patterns for fancy work which I would be glad to exchange.

L. M. S., Lock-Box 25.

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 27.—I have for some time been a reader of The Home, and have often thought I would like some of the patterns, but did not dare venture to ask until now. I should be greatly obliged to Holly and Ivy if they would send me the pattern of the watch and match receivers.

And also if some one will send me a pattern of the Cross and Crown. In return I would send such patterns as I have. One is twisted ribbon, for a tidy on any kind of canvas; it is for a border.

K. C., Box 289.

PROOF-READER, TAKE WARNING. PROOF-READER, TAKE WARNING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Springfield, Oct. 27.—Please correct an error (mine, I presume) in my letter of last week. The word Archie should be Archil. Now is the time for autumn leaves. The prettiest lambrequins I ever saw were made of pressed and varnished leaves, and pinned upon the lace-curtains in graceful forms, with fronds of the feather fern interspersed between. None need sign for unattainable ornaments while Nature is so generous. I hope no one has inquired at the drug store for Archie.

Mrs. J. A. D.

THE RECEIPT OF BURR-SEED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOIR, Oct. 29.—I think, Damon, if you cannot procure the burr-seeds at the druggists, you may possibly get it of an herb or root doctor. I purpossibly get it of an herb or root doctor. I purchased of an Eclectic, who was a dealer in herbs. If you had gone out in the suburbs before it was too late you could have gathered for yourself,—then you would have been sure of its freshness. I sincerely hope, if you are afflicted, you may succeed. Hattie, of Clinton, Is., says: "It is just splendid." I know it from a sad experience. If the medicine only came from the doctor's saddle-bags it would be all right.

SNOODLEFITCHER.

ALAS, POOR BIRD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Fond du Lac, Was., Oct. 28.—Allow me to thank Chat through your valuable columns for her wise suggestion in adding an aviary to The Home. I am much interested upon the subject of birds, and as Chat must have had some experience also, I would like to ask her—or any one who can advise me—what I can do for my mocking-bird who has been lame for several weeks in one foot. He holds it up from his perch nearly all the time. He has been thoroughy examined, and we find nothing. A hasty reply will be very gratefully received. L. B. C.

PATTERNS.

PATTERNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 29.—I have tried all the various ways to preserve the rich colors in autumn leaves, but the following has proved the most successful: After gathering the leaves, place them between newspapers, with a light weight on them to keep them in shape. After one day brush them over with equal parts of sulphuric acid and water; place in dry papers and change each day until the leaves are quite dry. If any one has a jewelry boot, will they please send a pattern: Will Holly and Iry please send patterns? All will receive stamps in return.

S. M. S., Box 957.

SEND THAT TOBACCO-POUCH.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO. Oct. 30.—I was very much pleased to find at least one answer to mine of last week, and now Bitter Sweet, if you will have the kindness to send the pattern of that tobacco-nouch I shall be rery much obliged. Please address and I'll write you personally. I wish I could answer some of your questions in return, but cannot, so with regrets I am as ever.

SHORT-HAND. .

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Eav Charaz, Wis., Oct. 29.—Having recovered from a recent attack of making little worsted lambs eating worsted grase, bis worsted cows drinking worsted water, and pretty worsted dogs sitting in worsted attitudes. I am now threatened with a

new disorder. I am anxious to undertake the study of short-hand. I understand it is quite difficult to master, but that it will afford me more satisfaction, when learned, than my worsted accomplishments have done. Will some of the readers of the Home put me on the right track for commencing the task through the columns of the Home?

DOTTIE DASHER.

BURRS AND BURDOCKS. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

AUSTIN, Ill., Oct. 30. —Damon in last Saturday' AUSTIN, Ill., Oct. 30.—Damon in last Saturday's Home wishes to know where the burdock-burr can be procured. Lord bless her! If she will send me her address I will ship her a bashel, if she wishes that much, without money and without price. The effort necessary to "reorganize" the caudal appendages of my horse and cow nightly, after coming from the pasture, is no inconsiderable portion of the daily toil and trouble of yours traity.

GREEN LEAVES AND FERNS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
PONTIAC, Ill., Oct. 29.-If the editor will allow FONTIAC, Ill., Oct. 29.—If the editor will allow me space in his valuable paper I will tell Line how to color grasses and all kinds of leaves green. Get a tube of chrome-green paint, squeeze some out in a small dish, then pour in enough kerosene to make very thin. Some leaves need a thicker coat of paint than others. Use a fine bruah for painting. Ferns are beautiful done in this way. Mine are greatly admired.

SHE WANTS POETRY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Tecumsen, Mich., Oct. 28.—Can some one of The Home give me any information about Ella Wheeler's "Maurine"? I would like to know if it has been published, and who the publishers are; also the price of the book. I have read several poems in The Tribune, and I admire them very much, and would like to know more about them. Will some one answer and oblige

A. MAY WEED.

RABBITS AND ELEPHANTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Galessung, Ill., Oct. 29.—How to preserve autumn leaves—If Moth will put the leaves in a book

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 27.—Will the lady from Monroe, Mo.,—I have forgotten her name,—who recommends the extract of Cundurango for cutarrh, please send me her address. I would like to communicate with her in rezard to it. By so doing she will greatly oblige a sufferer. My address is Ottawa, Ill., P. O. Box 1496. SUBSCRIBER.

RINGS AND GLOBES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLEHART, Ind., Oct. 29.—Please ask the ladies of The Home if it is in good taste to wear rings on the outside of the glove. I think it looks as if one were making a great effort to be in style. What do you think, Chat? Our or STYLE.

LET IT ALONE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 30. -Will you be kind enough to tell me how to use corrosive sublimate for the complexion? Do you get the powder or liquid? E. N. B.

[Answer .- Don't use it at all.] ARRANGING LEAVES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lyons, Ia., Oct. 30.—Will some of The Home ladies please give pretty arrangements for autumn eaves, and oblige

A Schoolma'am.

THE " EDELWEISS."

Amid the yawning waste,
Where rock meets rock, and ever, deathly still,
Dim silence reigns for sweeping, endless days—
Far down, perchance, leaps some occasional rill
Through mountain-bushes, grown in deviou
ways—
Dwells, in a rift, a chaste,
A snowy bloom, a star whose peerless rays
No noxious, poison-breathing dews distill.

This is the Edelweiss.
Lighted at eve with higher sunset-glow,
Remote from knowledge of all world wrong,
It lifts a saintly face, pure as the snow;
So is its life one sweet, unburdened song.
But ah! what strange device
Can aid us this to reach, and bear along
Triumphant on Life's journey as we go?

Thou art mine Edelweiss: Thee, love, adore I from below, so far. I toil and clamber over ruthless stones, I toil and clamber over rathless stones.
And pray, at last to gain thee, O bright star!
While yet my longing heart with fullness moans.
Through paths cold, bleak as ice,
I stumble blindly unward to those zones
Where thou dost dwell, my sweet, afar—so far.

Where thou dost qwest, and
But if, rare, distant one,
As thou still grow'st beyond my outreach bold,
I ne'er with thy possession may be blest.
Yet, dreaming thee some future day to hold,
I journey on through pain unto Life's West,
Mayhan, when it is done,
My soul shall know, and love in blissful rest,
Its Edelweiss within a Land of Gold,
LILLIE SURBRIDG

NOVEMBER.

Through the trees the sunshine hath Freer access to the path Where I tread; For the leaves are failen now From the cold and sapless bough, Sere and dead.

Ere the tardy Sun hath crept Where at night the hoar-frost slept, He doth stay (If the barn makes shadows wide, Or on hillock's northern side) Half the day.

Now there chants no matin-bird; And at morn the steaming herd Closely crowd; And the wild fowl. winging o'er To some sedry, Southern shore, Call aloud.

Now the fields are wide and brown; And the siry thistle-down Wafteth by; And the nights gain on the days; And there spreads a smoky haze O'er the sky.

Keen the morning, soft the noon,
And the shadows gather soon,
Falling fast;
But domestic mirth shall cheer
By the hearth the inverted year
To the last.
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.
MADISON, Wis., Nov. 1. 1877.

BABY.

Childhood's bright and merry prattle Falls upon the mother's ear; Soothing strain of sweetest music Backward turns the starting tear, Yesterday one tender rose-bud *
Nipped by Death's relentless has
Lying now so cold and silent,
Baby dwells in Spirit-Land.

Angels whisper words of comfort, Cheering up the bleeding heart; But, alas! the chord is severed, And with Baby we must part.

Tiny footsteps on the staircase
Waken up the mother-love:
Clasping in her arms the treasures
Given to her from Abeve,

Two on Earth and one in Heaven! Vacant now the baby-chair: Nothing left but fond remembrance And a curi of golden hair. Winona, Oct. 30. Henry Watterson's Lecture on Southern

Henry Watterson's Lecture on Southern
Humor.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing of Henry Watterson's lecture. "The Comicalities, whimsicalities, and Realities of Southern Life," says:

"It is very amusing and peculiar. Mr. Watterson's design was evidently to construct the strongest possible contrast between his own matter—which is exquisitely neat, pointed, and compact—and bis examples of Southern humor, which are whimsically grotesque. This contrast is shown also in the manner as well as the matter. Nothing could be odder than the delineations of Lovengood and Suggs by a gentleman of easy and graceful address clad in a full evening dress suit. As a speaker and debater Mr. Watterson is carmest, aggressive, and at times heavy. As a lecturer and reader he is easy, self-possessed, genial, airy, and light. Only in the last ten minutes, in which he summed up the case of the Old and the New South, referring with feeling to the negro and touching upon the current question of restoration, did he assume the manner of the statesman and ite his voices out to its full force and volume. His lecture may be described as a humorous essy on Southern humor illustrated by living examples. Of these the life and adventures of Capt. Simon Suggs, of the Taliapoosa Volunters, constitutes the larger portion; but his portrayal of the simple Georgia youth, Joseph Jones, of Pinerille. was counly natural and effective, whilst less technical and more comprehensible than the exploits of Hooper's philosophic zamester. The conceits of the howing raccoon of the mouttains, and the fighter from Bitter Creek, the confusion of the witness who had stooped in the symson weeds to "mark the load of the link and the head of the link and the legitary of th

bowers," the description of the Southern awashbuckler who wore a Panama hat, a ruffled shirt,
and a six-shooter, taking each day for his morning repast a simple Kentucky breakfast, "three
cocktails and a chw of tebacker," were thrown
off in a careless vein that took the house immensely. Mr. Watterson divided American
humor into two classes, that which relates
to money and that which relates to fighting; put our colloquial above our written humor in point of merit; denied that
jokes, like women, grow better as they grow
older, declaring that good humor applies itself
to prevalling conditions with surprising freshness and variety. He gave no illustrations of
negro humor. As a humorist, said he, Sambo
is a department to himself; but his humor is
no essentially racy of Southern soil. The negro
is an African in Congo or in Kentucky, in Jamaica and in Massachusetts. His conclusion
was broadly non-partisan and patriotic, expressed in a beauty of diction for which as a writer
no one is more celebrated."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWO DAYS.

I said to myself, one golden day.

When the world was bright and the world was gay:
Though I live more lives than Time has years,
Either in this or the Infinite Spheres, I will fear no blight, I will bear no cross, Against my gains I will write no loss; But I and my Soul—twin lilies together— Shall whiten in endiess summer-weather.

I sighed to myself, one weary day, When the world was old and the world was gray:
Has God forgotten His wandering Earth?
Are its groans His scorning, its tears His mirth?
There's no blue above where the torn clouds fly,
There's no bloom below where the dead leaves lie.
Would I and my soul were at rest together. Far off from the sound of this wint'ry weather.

ELECTION-DAY IN FRANCE. Politing places open, sedate officials standing behind long deal boxes with slits in the lids, ragged men distributing ballot papers at the doors, and Frenchmen going to vote in shoals—the workman in his blouse, the dandy who throws away his cigar as be enters, the trades—

man in his Sunday best, and the Duke who has been to mass and alights from his brougham. There is a noiscless fever in the city, and men's faces look eager. The streets are full, and the cafes overflow. Though it is Sunday, stock-jobbers throng the entrance of their favorite arcade on the Boulevards, and discount the future in whispers. The klosque women are driving a steady asle in newspapers, and have a cheerful sire of this produced in the steady as the interest of the steady and interest on the full be selling to compare the steady as the

whip and bridle like a knife and fork, as a true Frenchman does. This free-thinking leech is the abomination of the local clergy, and, truth to say, there is something subversive in the very shape of his wide-awake and the cut of his beard. No need to speculate how this gentleman votes; he hands his electoral card to the Mayor with a nod, and, that plump official having torn the corner off, he drops his ticket into the box silt with a facetious aint that they had better all take care, for such explosive votes as his may perchance blow the box up. Time glides on, and there is a sudden incursion of farm-laborers, who have been dining off boiled beef and white wine, and dance down to the mairie arm-in-arm with their gigning sweethearts. They have stuck voting papers in their hats, and as they go they extract riotous sounds from earthenware horns. A gendarme bids them desist from this disorderly music, and they do; but it is doubtful whether the prohibition ruts them in good humor with the candidate whom this gendarme is supposed to hold under his special protection. A Bonapartist is this candidate, and the son of a man who became a Count of the Second Empire by blowing bubble companies on the Bourse, and giving the Court a share of the suds. Here he comes in the flesh, driving a spanking phaeton with high-stepping bays and silver-plated harness. His wifs is by his side with ribbons of the fashionable yellow in her bonnet, and two grooms with blue coats and chins sit behind, arms folded. It is a coldish day, but the Count and Countess are going about from village to village to try and catch votes, and electrifying the masses by their affability. The trap slackens into a slow quasitriumphal troat the entrance of the village, and, while Madame wreathes her face in smiles at the bow of every civil bumpkin, Monsieur, who is handling the ribbons with butter-colored gloves, smirks and lifts a hat that shines like varnish. A wasp-waisted, mustached, and decorated gentleman is this Bonapartist, and he is the author of a wa

Indians behave before. Some of their dead were brought in, but they paid no special attention to them and did not much grieve over them. One of the Indians would call out when a dead body arrived, 'Hello! that fellow was shot yesterday," and that was about all. Neither did the Indians appear to care much whether they were fighting or not. It was the inconvenience of lighting or not fighting, as the case might be, that disturbed them. On the morning when I left one approached me, saying in good English, which most of them spoke, 'If it don't get warmer than this we'll have to got fighting again.''

Lieut. Jerome gives several vivacions incidents of the battle. From the first Gen. Miles had ordered all the troops to bush forward their intrenchments that night in order to get nearer and nearer to the enemy. When Lieut. Jerome's line was within forty or fifty yards from that of the Nez Perces it was so arranged between the soldiers and the Indians that either side, being over-fatigued from lying at full length on their bellies in the rifle-buts, might, by showing a white flag, arrest the firing, and arise and stretch their limbs and waik to and fro within full sight of each other at that deadly distance. Such a truce with white men on both sides has been frequent in American warfare; never before had American soldiers such confidence in Indian margonalimity as they were justified in exhibiting on this occasion.

"Why," said Lieut. Jerome, "those Indians are the bravest men on this continent. There, in the first night, when our mea lay wounded

joy of it. At one time four of them formed a combination queerer than any Wall-street combination I ever heard of. Three of them burrowed in a pit and put up 'a corner' on Joseph's whole band. The fourth one—the man who did the most to win the corner—then used to jump up and leap on to his horse, and ride out to draw the Nez Perces' fire. This bravado would, of course, oblige the Nez Perces who fired at him to expose their heads aboye the edges of their own trenches, whereupon the rider's three companions would aft up and give them hell."

HAWK-EYTEMS.

You can get a month of agony out of the sting of one week bumble-bee. "Where there's swill there's away," as the

pig remarked when it climbed a ten-rail fence and tunneled under an Osage hedge to get at a barrel of slop in the back yard. "Alonzo" writes to ask who Mark Anthony was? He was an uncle of that noble old Roman, Susan B., and he was the author of the celebrated Fourth-of-July oration: "Dulceet decorum est Cleo patria mori."

Johnson's boy fell into a cistern the other day, and his mother, hooking the garden-rake into the young man's suspenders, hauled him safely to the top of the cistern. And then Johnson went and called it "a raise for life." Half an hour's practice on a piano every day will bring on fatai attacks of paralysis in eight months. (This is a lie, but, if the press will kindly assist in giving it the widest circulation, a grateful people will neither misinterpret nor fail to reward the generous and humane motive which prompts the item.)

BRUIN AND THE CANINE. An impromptu set to occurred in a Fourth street saloon yesterday between a large black bear and a blooded fighting-dog, which, for vigor and enthusiasm, is seldom equaled by com-

A well-known Sixth street saloon-keeper yeserday made the Fourth street man a pres terday made the Fourth street mae a present of a large black bear, which is well known in the city, having been the pet of the "15's" engine boys, until it became so unwieldy and mischievous that they were forced to part with it. The Fourth street man is well known in sporting circles as the possessor of several fine flighting-dogs, one being "the New York dog, Billy," which gave the Kerry Path brindle such a lively tussle last 8 unday week. The bear was put in a back room, and, curling bimself peacefully in the corner, was left alone. On of the dogs, a sleek powerful animal, a full sister to "Billy," was nosing about the saloon, unnoticed, when she entered the room where the bear was. They smelt each other instantly. The bear rose to his feet, and, standing mainly on the defensive, gave forth an ominous growl. The thin, thoroughbred tail of the dog rose in the air, her eyes looked fury, she gave a short yelp and bounded like a flash toward her threatening foe. She was received with a powerful blow of the bear's left paw, which tore her face open and sent her sprawling. She up and bounded furiously at him at once, this time deftily dodging another blow from the paw. The bear, however, succeeded in getting her in his iron embrace. They rolled over and over, yelping and growling. The bear bit at his foe savagely, his jaws clashing and clamping with a noise that bespoke their terrible power. The of a large black bear, which is well known in

Jerome. They did not, however, treat him in the least like as enemy. In the most laughing They allowed him to wander through their camp and examine their stringe fortification and places of concainent. Val last, "and be, fifteen of them. The weather was hittered and ly as glad I was sheltered. I had a pair of blanket that offent and to separate the and and I was glad I was sheltered. I had a pair of blanket and signal and sig

AN AUTUMN-HYMN.

Sweetly flows the stream of Time; Onward moves the Earth sublime; Keeping pace are running sands, Throbbing hearts, and busy hands. Farther out the shadows cast, Creeping onward from the Past; Withered, falling, are the leaves. At which oft the Spirit grieves. Golden light from setting sun; Flowers fading one by one; Birds, with song and plamage gay, Flown to Southern climes away. Rustling corn within the field All its golden treasures yield; Nuts that rattle from the trees; Hives well filled by busy bees.

These their solemn lessons teach,
Far beyond the power of speech—
Lessons for our wisdom given
So we may be ripe for Heaven.
The Rev. Gronge W. Choppe.
Sandwich, Ill., Oct. 27, 1877.



EMANCIPATION Patented Oct. 27, 1898, and Aug. 3, 1878.

This is the third year I have sold these goods. Great improvements have been made in the form of the Finanels since the first season. Ladies who have tried these Suits say that nothing would induce them to go back to the old-fashioned Vests and Drawers. Sold in four qualities and Drawers. Sold in four qualities and brawers. Sold in four qualities are the DRESS REFORM ROOMS, 146 State-at., Chicago. WM. F. BRETT. Agent.

KALA-KOMA.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

CREAM DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

BUY FOR CASH

GROCERIES.

WE MAKE

NO ACCOUNTS,

AND THEREFORE

NO BAD DEBTS

We have adopted the Principle of Large Sales and Small Profits, the paying of which is fully demonstrated by the fact that we are always busy. We invite consumers to call and give us a trial order, and judge for themselves that they can save from 20 to 30 per cent.

Baking Powder, Dr. Price's, ner can.

Bird Seed, all kinds, per pound.

Peaches, 3-pound cans, per dozen

Peaches, Pie, 3-pound cans, per dozen.

Assortea Fruits, per dozen.

Tomatoes, 3-pound cans, per dozen. sinconvenience of tighting or not fighting, as the case might be, that disturbed them. On the morning when I left one approached me, saying in good English, which most of them spoice, "If it don't get warmer than this we'll have to got to fighting again." The several vivacious indicated all the troops to push forward their intrenchments that night in order to get nearer and nearer to the enemy. When I least Jerome's line was within forty or fifty yards from that of the Nez Perces it was so arranged between the soldiers and the Indians that either side, being white flag, arrest the firing, and arise and stretch their limbs and walk to and fro within itself sight of each other at that deadly distance. Such a truce with white men on both side has been frequent in American warfare; never before had been before to be a season of the beautiful to be a season of Soap, McBride's German, 60 bars, per box. 3.00 Gulf Shrimp, per dozen.

French Peas, per can, 25c; per doz....
Milk, Condensed, Swiss, per dozen.
Edam Cheese, new
Pineapple Cheese, new, per pound.
Currants, per pound.
Raisina, Valencia, new, per pound. Raisins, Layers, for Table use, per box.... 3.00
Raisins, Layers, 6-pound boxes........ 50
Raisins, Layers, 25-pound boxes....... 1.75 Figs. new Layers, very choice, per box....
Apples, dried, per pound......
Peaches, dried, per pound...... Raspherries, per pound...
Lard. Bickford & Bansher's, per pound...
Ketchup, Gordon & Dilworth's, per bottie.
Pearl Bariey, per pound....

FLOUR.

THAS.

Gunpowder, per pound, 35, 50, 60, 75, and

Send for HICKSON'S Weekly Grocer, and see for yourselves the Prices at which we sell Groceries. Parties in the country ordering by mail will receive the same attention as if they were themselves pres-

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The Republican Victory in the French Elections.

A Royal Mesalliance -- Dramatic and Musical Gossip of Paris.

Terrible Storm in Great Britain -- Death of "Champagne Charlie."

The London Rough at Tietjens' Funeral-Commutation of Sentence in the Penge Cases.

The Musee at Berlin---Prevalence of the Military Spirit in Germany.

A Review by the Emperor---Ballet at the Opera-House---Goethe's "Faust."

The Orkneys-Life in an Out-of-the-Way Corner of the World.

PARIS. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, France, Oct. 17.—On the 9th of Octo ber the Marshal President thought fit to issue a second manifesto, in which he said: "French-men, you will vote for the candidates whom I recommend to your tree suffrages. Answer my appeal favorably, and, who am placed by the Constitution in a position which duty foroids me to abandon, will answer for order and peace." Well, nis call has been answered, and not exactly in the way he seems to have anticipated. By an immense majority France has proclaimed

SHE WILL HAVE A REPUBLIC. and that henceforth Dictators have no power over her free will. She has intimated clearly and unmistakably that she will be trifled with no longer by a knot of ambitious in triguers, clerical or not clerical; and MM Broglie and Fourtou, who have for the last six months so brilliantly illustrated morality and Orderly Disorder, have eceived the national command to decamp bag and baggage," and to cumber the political ound no more. The principle of Constitu-onal as opposed to Personal Government has riously defended. Universal Suffrage has been proved not only safe, but consistent didature has been struck at the very eart, priestly interference rebuked, Bonapart sm checked, and the foundations of true political liberty perhaps taid enduringly. All this in summoned after tive feverish months ion to decide the issue of a wicked and stinies to the very representatives whon Marshal MacMahon, in a moment of foolish in-fatuation, had dismissed and denounced as its

plete, a fair estimate of the composition of the new Chamber may now be hazarded. It will probably contain about 330 Republicans of all hades, 110 Bonapartists, 75 Royalists, and 17 or 18 so-called Constitutionalists, who hover cause with the one that seems to offer them the

most profit. There is, according to the above figures, an apparent loss of 33 Republican seats; but, when the House meets to control and decide as to the valuidity of the returns, it is morally certain that thirty or forty official champions will be UNSEATED FOR CORRUPTION.

In 1876 the majority of the Republicans was at first smaller than it now is. The number 368 was only reached by the gradual elimination of Monarchists convicted of having secured their election by unfair practices. In their present temper, the Republicans are not likely to be more tender than in 1876. There is a report abroad (I sttach little importance to it) that they will resolve on invalidating the return of the Monarchist Deputies en masse, and, by proceeding to fresh elections, give their constituencies another chance of expressing their free will, undeterred by the official influences that have lately been at work. For my part, I believe that the Republicans are too sensible to attempt such a thing, however strong be the reasons they could advance to justify it. Certain prominent criminals—such as M de Fourton and a few others—may be called to account; but the victors will not persecute. Since May they have learnt a great deal,—amongst other things, the wisdom of moderation.

Roughly speaking, then, it is growing clear that the numerical proportions of parties will remain

Almost, IP NOT QUITE, THE SAME
as before the intemperate act of May 16. There
will, however, he a marked change in the tone
and feeling of the new Chamber, and a considerable difference of the moral weight of the
opponents. The Republicans are enormously
strengthoned by the habit of united action;
and the memory of bitter persecution will not
tend to make them yielding in any matter they
may set their minds upon. On the other hand,
the supporters of the President, who were at
the best only bound together by the hatred of
the common foe, will—must, in the natural
course of political things—be speedily split up
again into their component parts of Bonapartists,
Royalists, and "Constitutional" Orleanists. Nay,
the process of disintegration has begun already.
Each of the beaten parties is laying the blame
on the others, or consoling itself for its own defeat by the thought of its allies' discomiture.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

The day of the elections, which, according to
some timorous and dishonest prophets, was to
have reen marked by storm and bloodshed (a
good many weak-minded folks actually fied to
avoid them), passed away in

THE MOST RUMPRUN FASHION.

Most of the Paris voters went to the urns early
in the morning, and, having thus done their duty
as good citizens, hastened into the country to
enjoy the warm sunshine and bright-blue sky of
a glorious October day. In the morbid hope of
discovering traces of popular effervescence suitod to "picturesque reporting," I undertook an
afternoon voyage of discovery in the working
quarters of Belleville and Lavillette. I made
myself very hot and very dusty, discovered a
number of bad smells, but nothing particular
besides.

Towards evening, large crowds began to
gasher on the boulevarie, and in feros of

inyself very hot and very dusty, discovered a number of had smells, but nothing particular besides.

Towards evening, large crowds began to gather on the boulevards, and in front of the chief newspaper-offices, at which the results of the elections were posted up as fast as they came in. There was a good deal of "larking" indulged in, but nothing whatever in the shape of disorder. A number of students from the Quartier Latin assembled outside the office of the Figuro, and sang sarcastic chorness of derision as each Republican victory was telegraphed. M. Bucheron, alias St. Genest, and other gentlemen on the Figuro staff who have made themselves unpopular, were chaffed most unmerdfully; but there was no attempt at mai-reating them when they made their appearance. It has windows. Late in the evening, a strong body of police was told off to GUARD THE UNHAPPT EDITORS, and circulation in the Rue Drouot was prohibited. Ferhaps the greatest crowd was in front of the office of the Nowness Journal,—a half-penny paper lately started in the Conservative interest. The first telegram received brought the news of M. Grevy's return in the Ninth Arrondissement, by 12,300 votes against 5,900 given to his antagonist, M. Daguin. In 1876 M. Thiers, when opposed to this same Daguin (who is an ex-President of the Tribunal of Commerce), only polled about 10,000 votes. This makes the success of M. Grevy peculiarly significant. It is as yet doubtful whether he will elect to sit for Paris, or whether he will prefer his old constituency of the Jura, where he has also been returned. With the single exception of Admiral Touchard is a Royalist. In the Seventh Arrondissement, Dr. Frebault, whose seat seem-searches and the produced in the Republicans. Admiral Touchard is a Royalist. In the Seventh Arrondissenent, Dr. Frebault, whose seat seem-searches and the produced in the Republicans.

partist. M. Gambetts had an immense majority over another audactous Bonapartist, M. Perron, in the Twentieth Arrondissement (Belleville); abd in all the others the Republicans triumphed easily. The abstentions in Paris are fewer than in 1576, and the Republicans polled probably almost 6000 verse more than at the

There are no more

Anglice, "jokers"—than the Parisians. All sorts of malicious fun was poked at the poor Marshal while the crowd waited for the news. Every now and then a gentleman anxious to get out of an "ugly rush" would be heard exclaiming, "Alions, Mexicurs! Pas the pression?"—the famous line in MacMahon's first manifesto. I heard an irreverent gamin, who had managed to climb to a post of vantage in the top of a tree, answer the request to "Get down out of there" by a dignified "Ty suis. Ty restejusqu' an bowi,"—that still more famous device of the President's, adopted as a war-cry by his partisans. But the greatest blague of all we owed to Emile de Girardin. At about midnight he informed the public, at the office of La France, that MM. de Fourtou, Decazes, Cassagnac, and Rouher had all been defeated. The news created the utmost enthusiasm on the Boulevard, and sent the self-of-the Transe. de Fourtou, Decazes, Cassaguac, and Rouber had all been defeated. The news created the utmost enthusiasm on the Boulevard, and sent the sale of the Pranes up like a rocket. A desperate rush was made at the skiosks to get copies of the paper. I saw numbers of it selling for the most fancy prices; 30 centimes, 30 centimes, in a few cases even 75 centimes were paid unthinkingly by the public, who, soon after this sensational news, began to seek their virtuous pallets. At 2 the boulevards had resumed something like their normal aspect, and in the morning we awoke to find, with much regret and some indignation, that Emile de Girardin had played as an inexcussible trick. MM. de Fourtou, Rouher, Decazes, and Cassaguac had all been elected, and (not to put too fine a point on it) we were shamefully "sold."

THE NEW CHAMBER
will miss several of its best-known members when it assembles. On the Republican side, MM. Naquet, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and Devancaux have not been re-elected. These losses are in a measure counterbalanced by the returns of M. Bonnet-Duverdier at Lyons, M. Goblet at Amiens, and M. Lalanne at Libourne. The Bonapartists also lose several familiar Deputies,—notably, M. Raoul Duval and M. Tristan Lambert. To the honor of the Department of the Bar, M. de Maupas, the shameless agent of the 2d of December, has been also sent to the right-about. Unfortunately, the two Cassagnacs, father and son, will be free to wag their scurrilous tongues at Versailles again. Doubtless, though, gentle "Popol" will be

their scurrious tongues at Versailles again.
Doubtless, though, gentle "Popoi" will be
soon invited to take up its quarters in the prison
which he has dodged so effectually since his condemnation in May.

It is not yet possible to risk predictions as to

Ordre is very wroth with the Royalists, but affects satisfaction at the slight addition to the Bonapartist ranks. As to the Soiet and Moniteur, they find some comfort in the victory of Admiral Touchard, but, on the whole, counsel compromise. The Pays continues stupidly malignant; and the Francus, which is a comic paper nil when M. de Broglie deigns to inspire it, declares that the 14th of October has given MacMahon a great moral triumph! To be sure, M. de Broglie has attached a very peculiar meaning to the word "moral" lately! I incline still to the belief that the President will try to

with the Republicans by dismissing his present advisers,—with the exception of Gen. Berthaut, advisers,—with the exception of Gen. Berthaut, maybe,—and choosing a Ministry composed of such men as MM. Duraure and Leon Renault. It is questionable whether the exasperated majority will agree to such a compromise. They may, however. In two months there would, in that case, be a fresh crisis.

It sounds incredible that, in the face of such a verdict as has been promounced by the coun-

It sounds incredible that, in the face of such a verdict as has been pronounced by the country, there should still be men her who counsel resistance. Such is the case, however. Not only does the Pays advise it, but, indirectly, so does the Piyaro. All danger of a coup d'etat has, therefore, not passed away even yet, nor will it till the President breaks with the scheming circle that pays interested court to him and his wife in the salons of the Elysee. The evil must be killed at the root.

HIS PANTASTIC MAJESTY OF H.—. HIS PANTASTIC MAJESTY OF H-

some time. This will give his Majesty's leal subjects at home some time to discuss the subject of future supplies, and allow him to tide over the first moments of disgust which might in the case of less phlegmatic folk have led to unpleasantness. I believe I told you in a recent letter that the Queen Apparent, Mile. A—, was once a second-rate singer. A scoffing contributor to the Gaulois the other day remarked that, as regarded her voice, Mile. A—might fitly be likemed to the case: as to her might fitly be likened to the rose; as to her beauty, to the nightingale. What will scandal-

mongers not say?

There is nothing very important to chronicle in the way of theatrical news yet. The season will not fairly commence for a month. They are olaying the "Etrangere" at the Francais, with the original cast. At the Opera-Comique, the latest novelty is the revival of Auber's sparkling "Diaments de la Couronne," with a debutante, Mme. Duprez, in the role of Catherios. Mme. Duprez is a relative of the great tenor. She has had but a qualified success. A revised and considerably augmented edition of Gounod's last work, "Cinq-Mars," is promiesd for this week or next. Gounod has expanded the short but beautiful introduction into a regular overture. Part of the ballet-music is suppressed, together with the hunting-chorus at the end of Act III.; and several airs, duos, and quartets are added. To make the transformation complete, the spoken dialogue has given place to recitative. Thus altered, "Cinq-Mars" may have a better chance of succeeding than on its first presentation in April. The Lyrique has revived Salvayre's "Brayo," also much revised and cut. "Paul and Virginia" reappeared on the bills of the same theatre yesterday, with Capoul and Heilbronn in the title roles. Midle. Ritter, the original Virginia, goes to the Opera-Comique.

We have just learnt the sad news that Theodore Barriere, the poet and dramatist, is dead. His "Filles de Marbres" and "Faux Bonshommes" are among the most popular plays of the French stage; and at this moment his last work, a side-splitting comedy-farce, entitled, "Les Demoiselles de Montfermeil," is at-DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

of the French stage; and at this moment his last work, a side-splitting comedy-farce, entitled, "Les Demoiselles de Montfermeil," is attracting crowds to the Palais Royal. For some time before his death, Theodore Barriere was afflicted with a painful infirmity of the eyes, which threatened to have blinded him had he lived. In him Paris loses one of her foremost dramatists.

HARRY ST. MICHEL

LONDON.

A GREAT STORM. Prom Our Own Correspondent.

London, Eng., Oct. 18.—The summer is over. LONDON, Eng., Oct. 18.—The summer is over. It was brief and joyous. The cold winds came up from the ocean, and withere! the leaves on the trees by the roadside and in the parks. Last Sunday night the atmosphere was strangely turbulent. The day itself had been exceptionally fine,—a mild and tender autumn-day,—but towards exception. torough. The day itself had been exceptionally fine,—a mild and tender autumn-day,—but towards evening an army of dull, gray clouds began to gather on the edge of the sky. The wind rose, and they hurried. When darkness was setting in, they had spread their wings, and were sweeping along in a mad flight. The streets of Locdon were deserted; for people here have had experience, and know that, when the Storn-King is abroad, he ratties the tiles and chimney-pots upon the heads of his subjects with a total impartiality. I staid indoors, but, as I heard the voice of the gale, and looked out on the black night, I could not help a feeling of uneasiness; for I minded me of an October Sunday night in Chicago a few years ago, when there was the same disturbance of the elements, only accompanied by the disaster of configration. But there was no fire-alarm through the watches of the night. Only astrong wind. And it swept over this little island until telegraph-wires were laid low, until railway-

tracks were torn up, until church-steeples in-numerable were toppled over, and, in fact, un-til a vast deal of damage had been accomptish-

til a vast deal of damage had been accompnished. All the week the papers have been receiving reports from different quarters of loss of life and destruction of property.

"CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE"
is dead. It is a fact. Not many of your readers. I impaging who have heard the once-popular is dead. It is a fact. Not many of your readers, I imagine, who have heard the once-popular air ground out of wheezy hand-organs on every street-corner, or whistled by the matutinal newsboy under their windows, have supposed that the words of the song described a character in real lite. But they did, and I would like to speak for him a few kind words,—for him who, in his brief summer of existence, had never any but kind words on his lips, and whose faults, among those who knew him, were more than counterbalanced by his many amiable qualities. Charles Thorpe came into this world thirty-four years ago, being born, as the old gossips would say, with a gold spoon in his mouth. In

large spoon, too; for his father, dying, left him in possession of an income of £10,000—or. in American money. \$50,000—a year. Of course he had guardians and trustees to take care of his property until he came of age, and to attend to the task of educating him for his profession in life, which in England is that of being a gentleman, and in America of being a gentleman-of-leisure. He was an apt pupil,—only a trifle too clever and sharp-witted, perhaps, for that particular profession as it is at present practiced in this country. As he grew older, this peculiarity of brain developed into an eccentricity which caused him to prefer the society or talented men to that of stupid men. He conceived a liking for literature, and frequented the well-known haunts of literary people on Fleet street and the Strand for oftener than the aristocratic drawing-rooms of the West End. The former are much more exclusive than the latter, but Charlie's social qualities secured him admission to the charmed circles to which his wealth alone would have been no passport, and to-day he has no sincerer mourners than the artists, actors, and authors of London.

The failing of this young man was, that he

mourners than the artists, actors, and authors of London.

The failing of this young man was, that he had no self-control. Liking a social glass, he was too apt to carry drinking to an extreme, and, his purse being unlimited.

HE GENERALLY CHOSE CHAMPAGNE.
Hence, a few years ago, when his exploits had been told so often as to make him acomparatively well-known character about London, some one embalmed him in verse, and "Champagne Charlie" was long a favorite song at the music-halls. He never liked it, and always repudiated the idea that he was the original of the song; and his friends deny it to-day, in deference to his memory. But it is true, nevertheless, and I do not think there is any narm in telling it to you across the water.

not think there is any narm in telling it to you across the water.

Well, he died last week,—died at the age of 34,—leaving no enemies. That can be said of him; it cannot often be said of people. Of course, if somebody injures you and afterwards dies, you can say, "He is dead; I forgive him." That idea is frequently expressed. But to have no enemies at all when one dies is better yet. How much better than to have them come trooping about one's grave with pick and spade, and digging down until they find some old animosity, some unkind word, some petty malice or envy, and then to carry it off reluctantly, saying, "There, now, I'll take it back because he's dead and out of the way."

the way."

I haven't heard just how "Champagne Charlie" came to his untimely end. A friend of his, to whom I propounded the question, answered me by tossing off a number of imaginary bumper by tossing off a number of imaginary bumper by tossing off a number of imaginary bumper by a melancholy ers, accompanying the gestures by a melancholy snaking of the head. I did not ask for an ex-

staking of the head. I did not ask for an explanation.

The papers have lately been talking again about that strange creature,

THE LONDON ROUGH,—
having for their text some of his latest exploits. A few nights ago, he (by which pronoun I mean one of him) set upon a defenseless old man, out of pure playfulness, knocked him down, kicked him insensible, and cheerfully pursued his evening-promenade. There was not the slightest provocation for this act,—not even the hope of getting money from the old man, who was wretchedly poor. It was simply one of those spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm which are so characteristic of the London rough. I had occasion to observe him closely—more closely than I desired—at Tietjens' funeral. The arrangements for the obsequies of the great singer were scandalously incomplete. Tickets were issued, it is true; but of what use were the tickets when every available corner of the churchyard was pre-empted by the populace. Only two or three policemen were present, and they had a very hazy notion of what their duties should be. It was with difficulty that the cortege made its way into the cemetery, and mourners and friends were tostled against and myred in be. It was with difficulty that the cortege made its way into the cemetery, and mourners and friends were jostled against and mixed up with the offscourings of the neighborhood. Many intimate friends of the deceased were quite unable to get within sight of the grave, and wreaths that had been destined to lie on the coffin were crushed or plucked to pieces by the mob. Meanwhile the London rough perched himself on gravestones on the wall on the the mob. Meanwhile the London rough perched himself on gravestones, on the wall, on the palings of tombs, and eyed the scene with feelings of great joy and gratification. I have often thought, when reading of the deeds of the Bashl-Bazouks and Circassians in the Russo-Turkish war, that, if England would let loose the London rough upon any Continental country, his exploits would pale the lustre of the Moslem savages. As has been accurately pointed out by some As has been accurately pointed out by some newspapers, the rough is not a person of fixed occupation. He is a Bedouin, a tramp. It is but natural that London, with its 4,000,000 of but natural that London, with its 4,000,000 of inhabitants, its 99,000 paupers, should have a large class of idlers and loafers. They can live with little exertion. Their bed at a lodginghouse costs them a penny; their clothing may be set down as nil, so far as regards cost to themselves; and, as to food, they take their chances, one of the three chances known as Beg, Borrow, or Steal.

Beg, Borrow, or Steal.

THE PENGE CASE
has at last reached a definite issue. The four
convicts, who were all sentenced to be hung,
are to be imprisoned for life. There have been
murder-trials before now which have excited an equal degree of interest in the public mind, but hever has the verdict of a jury received so much outspoken condemnation. Public meetings have been held, and, for the past fortnight, people who cared nothing for the Penge case have been bothered by having had huge petitious thrust in their faces at every restaurant and club, with a request for their signatures. Public opinion is undoubtedly a great lever with officials of Government, and Mr. Cross, the Home-Secretary, was not slothful in heeding its call. Probably more than to any other single individual the four convicts one their lives to Mr. Charles. Reade, who has interested himself in them to a degree that is extraordinary even for that yery eccentric novelist. He has written a succession of able letters to the Telegraph, putting forthevery imaginable plea in behalf of the Stauntons. You may expect to hear soon that he is engaged upon a new novel with the Penge case for a basis.

THE OLD WORLD. GLEANINGS OF AN ELDER WOMAN THEREIN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BERLIN, October, 1877.—Back to Berlin sleeping-carriage. A German conductor, quite as tabby and puss-like as our Pullman friends at home. Toilet-arrangements and towels, as in our own cars; and offers of early breakfast, which we do not accept. Arriving in Berlin, we settle ourselves in a snug room at the Thier-garten Hotel, and busy ourselves with the sights

of the city. First among these comes
THE MOSES,
or collection of paintings and sculpture,—richer
in the latter than in the former departmen;. The Dutch and early Italian pictures are inter-esting. Among the former are several Rem-brandts, Holbeins, and Quentin Matsys. But the Berlin gallery does not rank with those we the Berlin gallery does not rank with those we have already seen and described. The halls of sculpture possess a more unique interest, and include a great variety of genuine works of all periods,—Assyrian, Greek, Egyptian, and Roman. A bronze figure of a youth in the attitude of adoration, found in the Tiber, was purchased by Frederick the Great for 10,000 thalers. It is considered the fluest statue in the collection. A head of Julius Cresar in bronze, with eyes of black and white Cresar in bronze, with eyes of black and white Cresar in bronze, with eyes of black and white marble, is very striking, and makes an impression not easily forgotten. And there are Assyrian slabs, with their shallow reliefs, and inscriptions in arrowhead character; and Egyptian gods and goddesses, in all their monstrosity. There are some wonderful casts of marbles found at Olympia, in 1875, the excavations undertaken by the German Government. The most important of these is a headless and armless figure of Nike, or Victory, which stands on a lofty trilateral pedestal. The buoyant, springing effect of this statue is very remarkable. Its draped and mutilated form is of the extremest

lofty trilateral pedestal. The buoyant, springing effect of this statue is very remarkable. Its draped and mutilated form is of the extrement beauty. It bears, too, the name of the Greek artist who gave it life and form Paionos of Mende, the assistant of Phidias.

THE BUILDING in which their treasures are displayed is spacious, and magnificent both in architecture and adornment. From one of its great statrcases you see Kaulbach's famous picture of the time of the Reformation, whose powerful drawing and grouping are known to many in America through the cartoon exhibited in Boston. In the new Musee, which is an extension of the oid, many antiquities are preserved. Among these are a number of articles which formed the camp-equipage of a Roman General, and which were excavated, not long since, from a field near Hildesheim, where a battle is known to have taken place between the Teutons and the Romans. These articles are all in silver; they consist of dishes, plates, cups, and two large vessels,—one probably a wine-cooler, the other for some culinary purpose. There are also several silver successans which a modern corrion-bles would not depise. The plates are iong and narrow in shape; there are three of each set. The drinking-cups are finely wrought.

The gallery of modern pictures is very interesting. One is glad to see this protest of the Beautiful in military Berlin, where hearts almost seem to beat to the rhythm of the martia, drum. The gallery, it is true, is somewhat deformed by the edicies pictures of the German triamphs in the wars of the last decade, and especially of the defeats which cost France Aliance and Lorraine. But, besides these, which are starring and involved the entry family and, in their quiet, complete the care three of each set. The drinking-cups are finely wrought.

The gallery of modern pictures is very interesting. One is glad to see this protest of the Beautiful in military Berlin, where hearts almost seem to beat to the rhythm of the martia, drum. The gallery of modern pictures of the Ge

my to-day seems bristling with the SPIRIT OF OFFENSIVE WARPARE.

many to-day seems bristling with the SPIRIT OF OFFERNIVE WARFARE.

The immense army, with its great and unproductive expense, seems to be the chief object of interest and source of confidence. Napoleon once said that an army is an animal which walks upon its belly. He did not say that it is an animal which must either devastate foreign countries or devour its own. The German army to-day is obliged to content itself with the latter course. One easily understands, however, that a very small pretext would be welcomed if it should render possible the former. Germany is, therefore, a bad neighbor in the great European family. Its chief spite, of course, is against the enemy which it has the most cruelly despoiled. Exposed by her form of government, and enfeebled by her great losses, France seems to Germany the easiest and most legitimate prey. Does any one hope that any country in Europe would arise to help her in her need: The selfish fear lest Germany should grow too great might operate in her favor; never the generous fear lest France might grow too small. During the last twenty-five years, Germany has had important military successes. Let her consider whether these do not imply moral failures. The phrase "United Germany" is thought to sucersed the need of all further apology. But it becomes Europe to ask: "How united!—for good or for evili" When every creature in Germany capable of expressing an opinion shrieks that France must be crushed for the comfort of Germany, one's mind naturally re-

The parase "United Germany is thought to supersede the need of all turther apology. But it becomes Europe to ask. "How united —for good or for evili?" When every creature in Germany capable of expressing an opinion shrieks that France must be crushed for the comfort of Germany, one's mind naturally refers to all those historic acts of violence which, however successful at the time, recoil in the end to afflict the devastator with the desolation which he himself has caused.

But let us turn from speculation to observation. We were spectators of

AGREAT REVIEW

which took place just outside of Berlin. A friend had procured us tickets admitting us to the grounds, but, in order to profit by these, we were obliged to leave our hotel at 8 o'clock in the morning. On arriving at the place designated, we found a mounted police charged with the business of ranging the carriages into line. As ours was one of the first, an excellent place was assigned us. There we waited long and hungrily, having had time only to take a cup of coffee before our departure. After an hour, or something more, the troops began to arrive. The men did not march, but waiked together without rhythm of any kind. The varieties of the Household, which was blue with a good deal of white and silver, surmounted by a silver helmet with wings at top. A party of German ladies in our immediate neighborhood pointed out to us the various regiments as they arrived upon the field. The chief officers made their appearance a little later, every regiment saluting its Colonel with a "Gutten Morgea,"—"Good morning,"—which had a hearty and friendly sound. The interest of our German friends in the scene seemed intense. Grenadiers, dragoons, culrassiers, horse and foot soldiers, —they knew the name of every department of this great military display. "The Red Uhlans, there they are; but where are the Yelow Uhlans," "Why does Col. So-and-so ride alone?" "Ah! there is Gen. —." These phrases give an idea of their conversation. Many stalwart cousins, uncles, and acquaintance

In the midst of this excitement

THE EMPEROR CAME,
on horseback, in full dunform, and galloping
very gallantly for a man of his advanced age.
With him rode the Crown-Princess, Victoria's
daughter, clad, except as to the skirt, in the
uniform of a Hussar regiment of which she is
the Colonel. Her can and jacket were exceedingly becoming, as was a broad scarf or badge
which she wore across the corsage of her dress.
The Empress made her appearance in an open
carriage, drawn by six horses. As soon as the
Imperial party had taken up their position, the
various rows of carriages, under the direction of
the mounted police, executed a sort of rolle-face. Imperial party had taken up their position, the various rows of carriages, under the direction of the mounted police, executed a sort of soite-foac and flank movement, which presently brought us, with the rest, into proximity to the spot where these great people sat on their horses and in their equipages. Now came the glitter and bravery of the review. Regiment after regiment, horse and foot, each with its staff of officers and its band, marched in turn before the Emperor. The military music was exceedingly good. The bands of the cavalry regiments were mounted, of course, and we were amused to observe the kettle-drummer, holding a drumstick in either hand, the horse's reins being passed over the rider's feet, and the animal

to observe the kettle-drummer, holding a drumstick in either hand, the borse's reins being passed over the rider's feet, and the animal guided in this way. The spectacle of the marching and maneuvres soon became very monotonous. The motley colors wearded our eyes, the loud and interrupted harmonles our ears. Wewere glad when the last regiment had made its movement, and when we were at liberty to go.

THE DRESS-REQUISITIONS

of the German army are, we are told, very severe. Officers must never appear otherwise than in uniform, and must never carry an umbrella. They must never be seen in any garment which looks at all the worse for wear. In consequence of these ordinances and customs, vere. Officers must never appear otherwise than in uniform, and must never carry an unbrella. They must never be seen in any garment which looks at all the worse for wear. In consequence of these ordinances and customs, their dress becomes very costly in proportion to their pay. They often run in debt, and cannot marry unless they possess a fortune of their own, or find for themselves a wife with a sufficient dower. It seems a consistent feature in this Man's country that so much money should be devoted to the brilliant clothing of the men, leaving less than in other countries for the adornment of the women. A well-known feature of the Government is the obligation imposed upon every able-bodied male citizen to enter the army at the age of 18, and to continue in it three years. Some exceptions, we hear, are made to this rule; but even with these, it affects by far the greater part of the male population. So the chain of military despoitsm is complete in Prussia. The result is abarbarous and cruel society, in which dueling is encouraged, and in which the savage measures which Christendom to-day repeta as inhuman are upheld as proper and salutary. Prussian officers boast of having burned whole viliages in the Franco-Prussian war, to avenge a single shot fired by a franctiver in defense of his native soil. You will ask whether the voice of the women is never raised in protest against this state of things. We may answer that in Germany the women have no voice. A womain from a free and peace-loving country can only shake her head sadly, and ask, "O Lord! how long!"

On the evening of the day appointed for the review, a special intertainment was ordered by the Emperor at the Opera House, for the amusement of his many officers. This consisted of a ballet, in which much effective grouping and tolerable dancing. The house was filled with men in uniform. The Emperor and Empress attended, not in their state, but in their private box. We were present on this cocasion, and had a reasonably good view of their majoration in th

fortable, well-regulated house, every oppor-tunity is afforded me for learning Orcadian ways. Their hospitality is unbounded, both in parlor and kitchen; and not a person goes from their doors either cold or hungry. It seems to me impossible that the word "hur-ry" can be included in their vocabulary. verything, both on the farm and in the hous

THE MOST MODERATE MANNER POSSIBLE. Still there is no neglect; all comes out in or-der, and at the right time. This cool, quiet der, and at the right time. Inis cool, quet manner is characteristic of all the inhabitants, and is, I suppose, chiefly owing to their climate. —there being nothing in it to impart nervous-ness. In this house three servants are required for worldwhich one would do in America, and not because they are idle, but simply because o heir moderation, and the same is the case with the farm-hands.

to their visitors the antiquities and curiosities of their island-home, and not a day passes in which we do not explore some interesting locality. The post-roads are of the same excellent order in a comfortable carriage. But often our excus sion leads us where carriages cannot go; and at sion leads as where carriages cannot go, and as such times a common farm-cart, with bundles of straw arranged for seats, is brought into requisition, and we pass most comfortably over the rough places. This is not an uncommon way of traveling here.—such equipages being often seen on a market-day wending their way to Kirkwall. The low rate of speed might be an objection to some but one has one's own

often seen on a market-day wending their way to Kirkwall. The low rate of speed might be an objection to some, but one has one's own legs to fall back upon when in haste.

The long twilight of the summer-evenings, which extends to midnight, and mingles with that of the coming day, adds another charm here, and renders it quite needless to hasten our return from our various trips. But, of the return to the bright, cheerful fire of the family dining-room, the cordial welcome and the good cheer awaiting us, how can I give your readers an adequate idea? They must turn to Sir Walter Soot? sees return to Sir Walter Soot? sees the sees of the see The large landholders have in some instance attempted to improve the state of these people by building them comfortable houses, but they include the comfortable houses, but they have the comfortable houses. nd them quite unwilling to give up the old These poor abodes are not in the least an in

A PRUGAL, THRIFTT PROPLE, and "look out well for a rainy day." Most of those who live in the wretched way! have described, and who hardly ever eat any other food than what they make from oatmeal, have, I am assured, snug sums deposited in the banks of Kirkwail and Stromness. They are rarely unable to read and write, and are rooted and grounded in the history and doctrines of the Bible. Sunday is kept in the strictest manner. No matter what the weather, troops of men, women, and children are to be zeen coming up men, and children are to be seen coming m hill and dale, with faces set chur rd, and, once they have entered up from hill and dale, with faces set church-ward, and, once they have entered upon the services of the sanctuary, the deepest interest is manifested. They are a simple, con-tented people, and know but little of what is going on in the world, neither do they care to extend their knowledge. There are many old people, it is said, who have never been into either of the chief towns, although within easy

alking distance.
Within the last thirty years, farming has un-Within the last thirty years, farming has undergone a great change; the old-fashioned implements have been onnished, to a great extent, and upon nearly all the farms work is done in the most modern and approved style. In some cases, they are so far advanced as to employ steam. The hardier kinds of grain are raised in great abundance. Grazing is carried on quite extensively, and cattle to the number of 10,000 head are annually exported, and they are most head are annually exported, and they are mostly of a superior class of stock. In the little matter of eggs, a business to the amount of £20,000 sterling a year is done.

Steam communication with England and Scotland has wrought

in the business-affairs of the islands. Time was when so little was known of the rest of the Kingdom, that, for three months after James.

in the business-affairs of the islands. Time was when so little was known of the rest of the Kingdom, that, for three months after James II. was settled at St. Germain's, the good people here continued to put up in their churches the usual prayer for his Majesty!

During the summer months there is a biweekly steamer from Edinburg and Aberdeen; also a little mail-steamer plying daily between the north of Scotland and Stromness. In winter, it often happens that for davs the Pentland is impassable for the little steamer; and then, wo to the man who depends upon his daily London or Edinburg paper. No news from the outer world, and he is dull enough. A few years since, when gale succeeded gale for three weeks, not one word was received from the south during the whole time; and, at the end, there came to a friend here his London Times for the last twenty-one days, and he gladly sat down to the reading of them!

The winters are not extremely cold, as we are wont to imagine; for the atmosphere is tempered by the influences of the Gulf Stream; but winds rage to such an extent that out-of-door employment is nearly impossible, and all things must be securely anchored, or blown away. The picture must be dismal, indeed, when the hills have laid aside their royal purple mantle of heather, and have taken on the black coat which they wear in winter, when the sun rises past 9 o'clock and sets a little after 3, and shows his face even then but rarely; and when the wind roars as if all the artillery of both heaven and earth were brought into action. Surely, nothing but the brighitest fireside, and the best of company in the way of people or books, can make it endurable. The bare thought of life in the cottages is enough to give one the horrors.

There are yet many things of great interest for me to sets. There are Druidical remains, Pict's houses, and ruins of the castles of the Vikings, on several of the islands. Orkney is far richer in such curiosities than is generally supposed, and for the antiquarian there are rare treats in

THE STORY.

They met each other in the glade—
She lifted up her eyes:
Alack the day | alack the maid |
She blushed with swift surprise.
Alas! alas! the wo that comes from The pail was full, the path was steep—
lie reached to her his hand:
She felt her warm young pulses leap.
But did not understand.
Alas! alas! the wo that comes from clasping hand
with hand.

She sat beside him in the wood— He wooed with words and sighs: Ah! love in Spring seems sweet and good, And maidens are not wise. Alas! alas! the wo that comes from listing lover's sighs.

The Summer-sun shone fairly down.
The wind blew from the South:
As blue eyes gazed in eyes of brown.
His kiss fell on her mouth.
Alas' slas! the wo that comes from kisses

And now the Autumn-time is near—
The lover roves away:
With breaking heart and falling tear.
She sits the live-long day.
Alas I alas! for breaking hearts when lovers rove away.

ELLA WHEELER. THE PRESENT.

Tell me not of Life's glad Springtime, For it causes tears to flow; It has vanished, and forever— Died with Hope, O long ago!

Bygone days to me were Heaven; Future life is undefined; But I would the dreary Present, With its woes, were left behind.

O the dreary, dreary Present, With its ceaseless strife so real! Lift, O lift the veil of Future, And its secrets me reveal.

If the Puture—God forgive me!— Is to be as life is now, Then I would the dread destroyer Soon would strike the fatal blow

WASHINGTON CITY.

How the City Has Been Improved in the Last Few Years.

Public Improvements that Are Comprehensive and Excellent.

Evidences, However, that the Pattern Was Larger than the Cloth.

What the People of the City Think of Ex-" Boss" Shepherd.

The Political Atmosphere of Washington Decidedly Cloudy. Threatened Opposition to the Policy of the President.

An Attempt to Analyze the Elements of Opposition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- I have recently been spending some time in Washington, a city which I had not previously visited in seven years. The marked improvement to be observed in all directions is something wonderful. Washing ton has suddenly developed into one of the most beautiful cities in the country, aboundin n wide, beautiful, and well-paved streets, line with elegant and costly residences of varied and attractive styles of architecture. The growth o the city under this liberal system of city im provement has been remarkable. Gentlemen o wealth, culture, and refinement have selected Washington for their winter-nomes, and have erected for themselves residences correspon ing with the positions which they occupy Many of these gentlemen are Senators of Representatives in Congress, others are connected with the Administration in me of its departments, while some of its departments, while others are induced to make that city their homes because of its elegant society and the facilities it affords for mugning with the refined and cultureff foreigners who are attracted, officially or otherwise, to the seat of Government. As a consequence, Washington can probably boast of more elegant and costly residences than any other city in the Union. But, nevertheless, a stranger driving about its streets, while favorably impressed with most that he sees, cannot fail to observe that

THE CITY IS OVERGROWN a very considerable extent. That is to say, the public improvements were projected on too extensive a scale, the growth of the city in population not having kept pace with the improve-ments. For instance, he will observe that some of the broad, beautiful avenues, paved with the costly asphalt pavement, are projected beyond the lines of fine residences, in some instance running into the heart of "cheap" neighbor hoods where the squalid dwellings of the middle and poor classes are in decided contrast to the city improvements. In other instances these broad avenues come to an abrupt termination in a mudhole, while in others they are projected far into the suburbs, where vacant lots, many of them below the grade, line the street instead of the fine residences which should adorn them. In fact, in the matter of public improvements, Washington, in some respects, has been overdone, as Chicago was in building operations after the great fire. In other respects the city has been neglected. For instance, while some of the avenues, payed with the smooth, almost noiseless, asphalt pavement, form some of the most delightful drives anywhere to be found, yet many of the side streets are so bailly payed and are so hoods where the squalid dwellings of the

FULL OF RUTS AND PITCH-HOLES that one who attempts to drive through them at a gait faster than a walk does so at the risk of smashing his carriage or injuring his horses. But in this matter of street pavements Washington has had a costly experience, as indeed have most other cities. Various kinds of wood pavement were tried, the expense of laying medted with has proved a mest costly failure. In the much used streets, it has been worn or rotted into deep ruts and holes, while in the streets but little used they have gone to decay with equal rapidity from natural causes. Unfortunately some of the main residence streets were thus paved, and now, in consequence of their being absolutely dangerous to drive over, they have fallen into comparative disuse. But in the matter of asphalt pavement, Washington has at last, and after many costly experiments.

has at last, and after many costly experin succeeded in obtaining the right thing. the most used thoroughfare in the city, is thus paved, and thus far the asphalt has proved equal paved, and thus far the asphalt has proved equal to the rough wear and tear to which it has been subjected. But it required several experiments to get it just right. In other American cities where it has been tried it has usually proved to where it has been tried it has usually proved to be too soft in the hot weather of summer, and too brittle in winter. The Washington asphalt, however, seems to be of that happy medium of consistency which makes it a durable pavement as well as the pleasantest to drive over of any that is known. In New York, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, there is a small patch of this same aspha't pavement, about half a block in width, which was laid as an experiment. It has withstood for two or three search the wear of all withstood for two or three years the wear of all the immense amount of driving on Fifth ave-nue, including the daily passage of hundreds to heavy stages.

this asphalt pavement is much used, and has been found both durable and economical. But there it is laid with care and precision, under intelligent Government superintendence. In our the lowest, rather than to the most honest, bidder, and, as a consequence, the contractor is forced to slight his work, or steal somewhere in prosecution, in order to save himself from loss. But Washington has demonstrated that the asphalt pavement, so much used and so popular in foreign eities, can be satisfactorily and economically laid in this country. While that city has wasted millions of dollars upon various kinds of pavement, the only one which has given satisfaction is the asphalt. I do not know who is responsible for it, so I cannot be accused of having an ax to grind, but I do know that the asphalt pavement is as smooth as a floor, is easily kept clean, that it is a luxury to drive over it, and that it possesses elasticity, so that horses may travel on it for years without getting "stove up" in the knees and feet as they do in traveling on stope pavements. The old

BOSS SUPPHEND RING

has been accused of plundering the Treasury of the lowest, rather than to the most honest, bidder

raveling on stone pavements. The old

BOSS SHEPHERD RING
has been accused of plundering the Treasury of
the District of Columbia after the manner in
which Tweed, Sweeny & Co. plundered New
York. But few, if any, old residents of Washington believe that Gov. Shepherd himself ever
profited a dollar by the Ring stealings. On the
contrary, they speak of him in the most affectionate terms as the only man who ever had
brains enough to comprehend the wants of the
National Capital, or to conceive public
improvements on a scale pommensurate
with its importance or its future prospects.
His improvements have added millions of dollars to the taxable value of the yorderty, and
brought millions more to the available funds of
the city through the new and wealthy citizens
who have been induced to take up their residence there. Washingtonians admit "big steals"
by contractors employed to do the work planned
by Gov. Shepherd, but they repudiate
the insinuation that he was in any way knowing to them. On the contrary, they affirm that
if he had been let alone he would have recovered from the bondsmen of such contractors
full value for the amount of their swindles.
When the hard times destroyed the value of a
large part of "Boss" Shepherd's real estate, as
it did that of everybody else who owned any,
and brought him to grief, it was his creditors
who expressed the most sympathy with his misfortunes, and who voluntarily gave him all the
time he wanted to work out his pecuniary salvation. Whatever may be said of the "Boss,"
certain it is that, in the public improvements he
projected, he laid the foundation for a lasting
monument to his memory, and that he la held
in the highest esteem by a majority of the residents of Washington.

THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE
is decidedly overcast and threatening. A great
amount of dissatisfaction with the President is
expressed both by members of Congress and by
the outside "footing population." This "footing topulation " consists mainly of office-seek-

ers and their friends, who haunt the b talk mysteriously about "the situative vering the rague impression that the sis impending. The exact nature of

murmarings, threatenings, and condemnation if reminds one of the mysterious whispermand forebodings of coming evil which were myther and forebodings of coming evil which were mythen Andrew Johnson was threatened with impeachment. The excitement has not reached the height it did while his trial was in progress but even that is promised and when the dense breaks with the President." It is impossible to ascertain from these disgruntled Republications what their grievance is. They reply, who pressed, that he is breaking up the Republications are the second party; that

HIS SOUTHERN POLICY is bringing to the front the same old ex-slew holding oligarchy that used to crack its wal about our ears before the War; that his Circ service policy is ruin to the party at the No because it excludes from partisan action officeholders of the land; that he has filled Cabinet with impracticable theorists and sta men instead of active and practical political Nothing but disaster to the party is predioperated to the prejudice of the weitare of country at large, or of the people, is not intended but that "the party" has been stable its very vitals by the President's course is sly maintained by the disappointed ones, them down by asking if it is not better the South should be brought into harmonious tions with the North, if such harmony calculated to promote the best interests of whole people; if local government is numch a constitutional right in Missiasipp Georgia as in Massachusetts or Illinois, their reply is an evasive "yes, but then the President is destroying the party." Ask them if the not tired of seeing officeholders control nominating conventions and engineering jectionable candidates, they cannot but a "Yes, but then it weakens the party." I sought to analyze perated to the prejudice of the welfare of

THE HOSTILITY TO THE PR and my solution of it amounts to this: Pirst, there was very great disappointment at Mr. Hayes' nomination, and the followers of Blains, Conkling, and other Presidential aspirants, taking their cue from their several leaders, were never in hearty sympathy with his car Second, his letter of acceptance starti of them, who, knowing that he had the moment entertained a suspicion that he

be a rebellious subject in their hands, and no tool which could be used to work out the political schemes. That they gave him a lad warm support in the campaign was demostrated on election-day. The formation of Cabinet, without consulting the alleged lead of the party, confirmed their suspicion the was a man with a mind of own, and that he intended house to fulfill the promises contain in his letter of acceptance. Third, his Southe policy has given alarm to some of the time radicals of the party, who fear that, in giving South "local government," he has constructed the colored race to political oblivion. Four Civil-Service reform is the principal recir which the grumblers have split. A new A which the grumblers have split. A ministration, having some 60,000 offic disposal, was looked forward to with e by the great political army of "outs wanted a complete revolution among tholders, a general turning out of the gardless of itness and ability, to make the "outs" also regardless of the same holders, a general turning out of the "m," regardless of fitness and ability, to make room for the "outs," also regardless of the same qualifications. The very first week of the new Administration convinced these that they were doomed to bitter disappointment; that the oustings would be few indeed, and that, consequently, the obtaining of an available position from which to feed at the public crib would be attended with unusual difficulty. How numerous this army of office-seekers was, and still is, may be inferred from the fact that there are, as a am reliably informed, over 7,000 applications on the in the State Department for positions in our foreign diplomatic and commercial service. This, too, in face of the fact that, outside of foreign ministers, the places to which a salary is attached sufficient to make them desirable may be counted on one's fingers. Of the Cosmissips, there are scarcely a dozen that are more than \$2,500 a year, and the appointer must provide his own outfit and pay his owner penses to and from his point of destination. In the other departments

THE PRESSURE FOR OFFICE

is equally great, while desirable positions are

is equally great, while desirable positions are equally scarce. Good salaries are remarkably scarce in Government positions. There is therefore, be an impression latent in the quisites or "pickings and stealings" ins ble from office-holding. On no other i can one account for the desire so many have give up private business to take an office where the salary is \$2,000 a year or less. But there can be no doubt but the refusal of the present Administration to turn out the present effect of the present state of the main reason for the hostility displayed towards it. All other reasons are secondary to this. It affects Senators, Members of the House, and the outside public in the same manner. Many predict that the Senate will inaugurate a war on the Civil-Service policy by refusing to confirm some of the President's appointmenta. The removal of Mr. Cornell from the New York Naval Office, and the appointment of Mr. Prince as his successor, will afford the Senate abundant opportunity to display its hostility if it is so inclined. This change is especially obnoxious to Senato Coukling. Mr. Cornell was his especial friend, and is removed solely because he has insisted, in the interests of the Senator, in disobeying the President's Civil-Service order, and continuing to noid his place in the National and State Republican Committees.

place in the National and State Republication Committees.

MR. PRINCE.

named as his successor, is an old and outspoken opponent of Mr. Conkling, and is appointed on the recommendation of ex-Senator Fenion, Conkling's bitter enemy. It is, therefore, confidently expected by many that Senator Conkling will oppose the confirmation of Mr. Prince, and thus open the ball in the Senate which shall eventually compel the President to retire from his Civil-Service policy. Washington is full of would-be officeholders, who are doing what they cam to urge Senators to make this issue. Whether they will do it or not remains to be seen. But supposing they do defeat the nominations made by the President! That by no means secures the defeat of his policy. What Congress wants is, that the President shall leave the matter of selecting Federal officeholders to its members, each controlling the appointments in his own district. This the President is not likely to do. It the Senate rejects one of his nominees, he will select another. He will be at no lose for material, for his Secretaries have thousands of applications on file. In no event is he likely to ask Senators or members to nominate candidates. By continuing to reject his nominees, the Senators or members to nominate candidates. By continuing to reject his nominees, the Senate will simply be responsible for the continuance an office of the present incumbents. The "outs" gain nothing by this policy, while the rejected candidates become the sworn foces of the Senate, and more zealous than ever in their support of the President. It is impossible to see when Congress is to gain anything by a present quarreling, if becomes responsible for it recent there is dissatisfaction, but no breat Should there ultimately be a split, Congress not the President, will be responsible for it. There has been a great amount of gossip or the alleged probability of the appointment.

SONG OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

When down the stormy creacent goes, A light before me swims.—Transpar.

From mountain-clefts and hidden dells, The raging battle-bugle swells, And welcome is its calls.

Forgetting not our woes and needs, Each earnest Christian warmly, pleads That 'round our Province, as it hieads, We stand as iron walls.

Though Europe, mercenary grown,
Unheeding hears the Christian's me
Though Yankees aid the Tork,
In that they sell him guns for gold—
The love of right has made us bold,
So that each soul has hero's mold
For battle's crimson work.

When, standing by our mountain-rocks.
We dare the grim fanatics' shocks,
And use the proven gun,
What inspirations in us rise,
Implanted there by Paradise!
Bow sternly blaze the hero's eyes
As o'er the sights they run.

O Christians! for the sake of Him Whose Word rebukes the despot grim, Arise, our cause to aid. O freemen of the manly West! Would you see each heroic breast, By feet of bratish tyrants press'd, A home for anguish made?

What trifles are our woes and pains!
Behold the Turkish standard wants!
Anew flames ev'ry neart:
The Christian world must heed our cryDash flercely forward! Do or die!
The peans of our triumph high
Shall parest joy impart.

VOLUME X

UPRIGHT, SQUARE,

The Knabe Piano has been of years, and has attained a degree to be found in any other make, improvements used in these COMBINATION AGRAPPE P. BRIDGE. PATENTED AGRAP and the SUSTENUTO ATTAC and indorsed by all leading are an Exrope, and acknowledge BEST instrument for touch, how manufactured.

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